"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair and colder; brisk to high west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,442. . . . NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

VILLA STARTS ARMY SOUTHWARD

While Ojinaga Prisoners Are Being Shot, He Hastens Cavalry Toward Torreon.

WOMEN SLAIN IN BATTLE

Victorious Rebels Said to Have Killed Camp Followers and Wounded Without Mercy.

4,300 REFUGEES ON OUR SOIL

Six Generals and 2,800 Soldiers Among Them — Orozco and Salazar, Missing, Are Called Cowards.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Jan. 11 (By United States Army line to Marfa).—On the plateau of Ojinaga, won by the rebel troops last night after two weeks of fighting, Gen. Francisco Villa was busy all day to-day establishing the Constitutionalist authority in the town and preparing his men in earnest for the great southward movement on Torreon, which has been made possible by the overwhelming defeat of the last Federal army on the northern border.

Villa has announced his intention of leaving to-morrow night and will besiege Torreon as soon as his trains arrive. He will leave a small garrison in Ojinaga to guard the place, but will take practically all his old force, with the many cannon and rifles left behind by the Federals when they fled across the river last night.

Ojinaga was almost as still as a deserted village to-day, except when the rifles of the firing squads volleyed their messages of death to prisoners, who were led from the adobe horse corral and stood in files against the walls to pay the penalty of their bravery. The sound of the firing could be heard from the American side, but a norther, blowing from off the staked plains in Texas, raised dust clouds that prevented for the most part any view of what was going on.

Occasionally as the sand clouds settled to allow the sun to shine through a line of rebel cavalry could be seen trailing off to the southwest and winding up the steps of La Mula Pass.

These were part of the first division of Villa's army, which is now under route to Torreon. At Falomir are trains and engines with steam up waiting to carry them away.

This shows Villa's character. He never thought for a minute that he would lose. When the tide of battle was against him and his men had battered for days in vain against the plateau, Villa in his self-confidence ordered all his trains moved to the Orient Railroad and kept ready to carry his men south after he had taken Ojinaga. Events proved that his confidence in his own and his men's ability was well founded.

Villa Gives Credit to Ortega.

In an interview Gen. Villa said:

"The credit for this victory is due to Gen. Toribio Ortega. He led the original attack a week ago. We knew the Federals had only a limited supply of ammunition. Our tactics were to exhaust that supply. Gen. Ortega started an attack to draw the Federal fire. He succeeded well.

"For a whole week the Federal garrison kept firing back at us with little effect. We did not go near enough to endanger our men. Then we withdrew for six days to obtain more ammunition. Our renewed attack settled the conflict. The Federals were exhausted and the flight to the United States began just as we had planned it would.

"Our future plans are now well defined. As soon as the situation here is clear I, with some of my troops, will return to Chihuahua, whence we will conduct our campaign southward."

Gen. Villa telegraphed to Carranza to-day:

"I have proved my ability to capture Ojinaga."

Rebels Captured 350 Men.

A conservative estimate of the number of prisoners taken by the rebels in the three hours of fighting preceding the evacuation is placed at 350. Of this number the greater part were on the west, and were of Orozco's and Salazar's commands. For them no mercy was shown, as Villa had decreed that all the volunteers of the Orozco revolution should die if taken prisoners.

The dead in the fighting did not exceed 200 on the Federal side, as the firing was by artillery at long range, while the rebels charged the trenches, conserving their ammunition for the hand-to-hand street fighting which they expected would take place on top of the plain. The rebels lost fewer than 100, not a single commanding officer being killed.

The rebels were more surprised by the evacuation than the Americans. When the Federals retreated from the first line of trenches, the rebels slackened their pace, fearing a trap. But when they rode to the summit of the plain without interruption and saw the Federals hurrying to the rear, throwing their rifles and cartridge clips to the ground, they realized that the two weeks of battling had ended in victory.

The scene that followed was a fitting climax for the biggest battle ever fought in Northern Mexico. From the south and southwest came the army of the victorious Villa, trumpets blowing, and men discharging their rifles in the air to call the outposts at La Mula Pass to join in the celebration.

The rebels rode through the streets on their ponies, waving their sabres, shooting into the rear ranks of the fleeing Federals and riding over the wounded and the women camp followers.

It is said that when Mercado, the Federal leader, had decided to give up the town last night he himself went through the village, telling soldiers and civilians to flee to the United States. This started a wild rush for the river.

A Wild Rush for Safety.

The panic-stricken Federals ran down the side of the plateau, fell headlong into the icy water of the Rio Grande and struggled across to surrender to the American soldiers on the other side. A Federal cannon was wheeled to the edge of the hill and started rolling down into the river. A Federal officer stopped to dismantle his machine gun and fell with a sabre cut across his head. Soldiers knocked over women and children as they rushed to save themselves.

Scores of Federal guns were thrown into the river and left protruding from the mud. Federal and rebel wounded, who had crawled to the river bank side by side, waded across helped by the American soldiers.

Gen. Mercado remained on the plateau until he saw that all who could be found had left. He came across with the last refugees.

Major Martin Mendoza of Gen. Oroz-

Continued on Page 2.

FEWER MILITANT OUTRAGES.

46 Prisoners in Nine Months Under "Cat and Mouse Act."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Official figures dealing with the working of the "Cat and Mouse act" show a notable decrease in suffragette outrages. Since the act became operative nine months ago forty-eight men and women have been received in prison in England and Wales for offenses in connection with the militant suffrage campaign. At present two only are in prison; six have completed their sentences or paid their fines; two have been discharged on giving pledges of future good behavior, and thirty-seven have fled while temporarily released in order to escape further imprisonment. Seven of these thirty-seven are definitely known to be abroad, and less than half a dozen of the remaining thirty have been convicted of grave offenses.

The fact that only forty-eight militants have been imprisoned since the act went into force is ample proof of its efficacy, as comparison with previous arrests shows. In 1912, before its operation, 240 suffrage prisoners were received in jail, of whom sixty-six had to be released for medical reasons, due, with a few exceptions, to hunger striking. This large number of suffrage prisoners continued to the time of the passing of the "Cat and Mouse act." During the first two months of last year the total was more than fifty, an average of twenty-five a month as compared with the present average of five.

WORK FOR 50,000 IDLE MEN.

Steel Mills in Pittsburgh District Resuming on New Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—More than 50,000 men who have been idle for from one to three months will be re-employed before the end of this week in the Pittsburgh district, steel orders aggregating 125,000 tons having been entered. The Carnegie Steel Company last week placed orders for 82,000 tons on its books. The bulk of the remainder went to the Jones & Laughlin Company. Smaller companies also received some orders.

Furnaces at practically all the works are undergoing repairs. Many workmen, skilled and unskilled, who have been working on half time and three-quarter time will be placed on full time, some by the end of this week and nearly all by the end of this month.

From decided depression industrial conditions in the Pittsburgh district are approaching normal, and, according to officials, conditions by Spring are expected to be better than at any time in the last seven years.

Rock bottom has been reached in sheet and tin plate prices. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has withdrawn prices and will this week announce an advance. This company has resumed operation in plants at New Castle and Farrell which were closed and has resumed full operation in plants which were working part time.

BRYAN IN REVIVAL CHOIR.

With His Wife, Secretary Drops In on "Billy" Sunday at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan appeared unexpectedly to-night at the Tabernacle, where "Billy" Sunday, the baseball evangelist, was holding a revival. A policeman refused to admit them, as the Tabernacle was crowded. After Mr. Bryan had identified himself they were admitted through the stage entrance. They found seats among the choir. Both were standing with hymn books in their hands, singing a Gospel song with the choir, when they were discovered.

"I am an admirer of Mr. Sunday," said Mr. Bryan, "and I believe that he is accomplishing a great deal of good. This is the first opportunity I have had to see him in action, and I have enjoyed it very much. I am making a train connection, en route from Kansas to Washington. We arrived at 6:10 this evening, and had four hours to spend here."

NEW HEAD OF POLICE?

Report That Mitchel Has Selected a Civilian for Commissioner.

Mayor Mitchel spent yesterday at his home in Riverside Drive going over applications for city offices and conferring with his friends. He had no statement to make regarding the police situation. He will leave the city this afternoon for Washington to attend the hearing to be given by the joint committee of the House and Senate on Rivers and Harbors to-morrow morning.

It was learned last night from trustworthy sources that Dr. S. S. Goldwater, the present Superintendent of the Mount Sinai Hospital, probably would be the next Health Commissioner. The announcement, it was said, probably would be made in a few days.

Mayor Mitchel, it was reported last night, has selected a new Police Commissioner. The man selected, it is said, is a civilian. It will be several weeks, it is said, before the prospective appointee can accept the place, as he must arrange his business affairs.

Douglas I. McKay, the present Commissioner of Police, it was said would probably again be made First Deputy Commissioner.

MADE ILL BY DISASTER.

E. E. Shumway's Death Laid to Accident That Killed 37 Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—E. E. Shumway, President of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and well known financially throughout the West, died to-night at his home.

Mr. Shumway became ill after having superintended the removal of the bodies of thirty-seven men from the Vulcan Mine at New Castle, after an explosion Dec. 17. The coal strike also is said to have impaired his health.

"Mr. Shumway died of a broken heart. He never was well for a moment after he heard of the disaster at Newcastle," said his doctors to-night. "His nerves were completely shattered."

Mr. Shumway, who was 51 years old, is survived by a widow, two daughters, a son, and two stepsons.

PREEMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE. ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 27th Season of Florida's Finest Train, "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:38 noon daily. 3 other Ltd. Trains Daily. Office 1218 B'way.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INQUIRY NOW URGED

Hinebaugh, Progressive, to Introduce Bill in Congress Aimed at Interlocking Control.

WANTS COMMISSION TO ACT

Interlocking Stock Declared More Dangerous Than Interlocking Directorates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Close upon the heels of the agreement between the Federal Government and the New Haen Railway system for its organization in harmony with the requirements of the Sherman law, a resolution is to be introduced in the House of Representatives to-morrow calling for an investigation of the New York Central system, with a view ultimately to its dissolution to such an extent as may be necessary under the Sherman law.

This resolution will be introduced by Representative William H. Hinebaugh of Illinois, one of the active leaders in the Progressive Party wing in Congress, and will call for an investigation into the affairs of the New York Central similar to the investigation which the Interstate Commerce Commission made into the affairs of the New Haven system. The results of the New Haven investigation were made public in what is known as the Prouty report.

The Hinebaugh resolution will call upon the commission to investigate the affairs of the New York Central along these lines:

First—The relations of railroad companies forming the New York Central system and its subsidiary lines.

Second—The influence, if any, of the interlocking directorates of the New York Central system, including the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, upon railroad costs, service, and rates.

Third—The influence and effect, if any, of interlocking stock control upon railroad costs, service, and rates, as applied to the New York Central system and its subsidiary lines, including the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore roads.

May Extend the Attack.

There were intimations to-night that Representative Hinebaugh would also introduce a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality under the Sherman law of the interchanging Directors of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system.

The railroads forming the New York Central system whose relations would be investigated under the Hinebaugh resolution are:

New York Central main line, 3,749 miles.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1,872 miles.

Michigan Central, 1,810 miles.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 2,013 miles.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 222 miles.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 564 miles.

Lake Erie & Eastern, 905 miles.

Toledo & Ohio Central, 442 miles.

Chicago, Indiana & Southern Line, 358 miles.

Rutland Railroad, 468 miles.

Peoria & Eastern Railway, 351 miles.

Indiana Harbor Belt Railway, 104 miles.

Cincinnati Northern, 244 miles.

The text of the Hinebaugh resolution follows:

The New York Central Resolution.

Whereas, It has been reported in the press of the country that the financial world was "startled to its depths" by the announcement of Mr. J. P. Morgan that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had resigned from the Directorates of some thirty corporations, among which are the following: New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company; and

Whereas, Mr. Morgan is reported as saying that these resignations were made possible by the change in public sentiment, which has recently been strongly against the old system of interlocking Directorates, and

Whereas, The New York Central system, through its board of interlocking Directors, controls the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and also the Michigan Central Railroad Company; and

Whereas, The New York Central owns and controls 89 per cent. of the stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and 90 per cent. of the stock of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; and

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the New York Central system is composed of the following thirteen men: William K. Vanderbilt, Marvin Hewitt, [Hughitt,] W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., George S. Bowdin, William H. Newman, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Brown, Louis Cass Ledyard, James Stillman, William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and George F. Baker; and

Whereas, These thirteen men held 112 separate and distinct positions as Directors in the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and other subsidiary lines; and,

Whereas, Interlocking stock control confers all the powers which actually come from interlocking Directorships; and,

Whereas, Under the present system there is no honest competition between parallel railroad lines; and,

Whereas, The only purpose of legislation prohibiting interlocking Directorates is to bring about a healthy and honest competition in the interest of the public between these great transportation companies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Inter-State Commerce Commission be and it is hereby directed to investigate and report to his House

A—The relations of railroad companies forming the so-called New York Central system and its subsidiary lines.

B—The influence, if any, of the interlocking Directorates of the New York Central system, including the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, upon railroad costs, service, and rates.

C.—The influence and effect, if any, of interlocking stock control upon railroad costs, service, and rates as applied to the New York Central system and its subsidiary lines, including the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Touching his resolution, Mr. Hinebaugh said to-night:

Interlocking Stock Control.

"My purpose in introducing this resolution is to get accurate information, through a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as to the effect of interlocking directorates upon the cost of operation, service, and rates of the railroads in question.

"If the thirteen men who compose the Board of Directors of the New York Central system own individually, or collectively, a majority of the stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Com-

Continued on Page 2.

A Critical Issue in the Episcopal Church
Leading clergymen of that denomination express interesting views on its significance.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ASTOR SEES NO VALUE IN SOCIALIST CREED

Evils Will Be Eradicated Without Overturning Our Government, He Tells Sinclair.

Vincent Astor replied yesterday to an open letter from Upton Sinclair, which called attention to social and industrial evils, and suggested that Mr. Astor should study socialism and aid the Socialist Party. Mr. Astor asserts that the programme of the Socialists is "fallacious and impracticable." He says he is convinced that the industrial evils which have attended our development will be eradicated in time without overturning the basis of our government and social fabric.

In his open letter to Mr. Astor, Mr. Sinclair said:

It is a monstrous thing that in a country of such natural resources as our own 10,000,000 should have to suffer the horrors of destitution. I cannot believe that a man who is young and has his life before him can be wholly indifferent to the conditions which I mean to urge. The poor people see in the papers the pictures of your magnificent and luxurious home, and they realize that it is out of the rents which they pay in one form or another that all this luxury comes. Can you not realize how it embitters them?

So I write to you the age-long appeal which has never been heard, the cry of the dispossessed and the disinherited of the earth. I implore our leisure class to take their fingers out of their ears and listen to the rumble of the coming storm. The future will say of you that you rose to the occasion and made such use of your power, or else that you deliberately turned your back upon it.

This letter from Mr. Sinclair was inspired, it was said, by the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14 of "100 neediest cases" of poverty chosen by charitable organizations as worthy of help at Christmas. In the pictorial section of the same issue of THE TIMES photographs of the country home of Mr. Astor at Rhinebeck, which he inherited from his father, Col. John Jacob Astor, were published. Here is Mr. Astor's letter:

Mr. Upton Sinclair, 324 West Eighty-third Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: Your open letter of Dec. 20 received, which I have read with interest. This is the first opportunity I have had to reply. You call my attention to a compilation of social and industrial evils, and invite me to make a study of Socialism, with a view to my lending aid to the Socialist Party, through which you hope these evil conditions may be remedied.

Replying, I write to say that I am, fortunately, associated with various organizations which are interested in the study of sociological questions. In one of these are many of the leading officers of the American Federation of Labor and the chiefs of the railway brotherhood, whose lives and energies are devoted to the study and to the solution of the social and industrial problems to which your letter refers. I have had the benefit of their experience and I believe myself somewhat familiar with their views and their general policies.

It is not overstating the matter to say that not one of these members of the labor organizations whom I have met accepts your philosophy as a cure for the evils which we all recognize and deplore. On the contrary, they reject as fallacious and impracticable the programme of the Socialist Party in whose interest you speak. This programme, boiled down, as I gather it from the Socialist papers, magazines and books that I have had opportunity to read, is contained in a nutshell in a statement of a recognized leader of the Socialist Party, Mr. Morris Hillquit, to wit:

Stated in more concrete terms, the Socialist programme requires the public or collective ownership and operation of the principal instruments and agencies for the production and distribution of wealth—the land, mines, railroads, steamboats, telegraph, and telephone lines, mills, factories, and modern machinery.

This is the main programme, and the ultimate aim of the whole Socialist movement and the political creed of all Socialists. It is the unfailing test of Socialist adherence, and admits of no limitation, extension, or variation. Whoever accepts this programme is a Socialist, whoever does not, is not.

As the result of my association with the representative labor men referred to I am fully convinced that the serious evils which have attended our industrial development can be and will be in time eradicated without overturning the fundamental basis upon which our Government and social fabric is founded. In saying this I am not unmindful of the fact that far too many evil conditions exist; that there are great wrongs to be righted, and that it is the duty of every man who has the interest of his country at heart to do what he properly can to establish and maintain industrial and social righteousness.

While, from my necessarily limited experience, I do not have the fullest information, and therefore do not pretend to speak with authority, I am obliged to dissent from many of your conclusions, especially that the conditions of the working people are worse now than they have been in the past. On the contrary, I am convinced not alone from a study of official investigations and the views of experienced social workers, but from the testimony of the representatives of labor, to whom I have referred—men whom the great mass of the working people of our country have authorized to speak for them—that the condition of the laboring people has greatly improved during the last few generations.

The confirmatory of this, from the standpoint of organized labor, are statements made in The American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, for September and October, 1913, and January, 1914. I take pleasure in sending to you herewith copies of these articles, two of which, you will note, contain a symposium, showing in part the actual improvement in the various crafts in 1912. The third shows what are regarded by the workers as the gains in national and State legislation during the year 1912. But most impressive of all, it seems to me, is the testimony to the progress of the working people contained in the statement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention at Seattle last November. These are the views of men who speak with knowledge and authority for millions of American wage-earners:

Not only has there been progress made

Continued on Page 2.

TRAIN KILLS MOTHER TRAPPED ON TRESTLE

Daughter Is Thrown to the Side of the Road Mortally Hurt and Son Jumps to Safety.

Mrs. Mary Oberwise, a widow, of 93 West Street, Newark, N. J., accompanied by her daughter, Mary, 13 years old, and her son, William, 7 years old, started to go to the Essex County Isolation Hospital at Belleville, yesterday afternoon, to visit her son, John, who was a patient in the tuberculosis ward of that institution. The mother and her two children went by trolley to the Forest Hills part of Newark, and, after leaving the car there, intended to walk the rest of the way, about a mile and a half, to the hospital.

They walked along the track of the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad. A half mile west of the Forest Hills section the mother and children started to cross a trestle, 200 yards long, that spans a stream called Second River, dividing Newark and Belleville. They were almost across the trestle when they heard the rumble of a train approaching them from behind. All three started to run.

The mother was either struck by the train or jumped into a ravine about sixty feet deep. Her daughter Mary, who was walking on the outside of the rails, was struck by the train and carried on across to the end of the trestle, where she rolled to one side of the road. William, who was walking a little ahead of his mother and sister, managed to jump from the trestle, and escaped unhurt.

The lad, terrified by the experience through which he had passed, ran to the hospital, where he told his brother what had happened. The sick boy dressed as quickly as possible, and, accompanied by his younger brother, ran back to the place of the accident. When they arrived there they found that the crew of the train had removed the body of Mrs. Oberwise from the ravine to the side of the tracks. One of the trainmen notified the police of Belleville, and Deputy County Physician Herbert M. Simmons was called.

Dr. Simmons found that Mrs. Oberwise had been killed instantly. Her daughter was unconscious when she was picked up. She was suffering from a fractured skull. She was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, where the physicians said late last night that she would not recover.

The body of Mrs. Oberwise was removed to the Morgue at Newark. John Oberwise, though suffering from his illness, stayed at the place of the accident until the body of his mother and his injured sister had been removed. He went on to Newark, so as to be near his little sister in St. Michael's Hospital. He stayed there until late in the evening, making constant inquiries as to her condition.

STICK TO ENGINE POST.

Firemen and Engineer Hurt in Passenger Train Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Jan. 11.—Engineer Charles Swem and Fireman John Meyers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are at their homes to-day, recovering from shock and injuries received when their train was nearly wrecked about a mile west of Metuchen.

The heavy train of day coaches and Pullmans was running down grade at a high rate of speed. A freight train going in the same direction was a short distance ahead on the next track. Fireman Meyers, as the train rounded a curve, saw a heavy timber on one of the frieght cars swing loose and fall upon the track directly in front of the passenger train.

He yelled a warning to the engineer. There was a crash and a terrific jar as the big locomotive left the rails. For 1,500 feet it bumped over the ties. Engineer Swem threw on the brakes and yelled to his fireman to jump. Meyers refused to leave his post, and when the train had stopped and frightened passengers and crew had reached the locomotive, they found him covered with blood from cuts and bruises.

Two physicians on the train gave Meyers attention, and, with his head and arms bandaged, he still refused to leave his post. The engineer was not so seriously hurt.

MEN'S GARB TO FIT CLOSE.

"Clothes au Naturel," Is Designers' Final Dictum.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—"Clothes au naturel" is the final dictum of the National Convention of Designers of clothing for men. The sacred dress suit has even been abbreviated. It is short, form-fitting. The designers have imposed an edging more than an inch wide on the lapel, practically dividing the lapel with a line of galune.

Here is the official rendering of the innovation: "Grosgrain facing an inch and a quarter wide, piped with three-sixteenth inch silk galune." The buttons are of black polished ivory.

Another model has jet buttons with grosgrain facing on the lapel and edging of galune. The cuff is slightly over two inches, piped with galune, with a jet button on the sleeve.

One of the accompanying vests shows pearl buttons with gold rim, an extremely narrow white satin collar and puffed silk stripes.

DIVORCES E. H. SMITH.

Second Wife of Bank Cashier Says Stepchildren Kept Them Apart.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 11.—Emma J. Smith obtained a divorce late yesterday from Edward H. Smith, assistant cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York City. She charged him with desertion upon their wedding day, May 8, 1906, and said they had never lived together as husband and wife.

After the ceremony, which was secret because his adult children by a former wife, with whom he lived, opposed his remarriage, Smith told his bride he could not provide a home for her until he broke the news to his children. Their opposition prevailed and her husband ignored her, she says. Smith made no contest.

George R. Lyon of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has filed a divorce suit alleging desertion by his wife, Emma, whom he married in Leroy in 1882, and who he said had refused to live with him in New York City.

BREMNER SENDS MESSAGE TO PUBLIC

Glad to be Undergoing Radium Cancer Tests for the General Benefit.

THINKS HE WILL GET WELL

But Even if He Does Not He Feels He Has Helped in Fight Against Disease—Praises Dr. Kelly.

Congressman Robert G. Bremner of New Jersey, who is undergoing the radium treatment for cancer of the neck in the private hospital of Dr. Howard A. Kelly in Baltimore, and whose case made a sensation when it became known that Dr. Kelly had inserted in the cancer eleven tubes containing $100,000 worth of radium—almost half of the supply in the United States—has prepared a message to the public in relation to his case, which is herewith transmitted through THE TIMES.

Here is the Congressman's message, which was delivered through a friend who visited him at his bedside:

"Radium is wonderful, and it is most wonderful to those who have devoted most time to its study. Even in my own case, the keen-eyed, observant physicians found it something that in itself more than repays me for coming here.

"If experimenting on me has added a new fact to science, then my life has not been in vain, but has helped the race. My life is not worth one-tenth of the effort that has been put forth to save it. I am ready for the scrap heap, but feel that the cutting and the doctoring have added to the knowledge of how best to fight cancer. Some poor soul who comes after me may benefit.

"The question is not whether I am going to get well, but rather if I am going to live up to ideals for dying gamely, which are just as helpful to the race as living bravely.

"Some day science will conquer cancer, and I think I would rather be in the category of those who were in the fight and helped to win the victory than to be one of those who placidly reaped the benefit.

"While radium may not mean a solution of the cancer problem, it will help. It has already taught what might be called the radium specialists that mechanical ingenuity may in some way produce the same wonderful effects, but that is still more or less conjecture.

"Let me tell you a secret: I am likely to be the first to undergo this wonderful application of nature's magic radium rays, or more specifically the gamma rays of radium.

"There is much yet to learn. We are all like children crying in the night with no language but the cry. Everybody is good to me. Drs. Kelly, Birnham, and Lewis are fine men. They are devoted, and consecrated to their work. Dr. Birnham gives day and night to the study of radium and his patients. Dr. Kelly is a most remarkable man, a most unusual man for such an age. He seems to belong to an age of faith that produced Wesley and others whose trust was firmly planted in a Divine Providence, and a personal Saviour. He makes one think of Tennyson's tribute to his friend, 'From God and godlike men we get our trust.'

"I will soon be well, soon be back at work, soon be overjoyed to greet those countless dear friends who have never forgotten me, and whose well-wishes have been my chief support."

AGAINST RADIUM MONOPOLY.

Flannery, a Producer, Says Government Project Is Impracticable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Joseph M. Flannery of Pittsburgh, President of a chemical company which he says is the pioneer in the radium industry in the United States, declared on his arrival in Washington this evening that his business here was to protest against favorable action by Congress on the proposal of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to sequestrate radium-producing lands for exploitation by the Government. Mr. Flannery said that his firm would be able to place from ten to twelve grams of radium at the disposal of physicians and hospitals in 1914, a production about 200 per cent. greater than that of the rest of the world.

"Apparently," said Mr. Flannery, "Mr. Lane, a few members of Congress and the public have been grossly misled concerning not only the supply, but also the properties of radium. I have noticed in the many published interviews and statements a studied zeal to disregard the fact that there is an American supply of radium. I have noted also the statement of a physician that the doctors of the United States are dependent upon Europe for their radium to be used in treating disease. This is absurdly false.

"Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore is now buying radium in Pittsburgh. Furthermore, the Bureau of Standards, in the Department of Commerce, has bought radium there.

"A picturesque mixture of sentimentality and misstatement has served to cloud the issue and obscure the facts in regard to radium. If the Government undertakes to go into the business of mining radium, it will find itself overwhelmed with the gigantic undertaking of producing and disposing of vanadium, uranium and the other minerals of which radium is a by-product, and it will undoubtedly have to meet the competition of private enterprise.

"The radium element is found in so many minerals that there is absolutely no telling where the Government would stop if it should embark on its proposed enterprise. It is impossible to estimate what tremendous expense the public treasury would have to stand if it went in for the production of a commodity, the selling price of which is $120 per milligram of radium element, remembering that it takes a thousand milligrams to make one gram.

"It will take the Government at least two years to produce any radium at all. If the Government should put into effect the Lane proposition now, it would follow that Dr. Kelly, possessing the radium which he has and has contracted for in this country, in addition to a small supply he bought in Europe, would enjoy the financial advantage of possessing more radium than any other physician in the country.

"It has been demonstrated that there is radio-activity in practically evry mineral that is found in the ground, and if the Government wants to get all the radium in the country, where will it stop?"

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

ORDERS EARLE EXTRADITED.

French Court Will Examine Him as Soon as He Arrives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Examining Magistrate at Romorantin on Saturday questioned Harold Earle, his mother, Mrs. Fischbacher, and the detective who found the boy who gave the Magistrate an account of his abduction.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the extradition of the father and Miss Evans was ordered by the Magistrate. As soon as the pair arrive in France they will be examined by the Romorantin authorities.

MORGAN CASH FOR CUBA.

Offers to Provide Funds Until $10,000,000 Loan Is Floated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—J. P. Morgan & Co. have offered to furnish the Cuban Government all the cash required pending the floating of a $10,000,000 loan on condition that the money be repaid as soon as the cash is obtained from a loan house. The Morgan firm has already loaned the Cuban Government $2,500,000, taking 5 per cent. notes, the money to be used for building Havana's sewer system.

The Treasury Department is translating the Morgan offer for submission to President Menocal on Monday. It is entirely probable that the Government will accept, as it gives it more independence in negotiating for a loan and may even lead to the postponement of the opening of bids for thirty days so as to allow of more extensive advertising, which is strongly urged.

DANCING THROUGH HARVARD

Young Fox, a Law Student, Earns Expenses as a Cabaret Artist.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—John McDill Fox, a member of one of Milwaukee's leading families, is dancing his way through the Harvard Law School. The young man is living the simple life as a student at Harvard, but when he goes to work to earn money for expenses he does it beneath the spotlight glare in a Back Bay hotel restaurant.

Young Mr. Fox is a professional dancer several evenings a week, appearing as the partner of a skilled feminine originator who has evolved several of the newest one-steps. He performs as a sort of cabaret artist at the soiree dansants which the hotel conducts, and by his agility and cleverness earns almost enough to pay his way through the Law School.

NEGRO CAVALRYMEN SHOT.

Rebels Attack Soldiers, Visiting Naco, but Free Them on Demand.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 11.—Rebel soldiers at Naco, Sonora, to-day shot and seriously wounded Private John Bryce of the Tenth Cavalry while he was in Naco, and later shot across the international boundary line, wounding Trumpeter Warren of the same regiment. After shooting Warren, the Mexicans dragged him across the line and arrested him. Both men are negroes.

Three other American negro soldiers who were in the Mexican town went to Bryce's assistance when he was shot, but were put under arrest and threatened with death if they resisted. The Americans were unarmed.

Bryce was talking with a Mexican woman when he was attacked by the rebels. He was shot in the thigh. Warren came to the international line when he heard the shooting and was shot in the head.

Late this afternoon Capt. Tompkins of the Tenth Cavalry demanded the release of the American soldiers, and the Mexicans immediately complied.

1,917 ASK FOR SHELTER.

Record-Breaking Night for the Municipal Lodging House.

The Municipal Lodging House at 434 East Twenty-fifth Street had a record-breaking night last night when 1,917 homeless applied for shelter. Among this number were 39 women and 8 children. After the 610 accommodations in the lodging house proper had been filled the other applicants were sent to the Charities Dock, and soon every available foot of space was occupied.

The four Department of Charities boats were then thrown open, and when these were filled the overflow was sent to the Morgue chapel.

W. C. Yorke, Superintendent of the lodging house, said that the previous record was on Jan. 4 of this year when 1,812 applied for shelter. Most of the applicants he said, were clean cut men from out of town who had recently worked on railroads. Each of the applicants was provided with hot coffee and bread and this morning will receive a portion of oatmeal, bread and coffee.

ROCKEFELLER ON WEATHER.

Oil Man, Braced by Walk After Church, Predicts Early Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—John D. Rockefeller says there will be an early Spring this year, basing his prediction on long observation of weather conditions, owing to his outdoor life. Besides a brisk walk he took after church to-day set his nerves tingling and made him long to hear the birds sing again.

When Mr. Rockefeller stepped from the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church this morning he expressed his pleasure at the cool air and bright sunshine. He told his chauffeur to drive ahead slowly for a few blocks, saying he intended to take advantage of the weather by a walk.

As he strolled along many who passed remarked how well he was looking. Fellow-church members were hailed cordially, and several children who spoke to him by name received a cheery greeting.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Manhattan, (Atlantic Transport Line,) Antwerp to New York, was 1,176 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M. SS Scharnhorst, (North German Lloyd,) Bremen to New York, was 1,094 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.

WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life. For those who are not fit and want to be. A pure natural wine combined with Extract of Beef and Malt.—Adv.

FIND THAW SANE IN BAIL INQUIRY

Commissioners Named by U. S. Court Report That Prisoner Has No Mental Disorder.

MEANS HE MAY GO FREE

Federal Judge to Grant Open Hearing This Week—Jerome Is Silent on His Plans.

THAW AND MOTHER JUBILANT

Carmody Says He Will Seek Fugitive's Arrest—Dr. Flint Warns of the Public Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11.—The commission which has been examining Harry K. Thaw as a result of his application for release on bail has decided that he is sane. The report of the commission, which is now in the hands of Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States District Court, asserts that he would not be a public menace if he were set free, and that he is not suffering from any of those forms of mental diseases alleged at the time of his trials for the murder of Stanford White.

Thaw and his lawyers are jubilant over the report of the commission, and are confident that he soon will be admitted to bail.

Mrs. Thaw left here for Pittsburgh to-day, after she learned that the report was favorable to her son.

When Judge Aldrich appointed the commission, composed of Gen. Frank S. Streeter, a lawyer of this city; Dr. Morton Prince of Boston; Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Superintendent of Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., and Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane, of this city, he said that after the presentation of the report, the interested parties would have an opportunity to be heard further before the question of bail was finally passed upon.

Judge Aldrich is ill now and probably will not be able to attend court until the latter part of the week. He will then set date for a hearing, and the New York attorneys and all who care to appear in the case wil be heard.

The Commission's Finding.

The full report of the commission follows:

United States of America.
United States District Court.
District of New Hampshire, ss.:
In re: Petition of Harry Kendall Thaw for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Under a Motion to be Admitted to Bail.
Report of Commission.
Filed Jan. 10, 1914.

To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of said Court:

We, the undersigned, appointed a commission, under an order dated Dec. 17, 1913, to advise the court whether it is reasonably probable that Harry Kendall Thaw's liberty under bail would be dangerous or a menace to the public peace and safety, having concluded our observations and examinations and fully considered the same, report as follows, namely:

I. The commission took and filed the oath required by the order.

II. *Authority and Duty.* By the order of the court the commission was not appointed for the purpose of listening to experts upon an adversary hearing, but for making such observations and examinations as it sees fit to make with reference to Thaw's present condition; and whether he is insane or not, the opinion of the commission is sought upon the single and sole question above stated. Authority was conferred upon the commission to give all interested parties leave to appear and offer evidence, if any, since Thaw's committal to Matteawan (Feb. 1, 1908) tending to show personal violence or any manifestations of a tendency or disposition to do physical harm.

III. *General Statement.* The detailed history of the Thaw case prior to this proceeding is notorious and need not be recited here. The following statement is made for a better understanding of the method adopted, the character and extent of the observations and examinations made, and the grounds upon which the conclusions of the commission are based.

Verdict at Second Trial.

(a) On a second trial in January, 1908, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground that Thaw was insane at the time of the homicide, June, 25, 1906. In rendering judgment on the verdict the court declared that the form of insanity, and the only form which the jury could have found on the testimony, was "manic-depressive insanity." The court, deeming Thaw's discharge at that time to be dangerous to the public safety, ordered that for the time being he be detained in safe custody at the Matteawan State Hospital. (People v. Chanler, 117 N. Y. Sup. 322, at p. 327). He was committed to Matteawan Feb. 1, 1908, and there detained until his escape Aug. 17, 1913.

(b) *Examination of Testimony and Documents.* We had before us the official record or case book of the Matteawan State Hospital, showing all the entries made therein relating to Thaw from Feb. 1, 1908, to Aug. 17, 1913. These entries included the history of the case recorded on his entrance and the various mental examinations made by the hospital superintendents and their assistants in the performance of their official duties. Among these examinations was one made by the superintendent and his assistant in November, 1911, covering about 175 pages of typewritten questions and answers.

We also had before us the transcripts of three cross-examinations of Thaw by counsel representing the State of New York on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by or on behalf of Thaw. The first was the cross-examination before Justice Morschauser in May, 1908; the second before Justice Mills in July and August, 1909; and the third before Justice Keogh beginning June, 1912. All these cross-examinations (except that before Justice Morschauser, which was brief) were of great length and covered the most searching inquiry into Thaw's mental condition and attitude, not only at the date of the respective examinations, but with reference to all the acts of his life. If the cross-examiner omitted to inquire into any detail of

Thaw's acts, thoughts, feelings or mental processes before or leading up to or subsequent to the homicide in June, 1906, such omission is not apparent from the transcripts of cross-examinations before us. In this way we have had photographs, more or less distinct, of Thaw's mental condition on the dates above named, and his then mental attitude with reference to all the acts of his life.

We also had before us various exhibits, letters, and other documents used upon the two trials for homicide, and in other proceedings, some of which were furnished by counsel for the State of New York and some by Thaw's counsel.

Jerome's Failure to Appear.

(c) On Jan. 7 a public hearing was held at which all interested parties were given leave to appear and offer evidence in respect to acts, if any, since the committal of Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan, Feb. 1, 1908, tending to show personal violence or any manifestations of a tendency or disposition to do physical harm, and evidence to the contrary. Counsel for the State of New York declined to appear on the alleged ground that our power under the order of the court was inadequate to a determination of the question submitted. Counsel appeared for Thaw and offered evidence of his custodians since Sept. 18, 1913, on the above question, which evidence was received and considered.

(d) *Mental Examinations by the Commission.* We began our mental examinations of Thaw on Dec. 23, continued the same on the 24th, resumed on the 29th and 30th and from time to time thereafter until the preparation of this report. These examinations covered a searching inquisition into all the acts of his life, including a review of his statements thereon made in the various cross-examinations above referred to. They also included an examination of his present and former mental attitudes with reference to all his acts prior to, at the time of, and subsequent to, the homicide, and a comparison of his present statements with those made on each of the former examinations above referred to.

(e) *Physical Examination.* We also made a careful physical examination which will be hereafter referred to.

The foregoing is intended as a summary of the work of the commission and not as a complete or detailed statement.

Scope of the Inquiry.

IV. To determine the immediate question before us, our inquisition was necessarily directed to four points:

1. Careful physical examination to determine the presence or absence of structural or functional disturbance of the nervous system;

2. The conduct of Harry K. Thaw since his committal to the Matteawan State Hospital on Feb. 1, 1908, up to the present time;

3. Whether he is now suffering from such a disease of the mind, or whether his present condition of mind, whatever it may be, is of such character as to predispose to acts of violence, independently of the narrower question whether such acts actually have been committed since his confinement or not;

4. The circumstances and conditions which outwardly and inwardly led to the homicide on June 25, 1906, and the probable condition of mind of Harry K. Thaw at that time.

In its studies and deliberations the commission has in the main confined its attention to facts, preferring to attach little importance, for its purpose, to the conflicting opinions of experts and other witnesses in adversary hearings.

As the result of this careful search for the truth, and having had in view all that has been adduced for and against the allegation of constitutional inferiority, we have arrived at a definite and positive opinion as to the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw and his probable state of mind at the time of the homicide. We refrain from expressing our opinion on these points, in view of the specific terms of the rescript whereby our advice has been sought by the court, namely:

"It is not intended that there should be a broad trial upon the general question of insanity, because it is not the purpose, in dealing with this particular question of public phase and menace, to embarrass any subsequent litigation where the broad question of insanity might be involved."

Finds Him Sane Now.

V. Upon the question of menace or danger through the granting of bail, we may, however, be permitted, and are probably compelled, to record our finding that, whatever may have been the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw at the time of the homicide, upon which question we express no opinion, he is not now suffering from any of the forms of mental disease alleged by the prosecution at the time of the trials or subsequently thereto, namely, manic-depressive insanity, paranoia, dementia praecox, or delusional insanity.

VI. In our opinion it is reasonably probable that Harry Kendall Thaw's liberty under bail would not be dangerous or a menace to the public peace and safety.

(Signed) FRANK S. STREETER,
MORTON PRINCE,
G. ALDER BLUMER,
CHARLES P. BANCROFT.
Concord, N. H., Jan. 10, 1914.

Thaw Very Happy.

Thaw accompanied his mother to the railway station at 8 o'clock this evening when she started back to her home in Pittsburgh, and, returning to the hotel, he spent nearly two hours chatting with the newspaper men in the corridors. He refused to make any statement on the finding of the commission, but his happy manner and excellent good humor gave evidence of the keen satisfaction which he evidently felt at the outcome of his physical and mental test before the Commissioners. He has stated that in the event of his being admitted to bail he will not leave the confines of this State.

Merrill Shurtleff, the chief Thaw attorney in this State, said over the long-distance telephone this evening that he had communicated with Judge Aldrich in Boston, and found that official confined to his bed with a severe cold, which would make it impossible for him to hold a session of court for two or three days. Mr. Shurtleff will file to-day a request that a date be set for a hearing, at which time he intends to petition the court to fix the amount of Thaw's bail, the application for bail already being on file. Mr. Shurtleff said that he felt certain arrangements could not be made for an immediate hearing, but that Judge Aldrich would be able to attend court the latter part of this week.

Thaw was informed of the decision about 8 o'clock last evening by Judge William Chase, and the document was impounded by the Clerk of the United States Court until 4 o'clock this afternoon at the request of Gen. Frank S. Streeter. News of the verdict was obtained, however, probably through other members of the committee, and the result had been known in this city since morning.

The time for filing Thaw's brief in the habeas corpus proceedings has expired. His attorneys are to ask for another extension of time, which undoubtedly will be granted. If a ten days' extension is allowed the briefs will be filed some time the latter part of next week. Mr. Jerome will have a similar time in which to get in his briefs.

JEROME IS SILENT.

Declines to Discuss Decision or His Future Course.

William Travers Jerome, who was the prosecuting attorney during the Thaw trial and has appeared as a special Deputy Attorney General in opposition to writs obtained by the Thaw attorneys, declined last night at his home, 611 Cathedral Parkway, to make any statement on the findings of the commission. Asked what action he would take, he said he did not care to discuss the matter.

Moses H. Grossman, Thaw's attorney, was out of town last night.

THAW GOING TO PITTSBURGH.

Will Quickly Establish His Sanity There, Says Roger O'Mara.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11. — Roger O'Mara, [illegible] the estate of Harry K. Thaw, [illegible] to-night that Thaw had been declared sane by the New Hampshire authorities, said Thaw would return to Pittsburgh and establish himself in business. At the residence of Mrs. Thaw it was said that her whereabouts was not known, but that she was believed to be in the East.

"I am naturally delighted at the finding of the New Hampshire commission," said Mr. O'Mara. "We have felt that we would get justice from this commission. Harry will return to Pittsburgh, and under the care of his mother, who has worked so hard to re-establish her son as a responsible member of society, he will go into business here. Mark me, he will soon make himself a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, his old home. He has the ability to start and maintain a successful business, and he will do so. Pittsburgh and the world at large will yet come to regard him as a very valuable member of society.

"I do not know where Mrs. Thaw is. She will no doubt soon be in communication with her son. I should like to be present when they meet. No exact plans have been made by us for Harry's future, but as soon as he can come here things will be started. Court action to establish his sanity here, looking toward giving him absolute control of his own affairs in this State, will be reopened, and the courts here are bound to accept the finding of the New Hampshire commission. It is as final as anything could be. Men who have been constantly in Thaw's company have sworn that he is a fit person to manage his personal affairs, and that he is not the crazy person Mr. Jerome and the New York crowd have declared him to be."

CARMODY TO FIGHT ON.

Attorney General Will Seek Thaw's Arrest if He Is Released.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the event that Harry K. Thaw is admitted to bail, Attorney General Carmody will try to effect his arrest. The Attorney General will have the support of the Governor in any step he may decide to take.

"I certainly shall seek the arrest and extradition of Thaw in any other State and his arrest in this State," the Attorney General said. "I have never acknowledged the validity of the proceedings before Gov. Felker. Furthermore, I advised Mr. Jerome to protest against them. Thaw should be delivered to us at once."

The Governor said that he had left the entire Thaw case in Mr. Carmody's hands, and that whatever course the Attorney General chose to follow would have his strongest support.

CLIMAX OF LONG FIGHT.

Sanity Finding Is Biggest Victory for Thaw Since His Escape.

The decision of the commission appointed by Judge Edgar Aldrich of the District Court of New Hampshire was the most important victory won by Harry K. Thaw in his fight for liberty since he dashed past Howard Barnum, gatekeeper at the Matteawan Asylum, on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 17, and made his escape in a fast automobile.

It is generally agreed now that Thaw stands an excellent chance of being admitted to bail by Judge Aldrich, pending the determination of the writ of habeas corpus sued out in his behalf. It was Judge Aldrich who made it possible for Thaw's attorneys to raise the question of sanity in the courts, despite the determined protests of William Travers Jerome, Special Deputy Attorney General, representing New York State, when the fugitive was first brought before him at Littleton, N. H., on Sept. 17, following his deportation from Canada into Vermont, and his arrest at Colebrook, N. H.

The court at that time advised counsel for both sides to examine the law in regard to the extradition of a man who had escaped from an asylum for the insane and in an informal debate with Mr. Jerome, which Judge Aldrich himself started, intimated that the question of insanity might play an important part in the further proceedings. He also rebuked Mr. Jerome for some of his utterances and granted all of the requests made by Thaw's counsel. The attitude of the court has given much hope to Thaw and his lawyers concerning the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings now pending. What effect the finding of the commission will have on Judge Aldrich's decision on the question of New York's right to extradite Thaw is problematical.

Jerome His Chief Foe.

Harry Kendall Thaw shot Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the evening of June 25, 1906. Following his two sensational trials, his acquittal on the ground that he was insane, and his incarceration in Matteawan, he has waged an unrelenting fight for freedom. His bitterest enemy in this fight was Mr. Jerome, and Mr. Jerome succeeded in defeating all of his efforts to obtain freedom on a habeas corpus writ in New York State. Many believed that Mr. Jerome's persistency had much to do toward rousing the sympathy shown for Thaw after his escape. Mr. Jerome followed him and was met with boos and hisses almost everywhere Thaw went.

Thaw's fight for liberty received so much publicity that the news of his escape from Matteawan Asylum on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, caused a big sensation. A black automobile, manned by Thaw's friends, was waiting at the asylum gate, and he was whirled away in a cloud of dust. Telephone and telegraph wires were loaded down with messages to every part of the country and to Canada, asking for his arrest. Nothing more was heard of him by the asylum officials, however, until a message was received from a little town in Canada, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, saying that he had been caught there, and was being detained. A quarrel with the men who had aided him in his escape from the asylum and lack of money had prevented the continuance of his flight.

Revealed His Identity.

It developed that Thaw had been forced to desert his automobile at Manchester, N. H., and take his chances on the railroads. He had attracted attention by his eccentric actions, admitted his identity, and was taken into custody after he made his way to Barford, where he stopped at the hut of a farmer. From Barford Thaw was taken to Coaticook, produced before Justice of the Peace Dupuis and a faulty complaint—which afterward became famous because of the legal tangles it brought on—was drawn up. On this complaint Thaw was lodged in the jail of the District of St. Francis at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, although no definite charge was made against him. This technicality made it possible for him to seek refuge in the jail and laugh at the New York State authorities until the provincial government of Quebec, tired of providing him with a boarding place, stepped in.

Thaw began his big legal fight in Sherbrooke on August 20. At first the army of attorneys which he retained there, among them some of the best known barristers in the Dominion, fought only for time, hoping to hold Thaw in jail on the faulty commitment until they could shape their plans to gain his freedom. Their contention was that Thaw had the right, under the commitment, to remain in safety in the jail until the term of the Court of Kings Bench in October, unless he saw fit to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Immediately on the arrest of Thaw they had applied for such a writ, as it protected him against summary seizure. Afterward they had this writ dismissed, thinking it wiser to keep Thaw in jail.

Had No Tourist Ticket.

In the meantime Thaw's counsel searched the Dominion law to find some clause which would save him. First they contended that he was traveling as a tourist, and that Canada had no right to lay hands upon him. But Thaw could not produce a tourist's ticket. Ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, family counsel for the Thaws, then came to their assistance. Long conferences were held, and at last a plan of action was decided upon.

The danger then was that Thaw might fall into the hands of the immigration officials, who, it was apparent, had no kindly feeling for him and were ready to toss him back into the United States once they could dislodge him from jail. The Immigration Department was convinced that Thaw could be deported as an undesirable person because of his recent incarceration in an insane asylum. Thaw's attorneys decided to test that law, which they had reason to believe was not impregnable, and, if need be, carry his case through all the Dominion courts to the court of last resort, the King's Privy Counsel, alleging that to deport him would be—although the immigration laws did not regard it as such—a violation of his treaty rights.

That was the condition of affairs when William T. Jerome was commissioned to go up to Canada and help out District Attorney Conger of Dutchess County, who had followed on Thaw's trail. Mr. Jerome engaged an eminent barrister, Samuel K. Jacobs of Montreal, as his Canadian adviser. They found the immigration officers, headed by Assistant Supt. Robertson, hovering around the Sherbrooke jail, waiting to seize Thaw the moment he was released. But, on the other hand, it was apparent that a great public sentiment had been aroused in Thaw's favor. Mr. Jerome and his assistants were often hissed in the street.

Move Balks Jerome.

Mr. Jerome's first setback came when Justice Globensky, before whom Thaw first obtained a writ of habeas corpus and then withdrew it, refused to grant to New York State any standing in the courts. The provincial Government then came to the conclusion that a solution of the Thaw case was necessary and that quickly.

After that Mr. Jerome held consultations in Montreal and next it was heard that the Chief of Police of Coaticook, who made the complaint against Thaw, had sued out a writ of habeas corpus to free him on the ground that he was held on a faulty commitment and might sue for damages. Up to that point it looked as if Thaw was safe in the jail for weeks to come. Justice Hutchinson, who had powers equal with Justice Globensky, granted the writ. The hearing was at Sherbrooke on Sept. 3. Thaw was released and before any further move could be made by counsel Robertson had arrested Thaw and taken him to the detention room in the Grand Trunk Railroad at Coaticook. There the Board of Inquiry heard his case and on Sept. 5 in face of the news that the Montreal courts had granted a new writ restraining it, the Board ordered Thaw's deportation to Norton's Mills, Vt. Thaw also took appeal to the Minister of Justice thus causing temporary delay.

It was while this hearing before the board was going on that William T. Jerome was arrested for playing poker on railroad property and locked up for half an hour. Mr. Jerome was afterward acquitted.

On Sept. 10. Thaw was bodily thrown out of Canada by the Federal immigration men, and turned loose at Norton's Mills, Vt., without money. By the help of newspaper correspondents he got as far as Colebrook, N. H., where he was placed under arrest on a warrant charging that he was guilty of conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan.

Mr. Jerome sent word that he was on the way to Colebrook on a special train to take custody of Thaw and rush him back to the asylum. Counsel for Thaw answered by suing out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Aldrich, at Littleton, N. H., on the ground that Thaw was being illegally detained for conspiracy. Mr. Jerome next filed extradition papers with Gov. Felker at Concord.

Jerome Rebuked.

The writ was returnable before Judge Aldrich at Littleton on Sept. 16, and the outcome was an important victory for Thaw. First Mr. Jerome was rebuked by the court for asserting that the writ had been obtained in bad faith, in that one of the Thaw counsel had said it was simply a precautionary measure. Judge Aldrich said he was not at all satisfied that New York State had the right to ask for Thaw's extradition, and raised the question whether New York could charge Thaw, a man insane in the eyes of the law, with the crime of conspiracy.

Mr. Jerome insisted that the question of sanity did not enter into the case, and Judge Aldrich, in reply, asked him to produce his authorities for such a statement.

"I don't intimate anything one way or the other about it," said the Judge, "but you seemed to assume at the outset that the questions were entirely clear. I don't think they are."

At another time he said: "Now where is that question of mental condition within the meaning and scope of the extradition law to be determined—in New York or in New Hampshire; in New York or in New Hampshire, the State you are asking to forcibly extradite him?"

Mr. Jerome contended that the "door was closed" to the investigation of the question of sanity by the court.

"Well, is it closed?" asked the Judge. "Is it closed when one sovereign State asks another State to forcibly seize a man and carry him across the line into another jurisdiction? Is anything closed?

"I think you are perfectly correct in that proposition as a general one," Judge Aldrich continued, "but when the papers show that one is charged with a criminal act and that that act is involved in and solely grounded on the escape from a warrant which holds him as an insane person, have you cases which hold that he would be extradited as a criminal?"

The court then granted a suspension until the question of extradition was acted upon by Gov. Felker, telling counsel that the Federal court would act again when the State had finished with the case.

Attacks Use of Thaw Money.

Gov. Felker gave Thaw a hearing in Concord, and Mr. Jerome raised more bad feeling against himself by a bitter attack on the Thaw millions. New York State, he said, did not intend to see Thaw buy his liberty. He said an indictment had been found against Thaw in Dutchess County. This indictment was never used, and Thaw's counsel alleged that Mr. Jerome never had it and acted in bad faith at the hearing. On Oct. 24 a Grand Jury in New York County indicted Thaw and those who aided him in his escape, including Richard J. Butler. On Nov. 8 Gov. Felker decided to extradite, thus casting the burden from his shoulders on to the Federal courts. The first writ sued out by Thaw's counsel before Judge Aldrich had to be amended because of the new extradition papers founded on the New York county indictment, and thus more delay was caused.

After application by Thaw's counsel, Judge Aldrich on Dec. 9 decided to appoint a commission to determine whether it would be safe to free Thaw pending the outcome of the writ. The habeas corpus proceeding may go to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement. Mr. Jerome refused to appear at recent hearings.

EVELYN THAW HAS FEARS.

Something Will Happen, She Says—Asserts Harry Envies Her Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—"Something will happen soon, and it will be terrible," said Evelyn Nesbit Thaw when informed in her dressing room at a local theatre to-night that Harry Kendall Thaw would soon be out on bond, possibly to-morrow.

"Don't ask me what it will be," she continued in tragic tones. She paused a moment, then continued with a laugh and a shrug of her shoulders, "well, he may be off for Europe soon. He will be a fool if he isn't.

"I have no personal fear of him," she said, changing her tone. "He has no particular antipathy for me. His antipathy is against the professional and artistic success I have made and am continuing to make. He never made any attempt to escape prior to my success at Hammerstein's in New York. I don't believe he ever thought of trying to escape before he learned of my success.

"You know I was at Hammerstein's when he escaped from Matteawan. And you will remember that on that night I said he would give himself away. I said he would swell up and say he was Harry Thaw, the great I am. And that is just exactly what he did do.

"But he may be all right just as long as he keeps away from drink. He is just as sane as any one when he is not drinking. But he cannot keep away from it.

"His mother can't manage him. No one can. Drink crazes him. He will soon make for the bright lights and the wine, and then"—with a shrug of the shoulders—"the world will hear from him again."

You want to get home from the day's work to a [illegible] room—well kept, warm, [illegible]. You [illegible] a good list of such rooms at [illegible] $2.50 to $8.00 a week by [illegible] in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DR. FLINT EXPECTS ATTACK BY THAW

Alienist Insists White's Slayer Is a Dangerous Lunatic, Who Hates Him Violently.

ALSO CALLS HIM A PERVERT

Ridicules Finding of Vermont Commission and Recalls the Fugitive's Vicious Career.

Dr. Austin Flint, who was one of the alienists for the State in the prosecution of Harry K. Thaw, and who repeatedly asserted that Thaw was insane, when told of the findings of the New Hampshire commissions, said last night at the Century Club:

"Well, that's what they were appointed for. That's what money does."

Dr. Flint then spoke of the reports that he feared Thaw would try to kill him.

"I will not go to the trouble of carrying a pistol," he said. "I have not such a great while to live. I will trust to luck. He might attempt to kill his wife or shoot me. Thaw has, I think, more resentment against me than against Jerome. Thaw already has said that in his opinion Jerome has done only his duty in the case."

"What will occur, in your opinion, if Thaw is released from all restraint?" Dr. Flint was asked.

"If free from restraint? Will he be free from restraint, for looking after him is the life work of Roger O'Mara, and this is exemplified by the relations of O'Mara to Thaw before the killing of Stanford White.

"If you ask me what will happen if Harry K. Thaw is freed and without restraint, it is hard to say just what will occur, or the interval of such an occurrence after his release.

"I think if Thaw is relieved from all restraint he will keep straight for a certain time, but that sooner or later, when under the influence of liquor—I should say champagne, for Thaw drinks nothing else—he will become quarrelsome, as he did in the old days. And this will be in some resort. Thaw has often shot up places, and his life is a matter of record now. So I say Thaw may shoot up some place and in the shooting run afoul of another man who is armed and who will kill him."

Goes into Thaw's Past.

Dr. Flint then made this statement, which he said was based entirely upon the evidence in the case, and which libeled neither Thaw nor any one else:

"Harry K. Thaw's record shows that for years before the killing of Stanford White, especially when under the influence of drink, even in small quantities, he was quarrelsome and dangerous—often in trouble in resorts, frequently was armed, and attempted to shoot up saloons, committing repeated acts of violence.

"On these occasions he was often severely beaten. It was shown at the two trials under writs of habeas corpus at White Plains—one before Justice Mills and the other before Justice Keough—by testimony that was credited by these two Justices, that for five or more years he had rented an apartment to which he lured young girls, some of tender years, on a plea of preparing them for the stage, and that he beat them with whips in a brutal manner. This practice continued for a time after he was married. In a petition of a committee of the estate, made in 1908 or 1909, affidavits were presented from the victims showing that he cruelly flagellated a young girl whom he enticed to his apartment in Fifth Avenue. Also that he flagellated a bellboy at the Hotel Carleton in London, lacerating the flesh, and afterward forcing him into a hot bath in which he had put a bag of salt, rubbing it into the wounds. Also that he procured a young girl to go to his room in Paris, strapped her, tied her to a bedpost, and lashed her with a whip until she was exhausted and bleeding. This affidavit showed that a witness saw her when she had escaped, and her underclothing was matted to her skin with blood.

Calls Him a Pervert.

"All this shows that Thaw is a sexual pervert and what is known as a flagellant, a form of perversion well known to students to that form of mental disturbance. Thaw has been adjudged incurably insane and dangerous on four distinct and separate occasions after trials held at great length and great expense.

"Following the killing of Stanford White, after two trials, he was acquitted upon the grounds of insanity and committed by Justice Dowling to Matteawan as insane and dangerous to the public peace and safety.

"In 1908, under a writ of habeas corpus tried for two or more weeks at Poughkeepsie before Justice Morschauser, the writ was denied and he was returned to Matteawan, still insane and dangerous.

"A second writ was procured and tried at great length before Justice Mills at White Plains. At this trial his beating of young girls was shown, and his wife testified that he threatened to kill her if he should be released.

"At the third trial, also under a writ of habeas corpus, held at great length at White Plains before Justice Keough, practically the same evidence was presented as in the trial before Justice Mills, and Thaw was returned to Matteawan as insane and dangerous.

"In view of these facts, especially the four adjudications following four trials and the evidence, it is almost inconceivable that a commission, after a brief consideration only, the evidence restricted to acts while at Mattsawan and following his escape, should decide the release of Thaw would not be dangerous to the public peace and safety.

"While at Matteawan it was practically impossible for him to commit any acts of violence, and since his escape he has been under restraint. All this, however, takes no account of the sworn statements of alienists who testified at the four trials that Thaw is highly insane and dangerous."

JUDGE IN NO HURRY.

Will Give Both Sides Ample Time to Study Thaw Report.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 11.—United States Judge Edgar Aldrich said to-night that he had instructed the clerk of the court to mail to counsel on both sides the report of the commission on the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, which was made public to-day.

Amle time would be allowed for counsel to study the report and plan accordingly, berore the court took further action, the Judge said.

Would you pay $600?

Suppose—just suppose—that a clean-cut, good-looking man, with the evidence of competency sticking out all over him, called on you and said:

"Give me $600 and I'll work for you as long as I live, and I can prove that I'll live at least 10 years. I'll do all your adding, your billing, make out your monthly statements, write your cash book and journal. I'll work 24 hours a day, if you wish; and I'll never ask for a vacation?"

Suppose, further, that he showed you letters of recommendation from the biggest banks and department stores in New York City.

Would you accept his offer? Would you?

Yet this wonderful man would be doing no more for you than the "Ellis" machine does.

Let us put one in your office on trial. Free!

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KINDNESS FOR OHIO INSANE.

Chains and Punishments Abolished Under New Regime.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The "strong wards" of the State Hospital for the Insane have been abolished and there are now no evidences of the old system of chains, locks, and keys. All these have been dispensed with under Dr. Williams, the Superintendent, and patients are treated as members of a big family. Nearly 2,000 patients are now confined here, fewer than half a dozen are violent, and there are few cases where the rules are violated.

There are well-equipped gymnasiums for the men, and the women are soon to have theirs. Bowling, billiards, and cards are played, and reading matter is provided. More than two miles of cement walks have been constructed in order that the patients may have ample outdoor exercise in all kinds of weather.

The best of food is provided, and the patients are allowed to follow their own impulses in daily life. Kindness is the watchword, and it has brought about a complete change in the conditions which surround the inmates of the institution.

The only punishment administered is the temporary deprivation of privileges.

Drugs are used only in the cure of bodily ills. Instead of narcotics, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, and psychotherapy are utilized to induce sleep and rest.

GERMANY'S TRADE PURSUIT.

Nation Spending Most on Latin-American Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Germany spent more money than any other nation last year in developing consular service in Latin America. The total expenditure of Germany upon this means of extending trade was $171,584. Great Britain spent for like service $166,822, and the United States was third on the list with $131,249.

In the last five years Germany's consular expenditures in South America have increased between three and four times as rapidly as those of the United States.

ASTOR SEES NO VALUE IN SOCIALIST CREED

Continued from Page 1.

in numbers, but for the increasing numbers there have been increases in wages, shortening of the work day, improvement in sanitary and general conditions under which the work is done, better protection for the life and health of the workers. These are fundamental factors in determining the standard of living prevailing among working people—the greater proportion of all the people. The test of the degree of civilization of any nation is the standard of living generaly prevailing. There can be no question of the statement that the general standard of living among Americans has been raised year after year. The things which to-day are held to be necessities were deemed luxuries a decade ago.

I am unable to see how any one can read such a statement and consider carefully the material I am sending you and still assert that we are "moving to-day with the speed of an avalanche into one of the most terrific cataclysms in the history of mankind." Yours very truly,
VINCENT ASTOR.

REBELS CUT RAILWAY AND BRITISH PROTEST

Carden Demands of Huerta Better Protection for the Line to Vera Cruz.

O'SHAUGHNESSY IS HELD UP

The Capital Foresees Entanglements, but Huerta, Unconcerned, Goes to a Bull Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 11.—After blowing up an oil train and cutting the railway line to the capital, the rebels fled this morning and the road was reopened for traffic this afternoon. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, who was on this morning's train, was delayed at Orizaba but is now on his way to the capital.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 11.—The American chargé d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who has been in conference here with John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy, and Rear Admiral Fletcher for several days, left Vera Cruz this morning on a special car for the Mexican capital. He was halted for a few hours at Orizaba, however, by a break in the Mexican Railway, which was cut last night by rebels between Esperanza and and Maltrata. The rebels captured and burned a train of oil cars.

The regular train which left here late last night for Mexico City was unable to proceed beyond Orizaba, and returned to Vera Cruz this morning. A train which left Mexico City last night for Vera Cruz, was obliged to stop at Esperanza, and later returned to the capital.

The action of the rebels is said to be the outcome of the recent resumption of the transportation of oil in defiance of the rebels' warning that the road would be cut if any attempt was made to carry oil.

A heavy norther has been raging since yesterday, with no sign of abatement to-night. Communication with the fleet lying off the port has been interrupted.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11.—The interruption of trafic between the Mexican capital and Vera Cruz by the cutting of the Mexican Railway last night by the rebels and the attack on a freight train, with the consequent isolation of the American Chargé, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, at a wayside station, caused Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, to make personal representations to President Huerta to-day regarding the better policing of that line, which is British property, and revived speculation in the capital as to how far the British Government would go in protecting the property of its nationals.

The attack was the first serious effort the rebels have made to interfere with traffic between the capital and Vera Cruz, but their work was confined to burning oil cars and looting. The train was stopped by a pile of rock just within the tunnel south of speranza on a shelf built around the mountain overlooking the Maltrata portion of the road.

The crew of the engine which was pushing the train escaped with the locomotive and reported the attack from Maltrata. The men on the locomotive in front jumped and ran from the tunnel, hiding among the rocks.

Traffic over a branch of the Interoceanic Railway was interrupted last night by the rebels, which gave rise to the report that the main line to Vera Cruz had been cut.

In the concession granted to the English builders of the Mexican Railway more than forty years ago, it was provided that they should have the right to police the property at any time with British troops. The management of this railway and many members of the British colony had long considered the probability of interference by the rebels, resulting in the landing of marines.

The incident of last night had scracely been reported in the capital when the British Minister called on President Huerta and insisted that better protection be given at once.

Between here and Vera Cruz are a few scattered soldiers, guarding the more important bridges. Pilot trains, each carrying fifty soldiers, run ahead of all passenger trains, but even army men say these precautions will not interfere with any plans the rebels may have for cutting the line at any one of scores of points.

For two weeks the rebels have been increasing in numbers along the line, especially south of Cordoba, and appearing almost as frequently along the Interoceanic, the only other outlet from the capital for freight and passengers.

President Huerta appeared not at all worried by the incident. He attended a bullfight this afternoon, where an enormous crowd gathered for the benefit to Gaona, Mexico's noted matador. The President received an ovation when he entered the amphitheatre, and won the admiration of bullfight devotees by presenting each of the bullfighters a fifty-peso note.

While there was uneasiness at the American Embassy regarding the whereabouts of Mr. O'Shaughnessy until a telegram was received from him, his 4-year-old son, Elim O'Shaughnessy, whose parents had left him behind, was not worried, laughinly remarking that they had left him as a hostage against their return.

Catholics, to the number of 2,000, who marched through the principal streets to-day to the Cathedral, where prayers were offered for the resaoration of peace. Contrasting to this was a smaller, but more dramatic procession in the early morning, when prisoners were herded through the streets from Belem prison to the soldiers' barracks, where they were placed in the ranks. The wives, mothers, and sweethearts of these men trudged beside thme, shouting invectives against Huerta in spite of the soldier guard.

Drove 369,340 Miles, Got $34,700.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—After traveling by stage a distance equal to that from the earth to the moon and more than half way back, George F. Crandall of Norwich, who says he is the oldest stage driver in the State, has retired. Beginning at 16, he has driven 369,340 miles, and has drawn in salary $34,700.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL INQUIRY NOW URGED

Continued from Page 1.

pany, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway and the twenty-eight other subsidiary lines in the New York Central system, then it would be interesting to know how the resignation of J. P. Morgan & Co. and, for that matter, any other members of the New York Central board, could affect the railroad cost, service or rates on these lines.

"Such a report by the Interstate Commerce Commission would furnish an intelligent basis from which action could be formed to remedy existing evils.

"We were recently informed that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had resigned from the Directorships of the New York Central, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

"It does not appear, however, that J. P. Morgan & Co. nave sold or transferred any of their stock in these various railroad companies from whose Board of Directors they have resigned. The question at once presents itself as to what possible interest to the public may be expected from these resignations so long as the same men continue to hold and control individually or collectively a majority of the stock of these same companies.

"The purpose of legislation against interlocking Directorships must be to bring about a healthy and honest competition in the interest of the public between parallel railroad lines. Surely something more far reaching than a mere prohibition against interlocking Directorates must be provided. We must go one step further and prohibit by law any man or set of men from owning or controlling, individually or collectively, a majority of the stock of naturally competing railroad lines and other public utilities.

"The powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be enlarged and broadened, and the commission should be given power to prohibit interlocking stockholding control, as well as interlocking Directorships.

"It is my personal opinion that unless the Government very soon takes this forward step the result eventually will be Government ownership of railroads."

COMPETITION THE TEST.

McReynolds Outlines Policy Toward Combinations—New Haven Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — Attorney General McReynolds is greatly pleased over the outcome of the negotiations for the voluntary reorganization of the New Haven Railroad system. When asked to-night for a definition of his policy toward industrial and railway combinations, he said:

"We are charged under the statute with the duty of enforcing the Sherman act. We must, therefore, examine a situation for the purpose of finding out if competition exists in it. If it does not exist we must make demands for the restoration of competition. We are, of course, always delighted when a corporation announces that it is willing to meet these requirements voluntarily."

This policy, thus cautiously outlined, was followed in the New Haven and Telephone-Telegraph cases, and is being made the basis for suggestions to other corporatoins alleged to be operating in violation of the anti-trust law.

Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven's Board of Directors left for New York this afternoon. It will be necessary for him to return to Washington frequently to assist in working out the details of the dissolution and reorganization plan. How long it will take to make all the arrangements guaranteed by the agreement is problematical, but a suggestion that it might take years was dismissed authoritatively to-night. That the details cannot be worked out within any comparatively brief period was admitted, but it was said that the time necessary to perfect the plan should be measured by months, not years.

It was denied in the same authoritative quarter that an agreement to place part of the New Haven properties in the hands of Trustees pending the final adjustment of the dissolution programme had been reached or was contemplated. The various component parts of the New Haven transportation system will be operated under the present management until the dissolution plan becomes effective. A careful examination as to whether certain of the steamship lines controlled by the New Haven are to be regarded as proper competitors of the railroad lines will be made, and it was said to-night that if it was determined that competition did not exist the Attorney General might consent to leave these under the control of the New Haven, if the Interstate Commerce Commission should agree.

BEAR RAVAGES FARMSTEADS

Orange County Hunters Swear Vengeance Upon the Marauder.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—There are many hunters in Orange and Sussex Counties who are determined to get a certain bear which has been roaming through these counties for several months, killing and partly devouring other animals and in several instances appearing near farmhouses, where it was seen by the farmers' wives and daughters, during the absence of the male members of the households.

Apparently one of the last animals which the bear attacked was a 'coon dog. The carcass of the dog was found, and the bear was plainly tracked in the snow. The hunters now say that Bruin must be killed at any cost.

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VILLA STARTS ARMY SOUTHWARD

Continued from Page 1.

co's command was the hero of the final engagement. He guarded the ford with a little detachment of men until the last of the Federals had crossed. Then it was too late for him to make his escape and he was killed with all of his command.

After the rebels had occupied the town, Gen Ortega came to the river to water his horse, and he yelled across to the American side:

"Hello, there! This is Ortega. Have you got all the Federals over there?"

Once across the river, the soldiers and civilian refugees were rounded up by the United States troopers. Here to-day in the custody of the border patrol were 2,800 Federal soldiers, six Generals, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, two cannon, four large field pieces, and 1,500 civilian refugees.

The Generals who surrendered were Mercado, Castro, Ortpinal, Aduno, Romero, and Landa.

Call Orozco and Salazar Cowards.

Gen. Pascual Orozco and Gen. Ynez Salazar, Federal volunteer commanders, apparently escaped along the border to some point remote from Presidio. They were accompanied by Gen. Caraveo and Gen. Rojas and 300 cavalrymen. Salazar and Orozco are being watched for in the United States on indictments charging them with violating the neutrality laws.

Charges of cowardice are made by former comrades against Orozco, Salazar, and Rojas. Gen. Mercado said that they abandoned their troops at the beginning of the battle, and thus weakened the Federal defense. The only Generals who quit the battlefield with honor, he added, were those who accompanied the Federal army across the Rio Grande.

A story is told by an officer of the irregular troops that a plot was made by Gens. Mercado, Castro and Orozco to desert and leave the Federals fighting in the trenches. The officer said that the three leaders sent $.0,000 that was to have been paid the troops, across to the American side and then deserted an hour before the battle, leaving the men to be killed by the rebels.

José Maria Flores, the Federal paymaster, tried to escape through the United States patrol line this afternoon and was shot. In the automobile was found $70,000 in gold.

All day to-day Villa's scouts were hunting along the river for Salazar, Orozco, Rojas and their soldiers. Villa laments their escape, which might have been cut off, had his men devoted their time to scouring the willows along the river banks, rather than shooting women and wounded in the streets of Ojinaga.

With Salazar was Louis Terrazas, 3d, who was wounded in the early fighting. His relatives on the American side are much worried for him, and the aged Gen. Terrazas has offered a reward for the location of his grandson and namesake.

The distress of the refugees on the American side to-day was intense. They had scant food and no shelter. Men, women, children, dogs, chickens, and cattle were packed together in a space covering several acres. About them were scattered the goods and baggage which they brought in their flight from the Ojinaga battle. Two hundred wounded are in the Red Cross Hospital.

A host of women camp followers lost their children in the scramble for safety, and cried piteously in the corral. Some were without clothing sufficient to protect them from the cold, and all were drenched from wading the river. Some of the refugees, escaping from the corral, started up the mountain road toward Marfa, and had to be brought back.

Near the river bank, with a platoon of American cavalry standing guard, is a stack of 2,000 rifles, with the cartridge belts, ammunition pouches, and swords which the Federals surrendered when they crossed the river.

All day the stack was surrounded by sightseers from the Big Bend country. Souvenir hunters were also busy gathering empty shells, cartridge belts, and even hats and coats from the river bank.

Five Hundred Handled 4,300.

From a military standpoint the situation after the Federal flight was probably unprecedented, since in time of peace men of the United States Army have never before had to surround, disarm, hold in custody and care for 4,300 aliens. Fewer than 500 cavalrymen handled a panic-stricken mob of almost ten times their number. Though many of the Federal soldiers had loaded rifles and well-filled cartridge belts, the rounding up and disarming was made without any untoward incident.

Urgent requests for the immediate removal of the soldiers and refugees to some other place were sent by Major McNamee to the War Department, through Brig. Gen. Bliss, who was asked to send a trainload of food at once.

It is believed that Major McNamee will be ordered to deliver the soldiers to the nearest point in Mexico where the fugitives can return to their own country without jeopardy of their lives. At all events the soldiers will be taken to Marfa, Texas, the nearest railroad station.

The rebel wounded also are being sent across to the American side, as Villa has no adequate means of caring for his men. Before his last troops leave the town, all the rebel dead will have burial, scouting parties being planned to scour the plains and mountains in search of bodies.

Defense Hopeless, Says Mercado.

Gen Salvarode Mercado takes all the responsibility for the evacuation of the town. Sitting in the camp of the border patrol to-day, the Federal commander said:

"It was hopeless. Our men had left only seventy-eight rounds of ammunition each and we could not have resisted a charge by the rebels; it would have been a massacre. I ordered the evacuation and flight to saftey across the river on grounds of humanity.

"Hundreds of women and children were in the village who refused to desert the soldiers. These non-combatants had no arms and would have been killed in the confusion. We also had many loyal soldiers and officers who had reason to believe they would have been executed, if captured.

"The loyalty of the Government forces was unquestioned. There was no indication of general desertion. When I saw there was no hope, I had to command the soldiers to leave. I chose to place the lives of my men in the care of the United States rather than to risk them to the rebels. We are grateful for our hospitable asylum here."

According to another report, just after the beginning of the firing by the rebels' heavy guns, the Federal irregulars who were in the trenches on the west of the plateau were forced to retreat, their ammunition having been exhausted. The advance of the rebels caused the Federals to become panic-stricken. Mercado says. Seeing that he could not control them he gave orders to dismantle the machine guns, take the breach blocks from the big cannon, and retreat to the river front.

The battlefield around Ojinaga at daylight to-day was a scene of desolation.

The whole sweep of land leading to the plateau appeared to have been plowed up by the frantic rout of the Federal army and the scramble of Gen. Villa's rebels into the village.

A cannon, toppled muzzle downward; a blood-stained sabre sticking in the muddy river bank, rifles thrown in heaps, and crumpled forms everywhere among the cactus and mesquite were the mute evidence of the conflict. Piles of the dead were covered with the thinnest blanket of dirt. Every house gave up its toll of bodies, and in the little mission chapel a wounded Federal who had crawled in lay dead at the chancel rail.

Yet there were many living reminders of the battle. Those who went across in behalf of the Red Cross found many wounded who had remained uncared for for hours. They were sometimes traced in the trenches by their groans. It is the belief of the American army physicians that many soldiers died because neither Federals nor rebels had a hospital corps.

Villa's officers are having the town policed and burning all the houses where smallpox is known to have been raging.

PROBLEM FOR WASHINGTON.

Federal Authorities May Be Forced to Shape New Policy for Refugees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Telegraphic advices to the War Department this evening from Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the forces on the Mexican border told of the crossing of most of the Federals defending Ojinaga after the capture of the place by Gen. Villa of the Constitutionalist Army.

As fast as the refugees arrive on the American side of the river they are disarmed and placed in camps where they will be fed and cared for by the Red Cross and the Army.

Officials of the War Department said to-night that the refugees would be fed until the State Department decided what course should be taken with regard to them.

The problem that has presented itself through the surrender of the Federal forces has already received considerable attention here. It was pointed out to-night that this was the first time the United Sates authorities had been called upon to care for such a large number of refugees, and this might necessitate the establishment of a new policy concerning the treatment of self-invited guests. The legal proposition is one which the Departments of War and State will have to consider, guarding against any violation of the position of neutrality which this country has taken.

The United States has heretofore permitted straggling members of the Constitutionalist army who have sought protection on the American side of the border line to go back into Mexico, as the opportunities presented. It was said to-night, however, that the Government could hardly apply this policy in treating with the large number of Federal refugees at Presidio, and the opinion seemed to prevail that they would be held by the American forces, fed, and sheltered at the expense of this Government for the present at least.

TO MOVE REFUGEES TO MARFA.

Beyond That No Plans Have Been Made to Dispose of Them.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 11.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to-night said that the Mexican soldiers and refugees who fled from Ojinaga to the American side would be taken to Marfa, Texas, where they would be detained temporarily. He said no plans had been made for their final disposition.

It has not been decided when the fugitives will be moved. Gen. Bliss believes the five troops of cavalry now at Presidio can handle the situation and no others will be ordered there at present.

MEXICAN SECURITIES RALLY.

Paris Suspects Manipulation to Influence Proposed Loans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—During the past fortnight there has been a remarkable rally in Mexican securities on the European Bourses, especially in Paris, the National Bank of Mexico improving upward of 100 francs and National Railways second preferred 10 francs. The value of the peso, according to the rate of exchange, has risen from 1 franc 85 centimes to 2 francs.

Two rumors of the general tendency of the market clearly show the existence of a determined movement to boost Mexican stocks for the purpose of impressing European investors favorably in view of possible loans in spite of American opposition. Hugo Scherer, a prominent banker of Mexico, formerly at loggerheads with the Madero Government, but now anxious to make friends with Huerta, is said to be co-operating with Speyer Brothers in this movement.

Adolfo de la Lama, the Mexican Minister of Finance, in an interview published in l'Information, directed to the same object, says that a peaceful solution of the difficulties with the American Government is probable, since elections are to be held in July and President Huerta will be ineligible for office. This is merely intended to impress investors here, since Huerta was equally ineligible at the elections last October.

It is believed that this market improvement is artificial, because the bonds of the various Mexican States have been defaulted, the National Railways prior lien bonds have been paid in scrip, practically every bank has failed to pay a dividend, and the Government employes are unpaid. The position of the Bank of London and Mexico has not been improved by the statement that the Mexican National Bank will take over its liabilities. Many industrial concerns are on the verge of bankruptcy. Should Mexico obtain a loan it is believed that it would mean almost certain loss to European investors, especially since the petroleum companies, chiefly financed by foreigners, are already earmarked for heavy taxation for the purpose of assisting the Mexican Treasury. The desire of Mexican financiers here to effect a loan is shown by the proposal in The Temps of Jan. 9 that money should be lent to pay liens on the customs receipts, thus freeing the receipts for Huerta's use.

BELGIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Paul May, Who Recently Left Mexico City, Will Not Return.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11. — It is reported that the Belgian Minister to Mexico, Paul May, has resigned his post.

According to recent reports from Mexico City, the Belgian Minister left there some days ago, and is on his way to Washington.

Stamps and coins bought and sold. SCOTT, 36 JOHN ST., CITY.

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

TRANSVAAL STRIKE IS UNDER CONTROL

Responsible Labor Heads Deprecate Rash Action—No Martial Law Yet.

ORDERLY MASS MEETINGS

Hotheads Fail in Attempt to Proclaim a General Strike in Cape Town.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11.—The situation with respect to the railway strike was more favorable to-night. The mass meeting called by the council of the Trades Federation was held in the market square and proved to be quite orderly. Martial law was not proclaimed, and conditions were quiet both here and at Pretoria.

The Government appears to retain full control, and the mass meeting at Cape Town was unable to agree to a resolution either for or against the strike. This points to the continued loyalty of the Cape men, which is the pivot of the situation. Restricted railway service continues at all points.

The warrants for the arrest of Bain and Mason, the leaders of the Trades Federation, have not yet been executed, owing to the vigilance of their followers. Nine thousand persons attended the market square meeting. Not a single policeman or soldier was visible, although there were plenty secreted within hail. Mason delivered a violent speech, but the other speakers were unexpectedly moderate. Bain, who is Secretary of the Federation, urged that there was still time to compromise and suggested the formation of a conciliation board. The other speakers counseled respect for the law. Resolutions were adopted supporting the Federation and in favor of a general strike.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11.—A strong conflict of opinion as to the advisability of a strike was displayed at the mass meeting here to-day. The meeting began in the Alhambra Theatre, but was adjourned to Parade Square, owing to the inadequacy of the theatre's accommodations. The younger men favored the strike, but the predominance of feeling was against it, and it was found impossible to carry a resolution.

The presiding officer declared the meeting closed, whereupon it resolved itself into a laborite meeting and adopted a resolution demanding that the strike leaders be set at liberty, that the defense forces be disbanded, and that the policy of railway retrenchment be changed.

The authorities regard the meeting as encouraging, because all the responsible railway leaders were opposed to a general strike and deprecated anything in the nature of syndicalism or revolutionary methods

TO EXHUME PALMER'S BODY

Death of Man Who Died After Eating Lunch to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 11.—The body of William P. Palmer, former Borough Sheriff, who died suddenly in Torrington after eating an egg sandwich some time ago, will be exhumed because of the insistance of relatives. Donald T. Warner, State Attorney, has authorized this statement.

The widow, Mrs. Cora Palmer, now said to be the wife of Jack Taylor; H. M. Decker, brother-in-law of Palmer, who, at his own expense, conducted a special inquiry into the death, and the attending physician, Dr. H. D. Moore, will be summoned.

Palmer is said to have told Dr. Moore, pointing to his throat, "Doctor, I am all burning up down here."

The widow is now living with Taylor, who is a theatrical man, and his mother in Philadelphia. Taylor was a boarder in Palmer's house.

It is said that Palmer and his wife were not on the best of terms. The widow says "all this fuss" is because of religious prejudice, she being a Protestant and her husband a Catholic.

Palmer was taken suddenly ill at the factory where he was employed on Sept. 27 while eating his lunch, which he had brought from home. He died within half an hour. The attending physician and the medical examiner ascribed the cause of death to angina pectoris.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 11.—"It is ridiculous for any one to intimate that my husband died as a result of eating a sandwich of my making," said Mrs. William P. Palmer, whose husband died suddenly last Fall at Torrington, Conn. Mrs. Palmer, with her 10-year-old son, is visiting friends in this city.

"My husband died of heart disease, and my relatives know it," she added.

"I've decided that religious differences between a woman and her husband's people can cause more trouble and heartache than anything else in the world."

Mrs. Palmer said to-night that she would be glad to return to Torrington and do what she could to aid the authorities in their investigation.

BROOKLYN, CATHOLIC BASE.

Headquarters of Redemptorist Order of Priests Removed There.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—Plans have been made for the removal of the headquarters of the Maryland-New York Province of the Redemptorist Order of Catholic priests from Baltimore to Brooklyn, N. Y.

The province includes all the States as far west as Illinois, all the Southern States, and Porto Rico. In this territory are many educational institutions under the care of the Redemptorists. The Very Rev. Joseph A. Schneider has been Provincial since 1912.

The headquarters had been in Baltimore for more than a hundred years.

SMOKE CHOKES SUBWAY.

Cigarette Dropped Through Grating Starts Fire Among Rubbish.

A cigarette thrown by a smoker through the iron grating on the west side of Broadway, above the Times Square station of the Subway, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, set fire to an accumulation of rubbish on a wooden draught protector below on the ceiling of the Subway. A passing train caused a draught which fanned the fire, and in a short time the Subway was filled with smoke. The downtown station was crowded at the time, and all beat a hasty retreat for the street.

Employes of the Subway extinguished the fire by emptying buckets of water upon it through the sidewalk grating.

ZABERN VERDICTS SPLIT GERMANY

Liberals May Now Introduce a Bill to Abolish Courts-Martial.

JUDGES WIRED TO PRINCE?

Report That They Telegraphed the Verdict to Him with Congratulations—British Opinion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Those who comment on the verdicts of the court martial in the cases of Col. von Reuter and Lieuts. Schad and von Forstner are divided between two irreconcilable camps. Those of the National Party rejoice that the military has been vindicated, while the Liberals are indignant that the army's power and pretensions have been established more firmly than ever.

The feeling among the majority of people in Alsace-Lorraine expresses itself very strongly, and the gulf between the civil and military elements has been widened and deepened.

It is hardly likely that the matter will be allowed to rest. Already agitation is springing up for a new Reichstag debate on the subject, in which, of course, the attitude of the Crown Prince will be the target for severe criticism.

It is said that the Judges on Saturday, after pronouncing judgment, telegraphed the verdict to the Crown Prince, congratulating him and themselves on the result of the trial. There is also a rumor that the Liberals intend to bring in a bill abolishing courts martial, which are regarded as having no more justification than the mediaeval jurisdiction of the Church.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12.—Although the London newspapers attempt to discuss the Zabern verdict from a military point of view, they are unable to reconcile it with the evidence given and declare that the whole incident is another illustration of the views and behavior of the German ruling caste.

The Daily Mail says:

"It has been made clear by the evidence not less than the verdict that German officers still regard their civilian fellow-subjects as belonging to another and inferior species. The latter apparently have no rights, public or private, except such as the demigods in uniform may be pleased to allow them."

The Daily News says:

"When the Crown Prince thought fit to send two telegrams of congratulation on the conduct of the military at Zabern, a court martial of Prussian officers could hardly be expected to fly in the face of its future War Lord in defense of the rights and liberties of civilians. The German people, thanks to the Crown Prince, now know that if an officer sabres an unarmed cripple whose arms are held by two soldiers, that is 'putative self-defense,' and highly commendable. They know also that if an officer, in time of peace and without warrant of a declaration of martial law, fill the streets with soldiers and gets ready machine guns, arrests and detains anybody venturesome enough to be abroad, or even in his own house—from a Judge returning from his labors on the bench to boys whistling—he is simply permeated with the sense of doing nothing but his full duty.

"If the Reichstag submissively accepts the acquittals of von Reuter and von Forstner, we shall conclude that the sabre and not the law rules Germany."

ZABERN, Jan. 11.—A mass meeting in protest against the acquittal of Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad and the granting of the appeal of Lieut. Baron von Forstner from a sentence of imprisonment for connection with the recent violent incidents between the military and civilians of Zabern was held here to-day. A large number of persons attended the meeting, but there were no disorders.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT ENDED

Its Dissolution Formally Proclaimed —May Mean New Rebellion.

PEKING, Jan. 11.—The Chinese Parliament, which has been practically nonexistent for months, was definitely dissolved by proclamation to-day, the Administrative Council having approved the proposal, purporting to emanate from Gen. Li Yuen-hang, Vice President of the republic, and the military and civil Governors of all the provinces last December, suggesting the termination of the Parliament.

The proclamation says that the Parliament "will be reconvoked in due course of time."

It is onw intended that the Administrative Council shall draft a Constitution. This body numbers seventy-one members, and consists of the Cabinet officers and others appointed by the President, as well as the Provincial Governors. In the meantime the moderate members of the Parliament threaten a peaceful agitation throughout the provinces against the action of President Yuan Shih-Kai, while evidences are not lacking that the extremists will persist in their efforts to start a new rebellin.

Mob Maltreats Jews in Lodz.

ODESSA, Jan. 11.—At Skartsheff, a populous suburb of Lodz, a fanatical mob Saturday attacked the Jews and pillaged their shops and houses. Sixteen men and three women were severely injured. Troops were summoned and suppressed the disorders.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 11.—Lieut. Mery, a military aviator, while making a flight today fell from a height of 3,000 feet, and was dashed to pieces.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—Police and firemen had a hard chase over housetops to-day after a Spanish Anarchist, member of an international band of counterfeiters. The man was heavily armed, and jumped from a roof to a platform fifteen feet below, but was cornered and put up a desperate resistance. Seven other members of the gang were arrested without trouble.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The workmen of a construction company at Lerida, in Catalonia, spread a quantity of dynamite to-day in front of a fire to dry. The dynamite exploded, four men being killed and sixteen injured.

LORD MURRAY BACK.

Repudiates American Interview on Colombian Oil Affairs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 11.—Lord Murray of Elibank received THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on board the George Washington soon after the vessel's arrival this morning, but declined to be interviewed on any of the matters which, during the last few months, have brought his name so prominently before the public.

"I have made up my mind," he said, "not to say a single word at this juncture."

To attempts to ascertain his opinion on the oil fields of South America, on openings for British capital there, on the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to the commercial and industrial development of the Southern republics, and on the Mexican situation Lord Murray returned the same answer: "You must please excuse me; I have really nothing to say."

When told that he had not been so reticent in the United States, Lord Murray seemed surprised. A clipping from an English newspaper, purporting to give a report of some observations made by him to a New York reporter, was shown to him, and he said, after reading it:

"I never said that, nor that. There is a resemblance here to something I did say to some one. No, no; this is not genuine; it is a fictitious interview."

Lord Murray was met on his arrival in London by Lady Murray and Lord and Lady Cowdray. In reply to inquiries he said that at present, at any rate, he had no statement to make, though he might decide to do so later through the press. He had not yet considered the desirability of making any statement in the House of Lords.

Lord Murray made very few acquaintances during the voyage. One of them was Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who was returning to England with her 6-year-old son. She told a reporter that she asked Lord Murray "what he meant by trying to make war between my country and England, but he only laughed."

ANARCHY IN ALBANIA.

Famine Drives Natives to Brigandage—Business Paralyzed.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—Private letters from Avlona depict Albania as the prey of famine and anarchy. Owing to lack of money, business is at a standstill. Exports have ceased, and imports are so small that the people face absolute starvation. Flour and meat are at exorbitant prices, and other food can scarcely be obtained. The towns and villages are overrun with hordes of beggars, whose importunities are so threatening that they really amount to robbery.

Despite all the efforts of the provisional authorities, crime is everywhere rampant, especially in the mountainous districts, where the inhabitants have been rendered desperate over the loss of their cattle, owing to the scarcity of fodder last year. Travelers in that district are always in danger of being robbed and murdered.

FEARFUL STORM IN RUSSIA.

Snow Nine Feet Deep in Capital—40,000 Clearing Streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—A terrible snow storm has swept over northwestern Russia, blocking the high roads and the railways and interfering with telegraphic communication.

In the suburbs of St. Petersburg the snow is nine feet deep, and 40,000 soldiers and laborers are engaged here and in the environs in clearing away the drifts. Train service has been reduced to a minimum. No farm produce is reaching the city. It is impossible to make interments in the cemeteries.

Official reports record 150 deaths from cold and exposure. A number of peasants in Grodno, Lithuania, have been devoured by wolves.

SPY DEVICE IN STRIKE.

Conferences of Copper Miners' Leaders Recorded—Arrests Here.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 11.—Evidence gathered through a telephonic device concealed in the offices of attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners may play an important part in future developments of the copper strike situation. Operatives of a detective agency said that one of the instruments was in the Calumet offices of Angus W. Kerr and Edward F. Legendre for five weeks last Summer, and that more recently conversations between Charles H. Moyer, President of the Federation, and O. N. Hilton, its chief counsel, were recorded by the same method in the Scott Hotel, Hancock.

None of the men concerned seemed perturbed by the revelation. It is said that voluminous records were made in statements made to the attorneys by Guy E. Miller, Yanco Terzich and J. J. Lowney, of the executive board of the Federation, and by C. E. Mahoney and Charles H. Moyer, Vice President and President, respectively, of the organization.

It was stated that these records were turned over to the mine managers, and there was a hint also that some of them went before the Grand Jury investigating strike lawlessness. But efforts to confirm this latter assertion met with failure.

It was also stated that the arrest of two men in New York yesterday on charges of buying false affidavits relating to the use of "gunmen" by the mine managers was one of the direct results of the use of the secret device.

A blizzard swept in from Lake Superior to-day and caused a halt in strike activities.

FOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Collections Received from the Trade Auxiliaries.

Charles Lanier, 59 Cedar Street, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports these collections: From the Clothing and Kindred Trades Auxiliary—Rogers, Peet & Co., $200; Brooks Brothers, Cohen, Goldman & Co., Lesher Whitman & Co., Linen Thread Company, National Cloak and Suit Company; William Skinner & Sons, E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $100 each; Louis Auerbach, Frederick Butterfield & Co., and M. & C. Mayer, $50 each; Follmer, Clogg & Co., $40; Root Manufacturing Company, $30; W. H. Browning, Joseph Benn & Sons, Cedar Cliff Silk Company, Fownes Brothers & Co., Julius Kayser & Co., Albert Robertson & Co., Rosenthal Manufacturing Company, Savoy Shirt Company, $25 each; B. Priestley & Co., $20. The association received $406 in smaller amounts, making a total of $1,743.

Meat and Provision Trade Auxiliary—Sulzberger & Sons Company, $250; Beinecke & Co. and William Ottmann & Co., $150 each; the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, Swift & Co., the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, $50 each. There was received in smaller amounts $35, making a total of $735.

FOREIGN TANGOISTS CHECKED BY POLICE

Munich Officials Prohibit the Dance in Public as "Offensive."

THE RAGE IN SWISS HOTELS

But Most Cantons Forbid It—Teachers and Pupils Removed from a Dancing Floor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Jan. 11.—Entering a dancing saloon at Porrentrug, near Neuchatel, yesterday where two teachers from Berne had arrived to give tango lessons, the local police formally prohibited the dance. The teachers vainly protested, and they, with a score of pupils, were practically expelled from the dancing room.

At the same time at an exclusive entertainment at Berne, organized for the benefit of charity, several members of the Federal Government, the French Ambassador and many diplomats applauded the tango as danced by experts, while only tango music was heard for the regular dances.

In the Swiss Winter hotels the tango is danced from after dinner to dawn—of course by foreigners, mostly English and Americans—but in most Swiss cantons it is prohibited.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The police of Munich have issued a rescript in which "offensive dances of all kinds" are forbidden in public. Among the dances thus characterized is the tango, which is declared by the police to belong in much the same category as the "Apache" dances of Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Votaries of the tango are not taken aback by the condemnation of the Archbishop of Paris. M. and Mme. Paul Richepin do not think that the interdict will affect the vogue of this "charming dance." M. Richepin says that he prefers to follow St. John Chrysostom, who approved the far more suggestive dances imported in his day from Asia Minor and Greece. André de Fouquières does not think the tango more immoral or indecent than the waltz, and Prof. Bottalo, who says he is obliged to refuse many pupils, declares that the dance is at the height of its popularity and the Archbishop is preaching to the desert.

HOLDS TANGO DECENT.

Those Who Decry Dance Attack a Symptom, Church Bulletin Says.

The "pure and unadulterated tango" is defined at great length and with much vigor in the bulletin of St. John's Episcopal Church of Jersey City, issued to-day. The Rev. George Daniel Hadley is rector of the church. The indecency of modern dancing is described as one of many symptoms of a "deep-seated disease called godlessness, a kind of heart trouble brought on largely by the general atmosphere of unrestraint."

"We do not like to take issue with the Pope and the Cardinals and Kings and the long train of disgusted reformers who have been led to 'put the ban' on the tango, for we sympathize with their disgust," says the bulletin, "but it does seem as if they are attacking a symptom instead of the disease, and that even that symptom is not to be generalized by the name tango, which might well displace a few tough trots and vulgar creeps.

"We have no special liking for the tango and no desire to defend it. We have never tried to dance it. We do not care how soon it dies or is killed, but since we allow it to be taught in our institute dancing classes which for many years have proved very valuable community agencies for good in this neighborhood, and where we have always tried to guide human nature instead of squelching it, it may not be unfitting for us to remark that we think the chief trouble in all this discussion of the tango is in the fact that most people discussing it have entirely different ideas as to what the tango is. Some are discussing its degenerations and its distorted forms, and some are discussing vulgar dances which are nothing like it.

"Until it is standardized it will be impossible to discuss it intelligently.

"The pure, unadulterated tango need not frighten a Cardinal or Kaiser, in our estimation, and we are inclined to think it would be wiser to 'put a ban' on church gambling and raffles and other things against the law of the State and to make people realize that any dance is a clean and wholesome as the people who dance it—no more and no less.

"Meanwhile, while praying for society to gain a little more poise and a great deal more religion, we urge our young people and their grandmothers and grandfathers and the little tango toddlers who are making their début at the age of 9-30 to adhere to the teaching of the best instructors:

"'Keep the open position, the extended arm, without pump handle or shoulder motions, and avoid extreme dips.'

"People may take any one of the three stands.

"One says, 'Close the ballroom and keep the young people knitting (if you can).

"Another says, 'To the Puritans all things are impure.' 'On with the dance, let joy be unrefined!'

"Another says, 'Dance if you want to, and, if you can, dance like a Christian lady or gentleman. Many people can, but each must decide it for himself, and how he decides it means more to-day than it ever did before.'"

GERMANS HONOR WITTPENN.

Give a Dinner Here to the New Naval Officer of New York.

More than 250 prominent German Americans of New York and New Jersey attended a dinner given last night at Terrace Garden to H. Otto Wittpenn, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, by the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of New York and vicinity to celebrate his appointment by President Wilson as Naval Officer of the Port of New York. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Wittpenn by the society.

The speakers included Herman Ridder, ex-Sheriff W. F. Grell of New York, Adolph Lankering, ex-Mayor of Hoboken; Mayor Martin Coake of Hoboken, and Thomas G. Haight, Counsel of Hudson County, N. J. The toastmaster was Robert S. Hudspeth, Public Prosecutor of Hudson County.

Women to Replace Boardwalk.

A civic organization known as the Women of Arverne held an open meeting yesterday afternoon to start the collection for money to replace the Arverne boardwalk swept away in the recent storm. A mile and a quarter of walk, stretching from Cedar to Storm Avenue, will have to be laid, and it will cost $15,000. At yesterday's meeting in Arion Hall, Rockaway Beach, 26 of the 150 men and women present subscribed to the fund, and the total subscription amounted to $760. Mrs. Charlotte Autler, President of the Women of Arverne, presided.

SEA SHARPERS PUNISHED.

Two Roughly Handled in George Washington's Smoking Room.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Two supposed sharpers on the George Washington were roughly handled in the smoking room just before the voyage ended.

Several men had lost heavily, and the men, who were foreigners, were accused of playing with loaded dice. One of them was so badly punished that he was forced to surrender a check for more than $500, which it is alleged he won from one man.

On the arrival of the ship at Plymouth detectives attempted to interview a Polish passenger whose arrest had been requested by cable from New York. The charge against him was one of larceny. The detectives informed him that he would be arrested when he landed, whereupon the Pole replied that he had no intention of landing and locked himself in his cabin with the apparent intention of going to Cherbourg or Bremerhaven.

CHERBOURG, Jan. 11.—On the arrival of the steamship George Washington here to-day a passenger, Joseph Slenzynski, was arrested on a warrant charging him with larceny, committed in New York.

TITLED WOMEN ON AIR TRIPS

Grahame-White Has Three as Passengers at Hendon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Hendon is becoming a favorite meeting place on Sunday afternoons for titled women aviators. Despite the arctic conditions to-day, many men and women entered the aerodrome ready to pay for trips in the air.

Claude Grahame-White took up in turn Lady Drogheda, Lady Eileen Vivian, and Lady Eileen Knox.

SLAIN IN SHANGHAI STREET.

Z. F. How, Publisher, Shot for His Efforts in Reform Work.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.—Z. F. How, founder and managing director of The Commercial Press, was shot dead in the street to-day. The assassin was arrested.

Within three months there have been eleven murders in Shanghai. The killing of How is believed to have been due to the part he took in urging the municipal court to take over control of the Chapei suburbs of Shanghai, the scene of the rebel operations in July.

Z. F. How was a remarkable man. He began as a small printer, and built up The Commercial Press, which possesses the finest printing plant in Asia. The concern has turned out annually thousands of Chinese translations and foreign educational works, which have contributed largely to the modernist movement.

SUFFRAGISTS ON WARPATH.

Plan Fight on Democrats if Congress Doesn't Take Up Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An enthusiastic suffragist meeting held to-day, mainly in honor of Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Congressional Union of the suffrage cause, indicates that the union intends to continue its legislative and political work in spite of the fact that the National Woman's Suffrage Association has withdrawn support from it, and has organized a Congressional Committee, with Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago as Chairman.

Miss Paul said there would be demonstrations throughout the United States on April 25 in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting women the right to vote and that on May Day a great suffragist parade would take place in Washington.

Miss Paul added that if Congress adjourned without submitting the proposed amendment to the States, the Congressional Union would make a vigorous campaign against Democratic candidates for Congress in close districts, as the responsibility for the failure of this legislation should be placed on the Democratic Party. She said, however, that she did not approve of a nation-wide attack on Congressmen not in favor of the amendment.

The meeting was held at the residence of Congressman William Kent of California, and was preceded by a reception, in which Mrs. Kent was assisted by Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. John Jay White, and Miss Ellen Hale, a daughter of Edward Everett Hale. The sum of $9,111 was raised for continuing the work of the Congressional Union. A loving cup was presented to Miss Paul, and resolutions were adopted thanking her for her work of the past year and expressing confidence in her success in the coming year. About 400 were present.

$100,000 FIRE IN 14TH ST.

Four Firemen Hurt Fighting Blaze from Elevated Structure.

A fire that was discovered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the building on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street did $100,000 damage, and for more than two hours tied up the traffic on the elevated and surface lines.

The firemen took their hose to the platform of the elevated station and played the stream from that elevation. To make it safe for them the tracks had to be roped off, and there was a steady shower of sand to give some foothold on the rapidly forming sheets of ice.

Four firemen were slightly injured in the work. A nearby restaurant was opened up to provide a commissary department. Robert H. Mainzer, the "buff," who hurried downtown from his rooms as the Ansonia, treated to coffee all around. Commissioner Adamson was a spectator.

The blaze started in the quarters of Weingarten & Geberer, manufacturers of suitcases, who occupied three floors of the building. The top floor was occupied by Steinhardt Brothers, distillers.

"FITZ" WANTS INJUNCTION.

Former Champion Seeks Court Aid Against Boxing Commission Ruling.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the former champion pugilist, has brought suit against the New York State Athletic Commission, to enjoin that body from preventing him from boxing in the State of New York. The papers, which were served on Charles J. Harvey, Secretary of the Commission, on Saturday night, sets forth that the commission recently rejected his request to be allowed to take part in a boxing contest at the Atlantic Garden A. C., alleging that "he no longer possessed the stamina for a fast bout."

The application for an injunction will be heard in Part 1 of the Supreme Court on Thursday, when Attorney General Carmody will probably represent the commission.

BELGIUM IS BURIED UNDER A BLIZZARD

Drop of 20 Degrees Checks Floods, but Impedes Railway Traffic.

LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS

Mill Machinery Wrecked and Live Stock Drowned—Avalanches in Switzerland.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The thermometer dropped twenty degrees this morning, converting the torrential rain into a stiff blizzard. Throughout Belgium the snow is many inches deep.

The cold weather had a beneficial effect, however, on the flood situation, and the waters are now falling as rapidly as they rose. The danger, temporarily at least, is considered over, although later the melting snows are likely to cause fresh inundations.

The people are beginning to realize the enormous losses caused by the flood. The subsidence of the Vesdre River has left a deep coating of mud over thousands of houses. Firemen everywhere are pumping out cellars and spraying disinfectants to prevent an epidemic. Miles of roadway have been washed out, paved sidewalks have disappeared, and hundreds of houses, the foundations of which have been undermined, threaten to collapse.

Streets were strewn with the bodies of cattle, fowls, dogs, and cats. The machinery in many factories has practically been ruined, and this means a long suspension of operations and the prospect of great suffering among the industrial population, of whom many are homeless. In some places where the waters reached a height of eight feet in the principal streets the residents took refuge in the upper part of the houses and were rescued by boats.

In the Province of Luxembourg the blizzard to-day is reported to have done much damage. A dozen trains are snowed up, and all the international expresses are hours late. Many telegraph lines are down. Near Esschen a passenger train stalled by the snow was telescoped by a freight. Three persons were killed and twelve badly injured.

BERNE, Jan. 11.—The rivers of Switzerland are rising rapidly, owing to the thaw, and there is much danger from avalanches. At Beatenberg a little girl was swept away. At Martigny an avalanche has cut off communication with Chable and Sembrancher. The St. Gothard and Axenfeis and Axenstein roads have been cut in several places by heavy slides of snow, while a train on the Lake of Constance line has been derailed by another slide. A train on the Waldenburg line is stalled, and the railroad between St. Gall and Spelcher has suspended operation.

For forty-eight hours there has been continuous snow and rain in various districts, causing heavy floods. The Lake of Constance is rising at a dangerous rate.

DAMKERORT, Germany, Jan. 11.—The inhabitants of this town passed Saturday night huddled in houses on the highest hill in order to escape the flood caused by an abnormally high tide in the Baltic. Even on the hill the water came to the yards of the houses occupied by the refugees, while in the lower section of the town it reached to the first floors of buildings. Soldiers sent to give aid to the people were unable to get into Damkerort, but six fishermen succeeded in reaching the village after battling with driving ice. The water appeared to be receding to-day. The damage to the surrounding region is great.

COLOGNE, Jan. 11.—The low-lying villages on the Rhine have posted night watchmen at various points to warn the people in the event of danger from the rising waters.

MUNICH, Jan. 11.—A train on the Kochel-Titzing Railroad is snowed-in, and the Mittenwald-Innsbruck line is blocked.

NO JUDGESHIP FOR McCOMBS

Not a Candidate for State Vacancies, He Says, After Seeing Glynn.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Gov. Glynn held a long conference at the Executive Mansion to-day. Mr. McCombs decided to remain in Albany until to-morrow. In an interview to-night, Mr. McCombs said his call had no political significance, but admitted that he and the Governor had discussed the political situation generally.

"I'll let Mr. McCombs speak for himself," was the extent of the Governor's remarks on Mr. McCombs's visit.

"Are you here as a representative of President Wilson?" Mr. McCombs was asked.

"I am not," he replied. "I merely came to pay the Governor a week-end visit."

"Have you urged the candidacy of Abram I. Elkus for a Court of Appeals Judgeship, or suggested that William Church Osborn would be your choice for the State Chairmanship of the Democratic Party?"

"I am not here in the interest of any man, but I regard both Mr. Osborn and Mr. Elkus as capital men for the positions mentioned."

A rumor was current to-day that Mr. McCombs might be selected for one of the vacancies on the Supreme or Court of Appeals benches, but he denied absolutely that he would accept such an appointment.

"I am a working man," he said. "It is my intention to continue the practice of law. I am not a candidate for any position."

"The Governor is the real leader of the party in the State," he continued. "We shall work together for a party victory next Fall."

McCALL SEEKS JUSTICESHIP.

Ex-Candidate for Mayor Said to Wish to Quit Utilities Board.

There is a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, and all of the Justices, as well as many leading lawyers, would like to have Gov. Glynn fill it by appointment at once, in order to relieve them from the necessity of indorsing applicants for the place. When Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission went to Albany ten days ago it was reported that the purpose of his mission was to discuss the candidates with the Governor.

It was said that Mr. McCall was a candidate, and that he had the indorsement of Leader Charles F. Murphy. It was also said that Mr. Murphy would be glad to have Mr. McCall appointed, providing the Governor would permit him to name his successor on the Public Service Commission. Mr. McCall as Public Service Commissioner, it was said, was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Murphy because of his tendency toward independence.

Abram I. Elkus is also a candidate for the vacancy, and so is Bartow S. Weeks, who was appointed to fill a vacancy, and who retired on Jan. 1 on his failure to win the seat by election. Tammany's favorite candidate is Aaron J. Levy, it is said, who was elected in November by a narrow margin to the Municipal Court. Mr. Murphy, it is said, is eager to show his appreciation of Mr. Levy's work in the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer when he was leader of the Assembly.

Fell Dead in Subway Station.

Joseph Gehaniau, 29 years old, a clerk, of 123 Vermilye Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease last night on the uptown platform of the Subway station at 103d Street. The body was removed to his home. At the time of his death Gehaniau was accompanied by his wife, Helen, and their one-year-old daughter. Mrs. Gehaniau said her husband had just placed their little girl on the scales on the platform to weigh her, when he toppled over dead.

GIRL DIES; ARREST RESULTS

"Mechano-Therapist" Held Pending Analysis of Miss Torpy's Stomach.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Following the sudden death of Miss Artie Torpy, 27 years old, in his office last night, Joseph Sparks, who styles himself a "mechano-therapist," was arrested here to-day by order of District Attorney Claude V. Stowell, charged with practicing medicine without a license. This charge may be changed as the result of the investigation now in progress.

An autopsy ordered by Coroner Herbert B. Smith this afternoon led to the belief that death resulted from an overdose of poison. The girl's stomach was sent to Cornell University for analysis, and further action will be delayed until a report is received.

Sparks, formerly a machinist, denies that he has practiced medicine or that he ever prescribed for the young woman, who, he says, came to his office for massage.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE

Form a Central Organization of Representatives of All Boroughs.

The first convention of the Young People's Socialist Leagues of Greater New York was held yesterday at the Labor Temple, 247 East Eighty-fourth Street, to make plans for forming a central federation of young Socialists of all boroughs. Membership in these leagues until a short time ago was limited to persons between the ages of 15 and 21 years, but at a State convention, held recently in Schenectady, the age limit was raised to 30 years.

About two hundred delegates attended the meeting yesterday, representing the seen circles of young Socialists into which the city is divided by the Socialist Part. Jacob S. Harkin was Chairman and Carl H. C. Ortland Secretary of the convention.

A plan for a central organization for the city was adopted. The name of the central organization will be selected later.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce beginning today
the Semi-Annual Sale of
Men's Overcoats
at $29
reduced from $35 $38 $40 $45 $48 and $50

¶ Regulation coats, single and double breasted overcoats, frock overcoats, coats for evening wear, and all the other numerous variations in overcoat styles, are embraced in this semi-annual event which starts today.

And we have also included all of our imported English coats, which we have never done in any former sales.

¶ The range of fabrics covers the whole field of color and design, in native and domestic productions, and, what is more to the point, every garment is Saks' tailored, so that you are assured of a degree of excellence in workmanship and style which is the superior of that to be found in any other clothes.

Continuing today & tomorrow
the semi-annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men

¶ Every garment in this offering is regular merchandise, and prior to this sale was marked at one of the several figures named below. And despite the liberality of these reductions, we wish particularly to emphasize the fact that the selection affords you a full and complete range of the finest fabrics and the smartest models in contemporary styles.

Former prices
$28 $30 $35 $38
$40 $43 & $45
at $23

Famous $3.50 & $5 Derbies
today $1.95

A little lighter than the maker's standard—but that's a virtue, not a fault.

¶ The man who makes these Derbies is famous. He has no talent for poetry, but as a hatter he stands supreme. And the mere fact that he made these hats is an imperishable guarantee of quality and style.

¶ There are six new models—the season's dictates in crowns and brims. And it takes this particular maker to give beauty to a crown and the right angle of incidence to a brim! They are gems of style. And most of them are trimmed with real Russian sweat leathers.

Today 5520
Men's Shirts at 95c
or six for $5.50

A shirtmaker's bid for business in the dull season.

¶ One of our regular makers has tailored this consignment of shirts for us at a substantial cut on wholesale cost, in order to tide his organization over the dull period. That is absolutely the only reason for this sale.

¶ The selection of shirtings includes Madras, percale, cheviot and soft mercerized materials, in a variety of smart colorings and designs. Made in both plain and pleated models, with soft French or laundered cuffs. And made well. Sizes 14 to 20. All sleeve lengths.

1800 Men's Pajamas today 95c

¶ Made of mercerized materials, self figured or striped, in blue, pink, white and lavender. Roomily made and finished with silk frogs and buttons. Splendid value.

1200 Men's Pajamas today 95c

¶ These pajamas are made of Domet flannel, a fabric of singular softness and serviceability. Just the right weight for this season. Silk frogs and pearl buttons.

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THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

Wedding Silverware

Cupid obeys no calendar. He dedicates all seasons to the bride.

The roses of June, chrysanthemums of autumn, snows of January—each is her herald and poet laureate. She is the most radiant figure of our prosaic life, emblematic of the undying romance, the ceaseless march of the race.

Every day we are taxed to find wedding gifts that are worthy of her.

Discrimination in quality and design has been exercised for you in advance by The Gorham Company.

Prices are reasonable, and every article bearing the Gorham stamp carries with it a guarantee of correct Quality and Taste.

Of the 1700 separate and distinct articles made by Gorham's, most of them are appropriate for the bride. Let us just enumerate a few of special suitability:

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Fern Dishes
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Ice Cream Plates
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Tea Cake Baskets
Vases
Vegetable Dishes

Nearly 100 years of silverware making has given Gorham's the premiership in style and quality.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

WILSON RETURNING WITH WORK LAID OUT

President, His Mind Made Up on Important Questions, Due at White House To-morrow.

TRUST MESSAGE DRAFTED

Tentative List of Federal Reserve Board Members—No Plan to Put Taft on Supreme Bench.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 11.—After nearly three weeks of rest and recreation at a little cottage near the Gulf Coast here, President Wilson bade farewell to-night to the Southland. He told Mayor Sausier and a crowd of citizens who had gathered at the station to bid him Godspeed that he had enjoyed his vacation, had benefited greatly by the change of climate, and had obtained the rest he desired.

The President and his family got aboard their car early in the evening, and had retired long before the train left at 11:18. The party will arrive in Washington early on Tuesday.

President Wilson goes back to the capital with his mind virtually made up on a number of important questions, but his decisions will not crystallize until he confers with Democratic leaders in Congress. The President has written a rough draft of his message on trust reform, but will not send it to the printer or arrange for its delivery until he has talked it over with Attorney General McReynolds, other members of his Cabinet, and the Congressional committees that will be in charge of trust legislation.

It is believed the President has also completed a tentative list of members of the Federal Reserve Board, but he will not announce his selections until after further conferences in Washington.

Mr. Wilson has done a great amount of work between his games of golf, his long motor rides, and his extended periods of rest. He has mapped out the course of his Administration for the remaining months of the present session of Congress. With the exception of John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, the President has seen no one on business.

In this connection denial was made to-day of detailed newspaper reports that the President had dropped a hint to a recent visitor that he might select William H. Taft for the Supreme bench when Chief Justice White retires. It was pointed out at the Presidential cottage that no one had seen the President here who possibly could have had a conversation with him on anything relating to the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS RESUMES TO-DAY.

Lively Session Expected — Trust and Rural Credit Legislation Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Congress will reassemble to-morow after a recess of three weeks. A lively session is expected, though opinions differ as to what legislation will be accomplished other than the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills.

Congress faces the consideration of the third of the important tasks to which the leaders of the Democratic Party consider themselves pledged—the enactment of legislation dealing with the trust situation. Proposed rural credits legislation may also be enacted.

The rural credits legislation will take the form of a measure creating a system of country banks from which farmers and stock raisers can obtain credit upon special terms of security and time of maturity, and the creation of credit associations, by which farming communities can finance their own operations.

Other questions waiting attention include the taxing of trading in cottton futures to prevent speculation; constitutional amendments granting suffrage to women and prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor; Panama Canal legislation, including the fixing of the form of government and the abolishment of the free-toll provision for American ships; investigation of the Calumet and Colorado mining troubles; strengthening of the army's organization; authorization of two new battleships for the navy; construction of Government railroads in Alaska; establishment of a literary test for immigrants; extension of Federal aid for building of roads and for instruction in agriculture and trades, and regulation of the employment of seamen.

The Alaskan railroad measure has first place on the calendars of both houses of Congress, and will come up to-morrow for consideration.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of ending the session by the latter part of June, but it will be difficult to enact trust and rural credit bills and pass the big appropriation measures by that time. None of the latter has been put through the House yet. Usually one or more of them is out of the way before the Christmas recess, and when this has not happened it is difficult to bring about an adjournment of the long sessions of Congress before July or August.

Kills Two, Then Himself.

PAUPORES, Minn., Jan. 11.—David Craig, 57 years old, and Sandy Rogers, aged 60, both farmers, early to-day were shot and killed by Harry Reely, aged 35, who then committed suicide. This is the conclusion of the authorities, who found the three bodies late to-day. Reely was said to have been infatuated with a sixteen-year-old schoolgirl and objected to the attentions paid her by Rogers and Craig, who were also single and lived together. A few days ago, the authorities say, Reely in a letter to the girl threatened to kill Craig and Rogers unless she discontinued her association with them.

ACTORS MADE A MISTAKE.

Crane, Collier, and Hopper Thought to Save Hotel from Fire.

A fire alarm was turned in from Broadway and Forty-fourth Street last night by William H. Crane, William Collier, and De Wolf Hopper, for what they thought was a fire in the Hotel Gerard, but which later proved to be an experiment by a professor of chemistry.

The three actors were seated in the Lambs Club directly opposite the hotel when they saw clouds of smoke issuing from the eleventh floor of the hotel. They ran to a telephone and notified the proprietor, John Rankin, that his hostelry was on fire, and then returned to their chairs by the window. After a wait and seeing the smoke still coming out they decided to turn in a fire alarm from the box at the corner, with the result that in a few moments bells and sirens filled the air as the pieces of fire apparatus rolled into view.

Into the hotel, dragging lines of hose, ran the firemen, only to be met by the proprietor with the explanation that there was no fire, and that Prof. Donaldson Jeroid, a chemist, occupying apartments on the eleventh floor, was demonstrating a new photographic flashlight process.

LOCKED IN, SHE THOUGHT.

But Policeman Sent to Release Her Found Door Unfastened.

"Please send somebody around to let me out," was the plea in a woman's voice made over the telephone to Lieut. Aiken of the Greenwich Street Police Station shortly after 7 o'clock last night.

"I'm locked in the building at 26 Vesey Street," the voice continued. "My name is Miss N. Nerney, and I'm Secretary of The Crisis, the office of which is in this building."

The Lieutenant sent Patrolman Wagner around to the building provided with a miscellaneous collection of keys gathered from the policemen in the station house. When Wagner reached the building he found Miss Nerney knocking on the plate glass door at the entrance. He tried the door, and to his amazement it opened at the first touch.

"Why, it wasn't even locked," exclaimed Wagner.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," said Miss Nerney. "I tried it two or three times before I telephoned."

"Don't mention it," said the gallant Wagner. "I'm only sorry it wasn't. I'd have got you out if I'd had to bust the glass to do it."

Then he went back to the station and reported it as a "false alarm."

EVA BOOTH VISITS SING SING

Three Hundred Convicts Promise Her to Make a New Start in Life.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Miss Eva Booth, head of the Salvation Army in America, accompanied by Col. Parker, made her first visit to Sing Sing Prison this afternoon, and addressed 300 of the convicts in the chapel. She appealed to them to do better when they went out into the world again, and then asked that every one among them who had resolved to make a new start in life as soon as he was freed to hold up his right hand. Three hundred hands shot into the air at once.

"That is splendid," said Miss Booth. "I trust and believe that all of you will hold to your good resolutions."

TOLD OF SON'S REVOLVER.

Margolies Found It Under Pillow and Caused His Boy's Arrest.

Philip Margolies of 305 East 116th Street caused the arrest last night of his son, Reuben, 21 years old, a driver, on a charge of having a revolver. After finding the weapon under his son's pillow as he slept, Margolies, according to the police, went to the station and entered a complaint.

Detective Hoffman went to the house and found the young man asleep. On the father's statement he placed the son under arrest. Reuben Margolies is not a citizen, and the possession of a revolver in his case is a more serious offense than in the case of a citizen.

PRIDA SAYS HE MET WILSON AT DINNER

Ex-Mexican Speaker Avers Former Ambassador Errs When He Asserts He Never Heard of Him.

PRESIDED AT ONE FEAST

When Our Representative and Members of an American Congressional Delegation Were Guests.

Ramon Prida, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Mexican Congress and former editor in chief of El Universal of Mexico City, issued a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night in which he took direct issue with Henry Lane Wilson, ex-American Ambassador to Mexico, who on Saturday said that he did not know Mr. Prida, had never heard of him, and that, furthermore, Mr. Prida was, in his opinion, "a comparatively unknown man in Mexico."

Mr. Prida, in a speech he delivered at the Manhattan Club, blamed Mr. Wilson in part for the overthrow and subsequent assassination of Francisco I. Madero, and it was in reply to that charge that Mr. Wilson made the statements in regard to Mr. Prida. Mr. Wilson said that it was incomprehensible to him "how any body of respectable American citizens could sit about a banquet board and listen to an unknown Mexican adventurer vilify, for purely partisan purposes, the diplomatic representative of this Government without entering a protest."

This is Mr. Prida's answer to the Wilson attack, given out by him at the Manhattan Club last night:

Manhattan Club, Jan. 11, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to the remarks made by Henry Lane Wilson with reference to my address at the Manhattan Club, allow me to bring to your attention the following facts:

I may be, as Mr. Wilson says, "a comparatively unknown man in Mexico City," notwithstanding the fact that I have served as Alderman in that city; that I have been editor in chief of El Universal, at that time recognized as the best newspaper in Mexico City; that I was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Mexican Congress at the preliminary sessions in September, 1912, when Mr. Lane Wilson was Ambassador in Mexico.

If there is one man that cannot say, "I have never even heard of him before," that man is Mr. Lane Wilson. I remember that we were both, Mr. Lane Wilson and myself, the guests of Mr. Francisco Alfaro at a banquet given in 1909 in the Restaurant of Chapultepec in honor of Vice President Corral. At that banquet, where there were very few guests, eight or nine, Mr. Lane Wilson sat facing me at table.

In 1910 we met again at the banquet given by a number of Mexican Congressmen in honor of the American Congressmen who were in the delegation of the United States at the centennial commemoration of Mexico's independence. At this banquet, of which I was the Chairman and chief speaker, there were present United States Senator Foster, Congressman Slayden of Texas, and the other members of the delegation, and I believe that Mr. Lane Wilson was seated at my left. Senator Foster replied to my speech. Both Mr. Foster and Mr. Slayden are witnesses of the highest class. I could also recall to Mr. Lane Wilson's frail memory other occasions on which we met in Mexico City.

I do not need a lesson in patriotism from such a source as Mr. Lane Wilson. I serve my country better by telling the truth, the conservative, the incontrovertible truth, about present conditions in Mexico to the American people, and the gentlemen present at the Manhattan Club recognized it, and applauded my address instead of protesting against it. Mr. Lane Wilson evidently thinks that as Americans it was the duty of these gentlemen to protest against the truth just because that truth was stated by a Mexican against an American official, although that official, as all Americans well know, forced his Government to remove him from office.

It is evident that Mr. Wilson has not read the full text of my address. If he were a fair-minded and clear-headed man he would have done so before making any such charges against me.

RAMON PRIDA.

'HUGHEY THE FINDER' IS FOUND BY DEATH

Apoplexy Ends Career of Hugh Duffy, for Half a Century a Police Errand Boy.

SERVED MGR. McCLOSKEY

Finding Lost Coins and Attending Church Dedications His Hobbies —Played Ball with McCall.

"Hughey the Finder" is dead. The stooped, gray-haired little man, who counted among his acquaintances nearly every ruler of the police of New York for the last half century, has paid his last visit to Headquarters. Though he slept in Bowery lodging houses and was glad of the smallest coin he might pick up out of the mud in a Grand Street gutter, he numbered hosts of men of achievement in politics and art among his friends.

His name was Hugh Duffy. He was stricken with apoplexy on Friday, when he was sauntering in Grand Street, and they took him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He died there later in the day.

Hughey, as every one called him, was born sixty-three years ago at Mott and Prince Streets, and when he was old enough to run about he was made messenger to the newspaper reporters stationed at Police Headquarters, a messengership of great importance back in the sixties and seventies, when there were no telephones to take the news to the offices. Hughey, with the fresh copy tucked in his pocket, would race to and fro between the old building in Mulberry Street and the offices in Park Row, and so began his affection for police matters, which in his latter days became as much a fad with him as are the Fire Department affairs with the "buffs" who have the alarm system run into the bedrooms of their homes.

He was an altar boy in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street and for a long time was a servant in the residence of the late Cardinal McCloskey. Then he became a watchman and, finally, in his old days, he was content to earn a scanty living by carrying coffee and rolls to the patrolmen at their posts in the territory ruled from the Mulberry Street Station. This would bring him all he cared to have and would provide the bed in the Bowery into which he scorned to climb until the coming of daylight and the stir of the workers emerging from the tenements. Hughey preferred New York at night, and besides, it is at night that police affairs are most interesting.

He was called "Hughey the Finder" because of his uncanny gift for finding anything that had been dropped in the street. He could sweep his eye along a stretch of dirty street and spot a coin no matter how small and no matter how deeply buried in the mud or snow. It used to be a favorite diversion to "hide a quarter from Hughey" somewhere in Grand Street, say between Broadway and the Bowery. He would have to cover the ground only once, making the trip first on one side of the street and then on the other. He always found the quarter.

After such an event as a police parade, Hughey would wait till the grandstand was empty, and then, with a friendly salute to the nearest patrolman on guard, would dip down under and scan the littered ground. If a coin had been dropped—and usually several had been dropped—he would see it and take it.

His early training under the eye of the good Cardinal left Hughey devotional and he loved his church. It was his proud boast that he had attended every dedication of a Catholic church in this city for the last fifty years. This was his great satisfaction. These were his great occasions.

In preparation for every such dedication, he would carry the rolls and coffee a little more industriously and scan the sidewalks a little more closely, so that he might buy a new shirt and a new necktie to wear to the new church. Of course he was present at the dedication the other day of the new church of St. Jean Baptiste, built by the gift of Thomas Fortune Ryan. It was his last dedication.

Police matters and church dedications were his great hobbies—these and baseball. He loved baseball, and could tell you the batting averages of every man in the two leagues. He used to play himself in his young days, and on the same team with him at one time was Edward E. McCall, who a few weeks ago was running for the Mayoralty.

Hughey knew something of artists in his day and had posed in many a studio, but he would always tell you that his father was the greater model. His father was famous as a model. The older Duffy posed for Abbey and posed for Saint-Gaudens for the statue of Sherman. Hughey used to go to the studios to watch, but he considered his own posing amateurish and not worth talking about.

"Hughey the Finder" never drank, and he never swore, and his eyes were always full of fun. He was gentle in speech, quiet, simple, and unconscious in manner. He spoke easily and unaffectedly with men like Roosevelt, and his manner was no whit different if he was talking with the smallest errand boy on the fringe of Police Headquarters.

He knew every bluecoat who had ever gone out to patrol from the desk of the old Mulberry Street Station. He had a soft spot in his heart for every one of them, and every one of them had a soft spot in his heart for "Hughey the Finder."

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Estranged Pair Meet in Street and Quarrel—Husband May Die.

Mrs. Helen Foster was hurrying toward her home, at 587 Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood, just before midnight on Saturday, when she was met on the street by her husband, Robert Foster, from whom she had been separated. There were words between them, which ended when Foster drew a revolver, shot her twice in the face, and then put a bullet into his own head. Both were carried unconscious to the German Hospital in Brooklyn. The surgeons have little hope of the husband's recovery.

Mrs. Foster is 24 years old; her husband is two years her senior. He is a driver.

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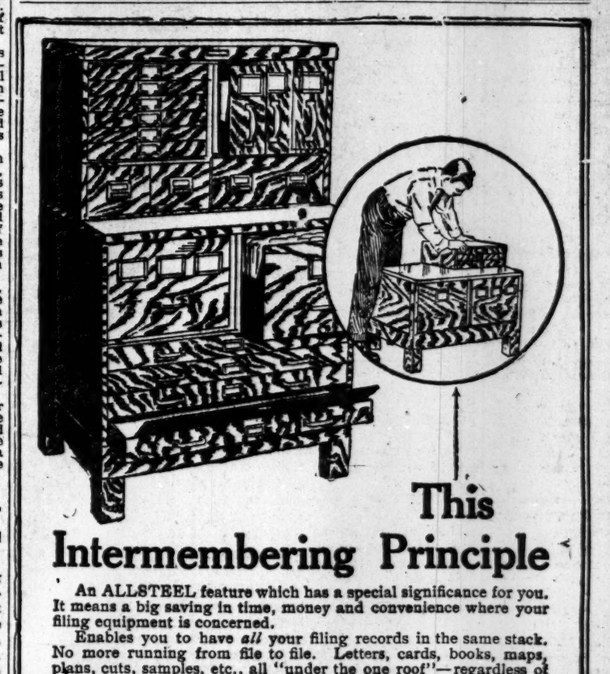
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They Charge Hugh J. Reilly, David Broderick, and H. J. Reilly, Jr., with Fraud.

EXPECTS FEDERAL INQUIRY

State Department's Part in Forcing Cuba to Pay Illegal Claim Invites It, He Asserts.

José Antonio Frias, a Cuban ex-Senator and former associate of ex-Gov. Sulzer in Cuban and Guatemalan ventures which were pressed by Mr. Sulzer before the State Department, gave out yesterday copies of the charges upon which indictments were found in Cuba on Saturday against Hugh J. Reillyj and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., contractors of this city, and David Broderick, a contractor, of Connecticut.

David Broderick is a brother of Bishop Bonaventuro F. Broderick, who now lives at Saugerties, N. Y. Bishop Broderick went to the State Department very shortly after his brother David returned from Cuba with part of the $517,000 which he and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., obtained upon a mechanic's lien paid under State Department pressure. He denounced the lien, which was made in his name, as a forgery, both before the State Department and the Department of Justice, and filed an affidavit stating that he believed an investigation would prove that "certain American officials received large sums of money for forwarding this forged instrument."

Later Bishop Broderick sued his brother on account of his part in the transaction, and it came out in the testimony that the document was a forgery. Bishop Broderick has repeatedly offered to testify before a Congress committee that the State Department was imposed upon, and that sums of money were used to obtain its interference in behalf of the forged mechanic's lien. Petitions asking for a Congressional inquiry are now before Congress.

The answer given to Bishop Broderick at the Department of Justice was that the matter seemed to involve only a quarrel between contractors, and that therefore the Department of Justice would not investigate.

Expects Congressional Inquiry.

When litigation was begun in this country, in which Mr. Frias attempted to set up the rightfulness of his claim to part of the money paid to the Reillys and David Broderick, it was established upon the testimony of handwriting experts that a contract between himself and Hugh J. Reilly contained a genuine signature of Hugh J. Reilly. This contract had been accepted at the State Department as a forgery after Mr. Sulzer had urged that the State Department ignore it on that ground.

The money paid to the Reillys without any consideration to the claim of Frias under this contract is now impounded in the Supreme Court of this State under a decision that the Frias contract is genuine and not a forgery, as the State Department decided it to be.

When this decision was announced inquiries were made at the State Department as to whether the department would take any notice of the suit and open an investigation of the original transaction in Cuba. It was announced that the State Department would ignore the suit. Mr. Frias said yesterday that he could not believe that Congress would continue to ignore it, or that the State Department would continue much longer to ignore it.

"Heretofore," he said, "we have had only allegations to file that had not been sifted by legal processes. Now the whole case is approaching a form in several courts in this country, as well as in the courts of Cuba, where allegations going before Congress and the State Department will have behind them substantiating judicial decisions. We propose to apply again for a Congressional investigation as soon as our charges are passed upon fully in the courts."

Mr. Frias said that the crime charged against the two Reillys and David Broderick was known in the Cuban statutes as "estafa." He said that it had no exact equivalent in English, but from his experience as a lawyer in Cuba and in the United States he believed that the terms "grand larceny and forgery" were the nearest English expressions for the crime alleged.

Talks of Diplomatic Scandal.

Two Cuban banks, Mr. Frias pointed out, are involved in the charges made by the Latin-American Improvement Company, a corporation with offices in this city, which is the complainant, this concern being the assignee of Mr. Frias's personal claims. It is the belief of Mr. Frias that before the cases are concluded many American and Cuban officials will be involved in the testimony, and will be asked to explain how money obtained in Cuba on a document whose payment the State Department forced was actually divided.

"Manuel Sanguily, the Cuban Secretary of State, who paid this money after a bitter quarrel with Hugh Gibson, the American Chargé d'Affaires, will be a principal witness," said Mr. Frias, "and he has already announced his conviction, as a result of reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Aug. 24 last, correspondence that passed between Mr. Sulzer and Hugh J. Reilly and myself, that it involves the most important scandal in which the diplomatic agents of the United States in Latin America have ever become involved.'

"An important feature of the charges made in Cuba grows out of a bank transaction in Havana following the payment to Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., and David Broderick of cash—checks were refused—in settlement of their mechanic's lien against the water works and sewage system built by Hugh J. Reilly for the City of Cienfuegos. To obtain the money under the mechanic's lien, after the company to which I had assigned my claim had embargoed it against all other forms of release, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., had to sign an acknowledgement of debt, showing that this money was really due to the sub-contracting company, of which Bishop Broderick was the head and David Broderick was the agent on the ground.

"But Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., did not risk signing such an instrument until he could be protected, and so certain notes were drawn and deposited in a bank, to be torn up when Reilly should obtain his full half of the money from Broderick. The bank records show that Broderick took his money in drafts upon Hartford, Conn., and Reilly took his in cash, after leaving it there for two days, so that we have documentary proof of how the money was divided between them.

$39,000 Not Accounted For.

"But there is one item of $39,000 that cannot be traced at all, and to find out what became of this will be one of the interesting developments of the case. We are confident we can prove where it went.

"As a matter of fact, David Broderick and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., in testifying in the suit brought by Bishop Broderick in Hartford, built up for us the whole case on which we are proceeding in Cuba. David Broderick, to prove that he did not owe the sub-contractor, his brother, the whole sum indicated in the mechanic's lien, testified that some of it went to 'entertain American officials.' We have found where bills were paid at the Miramar Café in Havana for one elaborate champagne dinner by David Broderick. Then, too, there was testimony that certain other sums went to other places that are set forth in the charges filed in Cuba.

"Both David Broderick and Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., testified that the mechanic's lien was just a device arranged on the advice of friends close to the State Department on which the money could be released and that it constituted no actual claim on the part of the sub-contracting firm or Bishop Broderick personally.

"So, from the testimony of the two young men, our case was made with such strength that the indictments were found. More than that, the people of Cuba have become aroused because Enrique Maza, a Cuban reporter, was put in jail for slapping Hugh Gibson in the face during the bitter arguments following the demand for cash instead of accepting Cuba's check for the claim the State Department was forcing on a threat of intervention. The women of Cuba have organized to seek Maza's pardon at the hands of President Wilson on the grounds that he has already suffered enough, since it now comes out that the State Department was imposed upon in its action. The women are appealing through the wife of the American Minister to Cuba."

Cuba Paid Only What It Owed.

Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., said last night at his home, 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, that he could hardly believe the cables from Cuba to the effect that he had been indicted there.

"I know nothing except what has appeared in the newspapers," he said. "They say I signed an acknowledgment of indebtedness, but I will have to be shown such a document before I will believe it. I don't think I ever signed such a document. And I have enough confidence in our own Government to believe that the United States will not surrender me to Cuba to stand trial.

"There are many misapprehensions about this whole business. In the first place, the City of Cienfuegos received at my hands the finest water works and the finest sewerage system in all Latin America. The day we turned the water on there were 10,000 joints in thirty-two miles of pipes that had to stand the test, and I was a proud young contractor when I found that every one of the joints was standing up under the pressure.

"New York City even cannot boast the fine water pressure Cienfuegos has. There is a 400-pound pressure on those mains in places, and an average pressure of 175 pounds. The people gathered in the plaza when the work was done and laughed at us Yankees, who were preparing for a fire hose test. They said we'd never get a pressure, but when the water went spouting up clear over the church steeple they went wild with joy, and hundreds ran under the spray to get a drenching in honor of the occasion.

"Cuba received dollar for dollar for every cent Cuba paid for the waterworks. There is no question of despoiling the Cuban Treasury. The only question is whether or not ex-Senator Frias, who was my father's lawyer at one time, got all he claimed was coming to him out of the total amount paid by Cuba.

"It is a great wrong to make it look as if money was forced out of Cuba that was not owing. Cuba acknowledged that it owed every penny paid, and would have paid it all in the end, either to us or to Frias, who filed a claim for some of it. That is all there is to the question. I never dealt with Mr. Sulzer, or knew him even, except as a friend of my father."

Bishop Broderick Not Indicted.

Yesterday's Havana dispatch to THE TIMES was erroneously printed, in the first edition, as reading that "Bishop David Broderick" had been indicted with Contractor Reilly. There is no such person as Bishop David Broderick. The indictment was returned against David Broderick, brother of Bishop Bonaventure F. Broderick, who is now in this country, and is unaffected by the action of the Cuban Judge of Instruction. The error was corrected in the later editions of THE TIMES.

PRINCETON CRAMPED BY YEARLY DEFICIT

President Hibben Says Some Way Must Be Found to Add to Endowment.

FEAR OF LOSING TEACHERS

Better Salaries Being Offered at Other Universities — Appeals to Friends of Education.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Jan. 11.—An annual deficit of between $60,000 and $70,000 in the running expenses of Princeton University is retarding the institution's growth and preventing a fair compensation for the members of its Faculty says President John Grier Hibben to the Princeton Board of Trustees in his annual report, which will be made public to-morrow. President Hibben also points out an urgent need for additional laboratory and teaching facilities. The President says:

We are carrying each year a deficit, which is obviously a constant obstacle to the natural growth of the University. During the last fiscal year from Aug. 1, 1912, to Aug. 1, 1913, the total expenditures were $812,823.47. The receipts from all sources during the same period, including $51,825.96 from subscriptions of our Alumni to the Graduate Council Fund, amounted to $724,200.68. Against the balance of $78,562.79, we were able to apply $4,743.96 from income received for specified purposes, and carried over from the previous year. There remained, therefore, a deficit for the year 1912-1913 of $73,818.83.

While this deficit has been met this year by a group of alumni and particular friends of Princeton I am profoundly convinced, however, that some plan must be devised at once for increasing our endowment, so as completely to cover the deficit on the one hand, and also to permit the annual contributions through the Graduate Council Fund to be absorbed each year in current expenses. While we are waiting for a more adequate endowment we are prevented from making the progress which characterizes a living and growing institution.

Concerning the pay of the members of Princeton's Faculty President Hibben says:

As is well known, the members of the Faculty are very inadequately remunerated for their services and for the spirit of devotion which they are constantly manifesting as regards the interests of Princeton. During the last few years with the increasingly high cost of living, we have been prevented by reason of our deficit from increasing our salaries proportionately. Of our present salary list 73 per cent. of the full professors of the Faculty receive a salary of $3,500 or less, and 48 per cent. receive $3,000 or less. Moreover, in most of our large Universities there is a system of standardization of salaries by means of which there is a gradual increase for each year or years of efficient service, up to a maximum. We have not been able to keep pace in this direction with our rival universities because of our deficit.

We are in grave danger, moreover, of losing, from time to time, many of our most highly valued and efficient professors, owing to calls at higher salaries which they may receive from other institutions. I do not know of any measure which would so effectually increase the efficiency of our teaching force as a definite provision for professional salaries, based upon a liberal minimum with a graduated scale of increasing remuneration to an adequate maximum.

On account of the evident service which a university such as Princeton is rendering our country at large, we are justified in appealing to those who are interested in the cause of education in general to come to our help at this time. Our Alumni through their generous giving, even to the point oftentimes of serious self-sacrifice, show their belief in the work which Princeton is doing, and in the far reaching influence which radiate from this centre. We have no State funds upon which we can depend, and there is no city to the pride of whose citizens we can appeal for assistance. It is natural therefore that we should turn to our friends who know Princeton, and who believe in the ideas for which we stand and which we are endeavoring to make vital in the life of our country.

President Hibben points out that owing to the great demand for a college education on the part of students of moderate means, the tuition in the various endowed universities of the country has been kept proportionately low. At Princeton, he says, the tuition fee is $160 a year, and the cost of instruction to the University for each student is more than doiuble that amount. Moreover, he finds from year to year that there are many students who are not able to pay the full amount of the tuition, and that last year the authorities at Princeton remitted $100 each to some eighty-five students.

DR. DAVIS INSPECTS PRISON.

Commissioner of Correction Satisfied with Jefferson Market Conditions.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, made an inspection of Jefferson Market Prison and spent two hours in the jail on Saturday. She visited many of the prisoners in their cells, talked with them freely, and asked them what they thought of the prison and conditions there. Few of the prisoners knew that the visitor who seemed to take such an interest in their welfare was the Commissioner of Correction. In her inspection of the prison, Dr. Davis was accompanied by Warden Mallon.

Dr. Davis also paid a visit to the Women's Night Court, where she occupied a seat on the bench beside Magistrate Barlow. It was the first time she has visited the court since she has been Commissioner of Correction. While she was the head of the Bedford Reformatory she frequently visited the court.

When she was asked about her visit yesterday, she said:

"I made an inspection of the Jefferson Market Prison, and found things there in good condition. The prison is not new, but everything is being done for the accommodation of the prisoners. I was pleased with what I saw there. I have known Magistrate Barlow for some time. My visit to his court had no significance. When I was the head of the Bedford Reformatory my interest in unfortunate women often took me to the Women's Night Court. I asked him about the legality of several of the cases which came before him Saturday. The Night Court serves a useful purpose."

School Honors Late Principal.

A memorial service was held yesterday in honor of Dr. John G. Wight, formerly Principal of the Wadleigh High School, at the school, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. The service opened with the playing of the "Funeral March" from Chopin by the school orchestra followed by reading of the Scriptures by Dr. H. H. Rowe, Principal of the school. Addresses were made by William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent; Miss Haeseler, of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia; Mr. Farrand, of Newark Academy, and Dr. Goodwin, of Packer Institute.

BONDSMEN MUST PAY; CAUGHT IN A TANGLE

Involved in Litigation Over the Debts of a Man Who Married Two Sisters.

FRAUD CHARGES OF NO AVAIL

Attacked Validity of One Marriage and Surrogate's Proceedings — Went on Bond as a "Courtesy."

A strange story of the administration of the estates of two sisters, one of whom was the administratrix of the other, figured in the suit of Henry N. Steinert, as receiver in supplementary proceedings of Thomas J. Wallace against Charles H. Van Aken and William C. McCotter for $20,000 on their bond for the sister who died first. Van Aken and McCotter, against whom Supreme Court Justice Pendleton gave judgment on the pleadings, alleged that three frauds had been committed.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace died on Feb. 28, 1910, her sister, Mrs. Katharine Halm, applied for and obtained letters of administration on her estate, Van Aken and McCotter going on her bond. They said they were deceived by the statement that going on the bond was a mere neighborly courtesy, and involved no risk whatever. They said both Mrs. Halm and Thomas J. Wallace represented that the estate was solvent. In addition, they said, Wallace asserted, as did Mrs. Halm, and as was said in the Surrogates' Court proceeding, that Wallace was the surviving husband of Elizabeth Wallace. This they alleged was untrue, since both Mrs. Halm and Wallace knew that at that time Wallace had a wife living from whom he never had been divorced, and the marriage to Elizabeth, sister of Mrs. Halm, was bigamous and void.

Mrs. Halm herself died afterward, and letters on her estate were issued to her brother, Edward J. Costello, on representations that she died a widow. This was also a fraud on the Surrogates' Court, the two bondsmen alleged, for at the time Mrs. Halm died, they said, she had been married to the same Thomas J. Wallace by a ceremony at St. Peter's Church, in Jersey City. Consequently, they said, the issuance of letters of administration not only to Mrs. Halm on the estate of Mrs. Wallace, but also to Costello on the estate of Mrs. Halm, really Mrs. Wallace, was void.

Wallace had incurred several debts, and judgment had been taken against him by creditors, including Isaac Boehm, Max Stiner & Co., Steinhardt Brothers Co., Leopold and Abraham Miller, Isador Bloch, surviving partner of Bloch Brothers, and Beadleston & Woerz.

When Mrs. Halm settled her accounts as administratrix of Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, there was $19,102.38 in the estate, which the receiver in supplementary proceedings demanded as assets of Wallace. He got no satisfaction from Mrs. Halm before she died, and executions against Costello proved fruitless, and he then sued on the bond of Mrs. Halm.

The Appellate Division has just decided that he is entitled to judgment, overruling the bondsmen's appeal by a divided vote. Justice Laughlin, who dissented from the majority of the court, said that the receiver's claim to the $19,000 surplus of the estate did not consider that even if Wallace was the lawful widower of Elizabeth Wallace, he would be entitled only to one-half of the estate, the remainder going to her brothers, Edward J. and Thomas Costello; and added that in any event neither Wallace himself nor his creditors could profit by availing themselves of the fraud upon the Surrogates' Court which gave him an apparent interest in the estate of his supposed wife.

ARREST HALTS A WEDDING.

Youth Girl Was Waiting For One of Pair Charged with Burglary.

Just because he did not like the looks of two young men he saw hurrying through East 114th Street early yesterday morning Patrolman Quaine of the East 104th Street Station halted them long enough to ask what was in the heavy suit-case they were carrying. When he seemed dissatisfied with their hasty explanation that it was just their clothes one of the pair started to run, and then, quite satisfied that he had come upon two burglars, Quaine whipped out his revolver and with the aid of another patrolman landed both men and the suit-case in the East 104th Street Station.

The "clothes" proved to be a set of furs, a quantity of good lace and about $2,000 in silveraware, variously monogrammed "E. M. F.," "E. G. F.," "H. L.," "D.," "H. F. T.," and in other ways. Charged with burglarly, the youths said they were Harry Mason of 115 East 114th Streeet and Louis Clarke of 35 West 119th Streeet.

At the apartment Mason gave as his address the police found an attractive girl of 17 dressed for a trip and beside herself with anxiety over the arrests. She said she was Kitty Wexsler, that she had lived there for four months, and that she and Mason were to be married.

She was sitting on the steps of the Harlem Court when the doors opened at 7 o'clock and she did her best to raise the $2,500 bail which Magistrate Campbell fixed in each case. She said that some big mistake had been made but, according to the police, Mason admitted having done a term in prison.

HAS 44 GRANDCHILDREN.

Mrs. Horowitz, 84, Leads Wedding Grand March.

Miss Ella L. Margareten, daughter of Ignatz Margareten of 212 East Seventy-ninth Street, was married to Dr. Samuel Weiss of 73 Avenue D last night at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street. The Rev. Dr. Philip Klein of the Congregation of Ohab Zedek officiated. He was assisted by Rabbis David Frankel, M. S. Margolis, and A. Pfefer. More than 600 guests attended the ceremony. William Weiss, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Sadie Margareten, sister of the bride, maid of honor. Dr. Weiss and his bride have known each other since childhood when they attended Public School 22 in Sheriff Street.

Mrs. Mary Horowitz, 84 years old, grandmother of the bride, led the grand march after the ceremony. She was followed by forty-four grandchildren, and forty-one great-grandchildren. Among the guests were Samuel Koenig, Assistant District Attorney Morris Koenig, Frank Botzler, and William Blau, formerly Deputy Attorney General.

GIRLS IN FAVOR, 3 TO 1.

Nature Alone, Aid Association Says, Apparently Prevents Adamless Eden.

Baby girls are nearly three times as popular as baby boys, according to the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association, made public to-day.

"Nature has conferred a great boon on the male portion of the race," says the report, "by making the determination of sex subject to a hidden biological law. Otherwise, apparently, the world would soon be an Adamless Eden.

"Girls are desired, when children are in contemplation, about three times as often as boys. Of the 4,784 applications from families desiring to become the foster parents of orphans received by the association in its fifteen years of activity in this field, 3,011 wanted girls, while only 1,478 were satisfied with mere males.

"Nature's plan of deciding such questions must be unsatisfactory to a very large proportion of mortals because 190 applicants were willing to take either boys or girls, and only thirty wanted both.

"The State Charities Aid Association has been obliged to disappoint many foster parents because of the 1,784 children placed 765 were boys and 1,019 were girls. Seven hundred and seventy-eight were babies between three weeks and two years of age, 690 were between two and ten years, and 316 were over ten years."

During its existence the Children's Department of the association has placed 1,784 children in homes. The history of these children according to the report was: Legally adopted, 628; returned to relatives, 44; returned to agencies or institutions, 43; died, 40; became of age and self-supporting, 51; transferred through other institutions, 10; placed in institutions for special treatment, 25; married, 6; remaining under the oversight of the S. C. A. A., 928.

Miss Mary Vida Clark, Assistant Secretary and Executive of the Children's Department, says that any one may become a foster parent, even if it is not feasible to take a child into the home.

"The association has worked out a plan," Miss Clark says, "whereby a person by contributing fifty dollars can pay for placing a child in a real home and follow that child through its later development by means of periodical reports from agents who supervise it."

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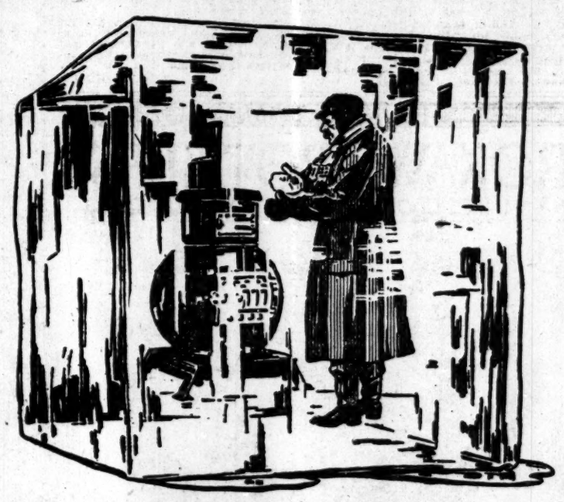
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Are you trying to get through the winter in a half-warmed home, treading cold floors and dodging cold walls that make you feel as though you were living in a cake of ice? Or are you enjoying the rising, bathing, breakfasting and all other hours and minutes of your home life in a house amply comforted from top to bottom by the soft, uniform warmth of



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If you are still enduring all the petty care, running the health and safety risks, and bearing the expense of old-fashioned, half-way heating methods, then you are really paying a premium for discomfort.

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A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $226, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

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HUDSON SEAL SETS, with trimming of Civet Cat, Leopard or Dyed Opossum.
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There, for example, is the "Howard Dustless Duster," which has robbed dusting of its terrors. "No oil to soil."

It dusts all surfaces on which dust collects—furniture, pianos, show cases, cut glass, mirrors, metals, shoes, etc. The Duster costs only **24c.**

Grandmas bought scales, but a Parcel Post Scales and a Kent Rotary Knife Cleaning Machine were not on their list of necessities.

The scales will accurately weigh anything mailable from an ounce up to 20 pounds. They are made by Chatillon, and Macy's sells them for **$2.24.**

The Kent Knife Cleaning Machine is known all over the world. The machine, for cleaning two knives and a carver at the same time, sells at **$13.73;** for three knives and a carver, at **$21.84.**

A set of 12 Princess Cake or Jelly Moulds, in a box, assorted shapes, sold elsewhere at 75 cents, special at Macy's, 21 cents a set.

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HENRY FORD GOES TO SEE THE START

Profit-Sharing System in Effect This Morning Before His Arrival.

A VACATION WITH EDISON

With Inventor and John Berroughs He Will Visit Florida—Talks of His Work for Song Birds.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, who startled the manufacturing world when he announced, a few days ago, his plan for sharing $10,000,000 of the profits of his business with his employes, left for Detroit yesterday afternoon. His plan which has caused so much talk in industrial circles, goes into effect at 8 o'clock this morning, a few hours before Mr. Ford's arrival in Detroit.

"There is not a bit of use of my being there when the plan becomes actually operative," said Mr. Ford yesterday, "for everything is ready and it will start off just as well with me a 1,000 miles away as it would be if I were in my office in the factory."

In his final talk with reporters, at the Hotel Belmont, Mr. Ford said that the addition to the Ford Long Island plant would be ready some time next Fall and that after that the Ford works in Long Island City would employ about 1,500 persons instead of about 500 as at present.

"How about your mail? Has it been very heavy during your stay in New York"? Mr. Ford was asked.

"Quite so," he replied, laughing, "and I should say that I have received between 1,000 and 1,200 letters since I arrived here a few days ago, a majority of them from persons who are interested in the plan we will put into operation in Detroit to-morrow. In Detroit I am informed there is a tremendous batch of mail awaiting me, all of which I assure you will be carefully read."

Mr. Ford said that he did not know when he would again visit New York. In February, he said, he was going to Florida with Thomas A. Edison and would spend a month with Mr. Edison on the latter's Florida estate, on the west coast. John Burroughs, the naturalist, will also be one of the party, Mr. Ford said.

The mention of Mr. Burroughs's name recalled to mind that Mr. Ford has another hobby in addition to profit sharing with his employes, namely, the stocking of American forests with the choicest of the British song birds.

A few months ago Mr. Ford said that he had brought to this country 500 English song birds. There are six species represented in the lot, namely, chaffinches, English blackbirds, thrushes, linnets, and larks. They were turned loose on Mr. Ford's 2,000 acre farm about eight miles from Detroit and Mr. Ford said yesterday that he had every reason to believe that the birds had become acclimated and would thrive in this country. At the present time most of them are away, as they are all of a migratory species, but Mr. Ford expects a large delegation back in Michigan early in the Spring.

"I do not belive in caging either animals or birds," said Mr. Ford, "and my only deside in bringing these little English songsters to the United States was the hope that they would multiply and thrive, no matter where they went. I believe that most of them have become acclimated and that within a few years we will have a lot of them in our woods, both in this country and in Canada.

Many of them have nested on my place and those Mr. Burroughs tells me will probably all turn to the farm when the cold weather ends. I hope they do for we are ready for them. Some of them are so tame that you can put your hand on their beaks."

Mr. Ford has erected 2,000 little bird houses on his farm for the use of his feathered tenants. The English birds however are not the only American birds. In the Winter the water for the non-migratory birds is kept from freezing by electrical apparatus and the birds are fed by an automatic system. In this system there is a large food receptacle fastened to a tree with a slanting tube leading from it to a platform several feet away. The platform is always covered with just enough food to satisfy the birds that happen to pass by and stop for a bite or two.

"In some of the bird houses the accomodations are for as many as seventy-two families of birds," said Mr. Ford yesterday, "and several of those houses are tenanted to capacity. In one house alone there are about seventy-five families of the purple martin. Then of course there are the chickadees, the blue birds, and the house wrens, all great home loving birds, which fill many of the others."

Mr. Ford said that there were some days in the Spring he could fix without consulting a calendar. For instance, he said he knew that the bobolinks would return to his farm on May 2, from their Winter visits to the South.

DR. ADLER PRAISES FORD.

Men of Exceptional Talent Should Not Demand Millions, He Says.

The action of Henry Ford of Detroit in making a gift of $10,000,000 to his employes was the subject of an address by Dr. Felix Adler yesterday morning at the Ethical Culture Society's auditorium, at Sixty-fourth Street and Cenrtal Park West.

Dr. Adler said:

"I care not what the motive behind the gift was, I am only concerned in the ethics of it. No ignoble mind could conceive such a vast benefit, and it is clear to me that the mind of Mr. Ford was uneasy about the inequality in the lives and affairs of the men under his management, and he has issued a challenge that will set the heads of other great industrial concerns working.

"We must ask ourselves the question, 'Is it right for a business man to enjoy an excessively large income?' If superior ability is lodged in you, it is the result of the work of generations behind you, and you ought to get down on your knees and thank your stars for your good fortune, and not feel that you should ask the world for millions of dollars because you happen to be singularly fortunate in the matter of mental equipment. There is sufficient reward in the possession and exercise of your talents."

The speaker then said that very few doctors and inventors reaped any monetary benefits from their research work, and he characterized the achievements of such men as the acme of social service work.

Dr. Adler made the statement that if there were fewer rich men there would be less need of philanthropy, and that the desire to acquire great wealth tempted many men to unfair business methods. In this regard he described Theodore Roosevelt's policy of the "square deal" as a bad one because, while it only advocated fairness at the start, it opened a field of temptation for men to adopt questionable methods of gaining some slight advantage over his fellow-men.

BARGE RAMS AN OIL SHIP.

Ligonier Forced to Run Aground to Avoid Hitting Two Tugs.

While passing in through the Swash Channel yesterday morning, the oil tank steamer Ligonier, towing the barge Connaut, went aground on the West Bank to avoid hitting two tugs, and the barge crashed into her starboard quarter with such force that two of her plates were pierced just above the keel.

Capt. Sullivan of the Ligonier blew his whistle for assistance, and the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Commissioner and the tug James J. Lewis responded. The Lewis took the Conneaut in tow, while the Commissioner hauled the Ligonier off at high tide, and she proceeded to Robbins Dry Dock in the afternoon under her own steam.

Both vessels were in water ballast, coming from Beverly, Mass., to Bayonne. The Ligonier is owned by the Gulf Refining Company of Pittsburgh, and was formerly commanded by Capt. Loren A. Cates, who was drowned in the wreck of the Oklahoma.

BETRAYED BY WIFE'S LETTER

It Told Chicago Police Charlier Was Wanted Here.

Van Dyke Charlier, a young actor, who last Fall went on as cashier for a time at the Long Acre Hotel, where he had been stopping as a guest, was brought back to New York yesterday to face an indictment charging him with having stolen $366 which belonged to the management of that hotel. He had been arrested by chance in Chicago.

Charlier, who said his stage name was Edward Sheldon, and that his wife was Edna Britton, a chorus girl in a recent Winter Garden production, was known in Chicago as Jack Everett. In Chicago he chanced to be in the company of a man whom the Chicago police arrested out of habit, and so they took Everett along to see whom he might be. In his pocket they found a letter from his wife warning him not to write to her, as detectives were watching her mail very closely. At the sight of this letter the Chicago authorities examined their prisoner with a new interest, and, after wiring for instructions to New York, held him until Detective Moore arrived with a bench warrant.

Charlier says he played at one time with Margaret Anglin, and that he had a part in "Beverly of Graustark."

Sailors Enjoyed Elevator Riding.

Owen Lynch and Herbert Duncan, two sailors, rolled into the Seaman's Institute in South Street very early yesterday morning, and, finding the elevator empty, went "joy riding" in it to their hearts' content. For this new kind of diversion Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs Court later in the day fixed upon $5 or five days as an appropriate penalty, and for lack of the cash the two sailors were sent to the workhouse.

PAIR PLEDGE FAITH BY LAW OF HARMONY

The Menzells Go Through Second Marriage Ceremony Before New Thought Friends.

EACH TO LIVE OWN LIFE

Ritual Used for the First Time Pledges Each to Respect the Other's Individuality.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Menzell, who already had been married civilly by an Alderman, were married again at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Aeolian Hall on West Forty-second Street. More than 600 communicants of the New Thought Church witnessed the second ceremony. Mrs. Menzell before her marriage was Evalene Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Menzell now are living at 2,688 Broadway.

As the bridal party entered the hall the organ played the wedding march from "Lohengrin." Leaning on the arm of his best man and escorted by four ushers, Mr. Menzell walked down the aisle, followed by Dr. F. W. Sears, a leader of the New Thought organization, who conducted the ceremony. The bride, dressed in white silk, was preceded by Beth Meakins, a small girl, dressed as a herald, who held a trumpet to her lips. Behind her, carrying sceptres, were four girls in white, who scattered blossoms before the bride on the way to the platform.

Mrs. Menzell entered the hall leaning on the arm of her guardian, H. L. Stroup. She was followed by Miss Pauline Langdon, the maid of honor, and six bridesmaids dressed in flowered silk gowns, wearing large pink hats trimmed with pink crêpe.

After gaining the platform Mr. and Mrs. Menzell walked over to the right and stood under a bower of roses while Dr. Sears read the ritual.. Addressing the bride, Dr. Sears said:

"Do you, Evalene, take this man for your other self to so blend yourselves together in one harmonious whole, that while neither one shall lose his individuality, yet neither one shall be whole, complete or perfect without the other?

"Do you solemnly vow to the great God consciousness within you, which permeates the entire universe, to live under the law of harmony and to displace in your life all inharmonies, no matter from what source they may arise, as quickly as you recognize their presence, and that you will renew this vow as often as it may be broken?

"Do you pledge yourselves anew to each other on the altar of harmony and vow to the God consciousness within each of you to teach each other, but to keep your hands off the other's life and to permit each to grow and unfold in his own way to the utmost limit?"

The bride answered in the affirmative, and the same questions were prounded to the bridegroom. Then Dr. Sears joined the right hands of the bride and bridegroom, saying, "I join your hands together and vest you with equal rights, equal responsibility, and equal pawer." No ring or other symbol was used.

In speaking of the ceremony later, Dr. Sears said that the ritual was used for the first time. He had consulted ancient records and there got his inspiration.

"A theory of vibrations is the basis of the New Thought belief," Dr. Sears explained. "Vibrations are significant of life, while the harmonious vibrations of souls are manifested in happy marriages."

Dr. Sears said that he had talked with the bride and bridegroom and found them in perfect harmony.

BRAND OF PRISON STICKS.

Ex-Convict's Excuse When Captured in Attempt at Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—John Popkins, an ex-convict recently released from the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., tried to rob the till of a restaurant last night, but his revolver was taken from him by a plucky waiter. Popkins escaped and entered a house several blocks away, and was captured there.

"What's the use?" said Popkins in talking about his experiences since he left the prison. "You can't get over it. When I was in jail my mother and one of my sisters died. I tried to make a go of it and be decent. I just found out that every one was ready to kick me when they had a chance. I had the prison brand.

"I left Leavenworth last July, and after a while got a job at my trade at cabinet making at Keokuk. Then I got through with that and wandered around from one place to another, finally coming back here.

"When I left Washington I had as good a home as any one could ask, but when I got back about Thanksgiving it was different."

Popkins was convicted of a felony here in 1906.

APOPLEXY KILLS BLUECOAT.

Sergt. Clark Has Stroke After Telling Friends He Felt "All In."

Sergt. Edward Clark, who had for years been a mounted patrolman in the Flushing Precinct, told a number of friends in the station last night that he felt "all in." He then went to his home, where he was attacked by a stroke of apoplexy and died within a half hour.

Sergt. Clark lived in Flushing Place, Flushing, and was one of the most popular men in the local precinct. He was 39 years old, and a widow and three children survive.

Dies at Church Service.

Bernard Rochow of 269 Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday morning in the middle of the services at the Fordham Manor Reformed Church, which stands in Kingsbridge Road. He was a stranger in the church, and it was some time before the identification was made. Mr. Rochow was 82 years old.

FREE RIFLE BILL READY.

Would Distribute $34,000 Krags Among Clubs and Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Approximately 334,000 army rifles of the Krag-Jorgensen type belonging to the United States Government will be distributed, mainly among rifle clubs, throughout the United States if Congress shall enact a bill to be introduced to-morrow by Representative Julius Kahn of California, as Chairman of the National Defense League. As the ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, he will endeavor to have the bill promptly reported.

The Kahn bill would authorize the Secretary of War to issue to civilian rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools of all kinds where military training is taught not only United States magazine rifles, but also the necessary equipment and ammunition, free of cost, for target practice. The measure has been in preparation about six months. The statement was made by its sponsors to-night that it has the indorsement of Secretary Garrison and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

There are 334,000 Krag-Jorgensen .30-calibre magazine rifles, all in first-class, serviceable condition, with an immense supply of cartridges, now stored in the various Government arsenals. The bill would allow 120 rounds annually per rifle for target practice.

WORKHOUSE FOR ANNOYER.

Girl Gets Her Father to Punish Him First.

Three months in the workhouse was the penalty which Magistrate McQuade, sitting yesterday in the Morrisania Court, decided upon as a lesson in manners for Sapapino Demacco of 331 East 106th Street. He was arrested on the complaint of Anna Alderdice of 586 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, who said he had followed her through the streets, ogling her and even dogging her steps until the very door of her home.

The girl told her father about it and when she went out again the father was walking not many paces behind, so that when Demacco began his shandishments again, he got a smart blow over the head and after a chase was arrested and locked up.

Between TROT AND TANGO

Apollinaris

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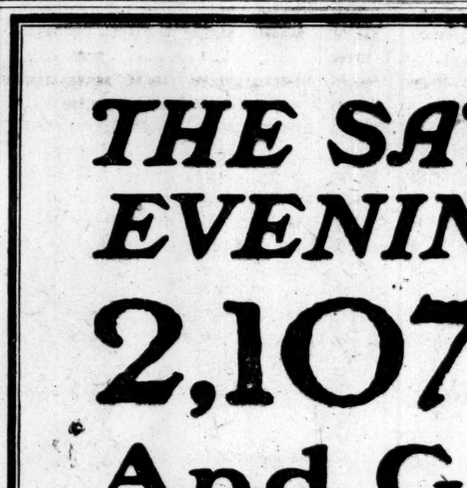
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By the time of the Civil War it had become a national weekly and its editions had grown to 90,000 copies, an unusual circulation for those days.

The Curtis Publishing Company bought the magazine in 1897, when its circulation was at its low-water mark. Since then it has grown at the rate of more than 100,000 copies a year. Its present enormous paid circulation has never been approached at any time or in any country.

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MADE IN FRANCE

PLAN STATE FIGHT FOR LOCAL OPTION

Anti-Saloon League Will Push Bill at This Session of the Legislature.

NEW LEADER STARTS WORK

Supt. Anderson, in Church Address, Discusses the Liquor Problem—Says Support Is Promised.

William H. Anderson, the new State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, outlined the league's campaign of education and its legislative programme in an address delivered yesterday morning before the congregation of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church. It was Mr. Anderson's first address in this city since he came here on Jan. 1 from Maryland, where he was State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

"As men understand the cost of the traffic and see the prosperity and improved conditions that follow the adoption and enforcement of prohibition they become less tolerant of the liquor traffic," said Mr. Anderson. "There are nine prohibition States. There is another group of seventeen in which between 50 and 90 per cent. of the population are under prohibition States. There are thirteen States known as partially license States, in which between 25 and 50 per cent. of the population are under prohibition. These may be called near-prohibition States. nine States in which less than 25 per cent. of the population is under prohibition. These are known as license States.

"The Federal census report shows the number of prisoners for each 100,000 of population serving sentence for crime in State institutions in the nine prohibition States to be 88, and in the nine extreme license States, of which New York is one, 133. The census report also shows the number of paupers for each 100,000 of population in the nine prohibition States to be 46; in the near-prohibition States 64, in the extreme license States 127. The report of the insane asylums is equally significant. The number of insane for each 100,000 of population in the prohibition States is 110, in the near-prohibition States 150, in the partially license States 242, in the extreme license States 276.

"It is figures like these, together with the figures of school attendance and the comparative figures showing the arrests in the same place when it is 'dry' and when it is 'wet,' and the many other things which the figures show, that are making sentiment rapidly for the complete destruction of the traffic."

Discussing the legislative programme of the Anti-Saloon League, which includes the introduction in the present Legislature of a bill to provide, as Mr. Anderson calls it, "optional local prohibition," without repealing the Raines excise law, the speaker said:

"This programme will allow every citizen of the State, whether he lives in the country, in a village or small city, or in a big city, to vote directly on the liquor question to protect his immediate vicinity. It does not ask the Legislature to close a single saloon, but simply to let the people settle the question for themselves.

"The principle underlying this is approved in high places. The speech made by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan in behalf of county option in his home State of Nebraska is a classic in the temperance reform. President Woodrow Wilson wrote to the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League that he believed in local option. He said that this was a social and moral question and should not be made a political issue. This is true, but it becomes a political issue whenever liquor-serving politicians refuse to permit the passage of legislation which will let the people settle the liquor question upon the moral and social basis, free from political complications.

"In pressing this fight in New York the people will not be pleading for favors, but demanding their rights. If the Legislature refuses to grant this relief, the league will carry the contest into the various counties and districts.

"The indirect benefits of this kind of campaign are almost as great as the direct ones. So long as the Legislature controls the liquor question it is a matter of life and death for the liquor interests to elect the Legislature. In this situation we find the roots of the power of such organizations as Tammany. The political bosses compel the liquor interests to contribute vast campaign funds under threat of hostile legislation. A well-organized intrenched political ring, with the saloons delivered into its power as the source of its campaign funds, makes a combination that is hard to beat. But the passage of local option legislation, taking away from the politicians this life and death power over the liquor traffic, with its grafting and blackmailing possibilities, will make it unnecessary for the liquor interests to pay tribute to the political bosses, and thus weaken the power of every corrupt political organization.

"The liquor traffic has been permitted to bluff the Christian, temperance, and other patriotic citizens of Greater New York long enough. We have been told that nothing could be accomplished for this city because it is such a great liquor centre, and in years past we have stood helpless. But the Anti-Saloon League intends to emancipate even the citizenship of New York City.

"You men here are not full-fledged American citizens on the liquor question. There is no provision by which you can make your convictions on this question effective. The liquor traffic has all the advantage. It is protected by law, but you cannot even vote to protect yourself or your family.

"The mere fact that the entire city cannot be voted 'dry' at once, is no reason why those sections which want to protect themselves should not be permitted to do so. The election district feature of the league's new bill is designed especially for the benefit of residential sections. There are certain quarters in the city where the saloons will stay as long as they are permitted anywhere, but there are other sections among the homes of the people where stores exist merely as a local convenience, and where there is no earthly excuse for the existence of a saloon even from the viewpoint of those who claim that saloons ought to exist somewhere.

"These sections can and will vote 'dry' and the demonstration of the benefit including increased real estate values will make it easier to enforce prohibition in the other territory when it finally comes through a national amendment. For the first time we offer New York a hope of early and substantial relief on the saloon question."

Mr. Anderson delivered an address last night at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. He will go to Albany today, where he will confer with J. F. Burke, formerly State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Michigan, who is collaborating on the new local option measure with Mr. Anderson, and will work for the bill as legislative attorney for the Anti-Saloon League in this State.

It was learned from Mr. Anderson that he had received assurances from several Progressive and Republican members of the Legislature that they would support the bill. He said he could not make the names public at present. The new measure will be ready for introduction in the legislature in three or four weeks. The agents of the Anti-Saloon League will make a State-wide campaign, and will urge voters to write to their representatives at Albany asking them to support the measure.

FOSTER DEFIES LINDERMAN.

Has No Fear That Miss Bradley's Admirer Will Shoot Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 11.—When informed to-day that Delilah Bradley's father and her former fiancé, Horace D. Linderman of Royersford, Penn., were on their way to Mobile from Pemberton, N. J., Joel M. Foster, the wealthy poultry man of Brown's Mills, N. J., under arrest on the charge of violating the White Slave act by taking the girl from her home, said:

"If Linderman wants to kill me I will give him all the opportunity in the world to do so. You may say that if it is necessary I will send some one to him with the number of my room. People who do so much talking about shooting are the very last to do any of that."

WOULD TAX HOTELS MORE THAN SALOONS

Privilege of Sunday Selling Is Worth $600 a Year Additional, Says Excise Commissioner.

LICENSE FOR RESTAURANTS

Would Cover Beer and Light Wines —Modification of Local Option Also Recommended in Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Hotels in New York City will be compelled to pay at least $600 a year above the license fee paid by saloons if a recommendation made by Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley in his report to the Legislature is carried out by that body. The report will go to the Senate and Assembly when they reconvene a week from tomorrow.

"That the cost of a hotel certificate is the same as a saloon certificate," the report says, "encourages many saloon men to believe that they are justified in selling on Sunday. The liquor dealer's belief that there is no moral wrong in selling in violation of the Sunday law must be overcome in order to secure good law observance."

Commissioner Farley urges that, as a hotel has seven days in which to dispense liquor against the saloon's six, and that as Sunday, when at least a large proportion of the saloons close, is the most profitable day of all, the hotels should pay at least one-sixth more than the saloons. In New York City, the report says, the hotels should pay at least $600 more than the saloons for their licenses.

Light Drinks in Restaurants.

The report recommends the issuance of restaurant liquor licenses which would permit the eating establishments covered by them to serve light domestic wines and beer with meals. Agents of the Excise Department have discovered a considerable unlicensed traffic in such places, and this, the report says, has led to the recommendation.

The proposed change, according to the report, would not involve any increase in the number of liquor licenses. It is proposed to permit the changing over of what is known as No. 2 certificates, the number of which is limited by law, to a restaurant liquor certificate. Under this certificate wine and beer could be sold with meals by the bottle alone, no sale to be less than 25 cents.

The report also urges that wholesale liquor dealers who, under the present law if they sell in quantities not less than five gallons, are not required to take out a State license, should be compelled to do so. At present, the report says, they are in a position to enter into disastrous competition with the men who sell under a retail dealer's certificate.

One amendment proposed by Commissioner Farley would prohibit the transfer of a liquor tax certificate to a building within 300 feet of a place where liquor already is sold. This would eventually do away with what has become unfavorably known in the larger cities as "blocks of saloons."

In response to a request from the Committee of Fourteen in New York, the Commissioner recommends an amendment to the Raines law which would automatically revoke a license upon conviction for violation of the excise law, and prevent the convicted liquor dealer from transferring it upon indictment in an attempt to evade the law.

To Modify Local Option.

A somewhat radical amendment suggested would give the people in local option districts the right to say what places shall be licensed, if any. In a district voted "dry" a liquor dealer, by obtaining the signatures of 55 per cent. of the population in his home locality to a petition and filing it with the Excise Commissioner would obtain the privilege of a limited traffic in liquor, the place where it is to be carred on also to be designated.

In the same way where such a district has been voted "wet" 55 per cent. of the electors in any town may stop the traffic in liqur in one or more designated places.

"By giving the people this right," the report says, "they could regulate conditions to better advantage and more effectively eliminate the bad places. It would also be an inducement for a man to conduct his place in a manner so as to command the respect and support of his townsmen. Under the present system the good must suffer with the bad."

Commissioner Farley in his report discourages any very radical amendments to the Raines law, which has stood the test since 1896, when it went into effect.

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Compiled by the Statistical Department of The Evening Post (New York).

	TOTAL SPACE.		Books.		Real Estate.		Legal.		Financial.		Wanted.		Transportation.		Dry Goods.		Schools.		Automobiles.		Hotels & Res.		Prop. Med.		Amusements.		Miscellaneous.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
TIMES	9,327,369	8,844,866	273,484	316,847	1,261,598	1,090,295	231,993	212,931	748,393	842,351	278,842	229,826	552,566	528,917	2,995,757	2,880,722	116,730	116,408	491,764	499,665	391,790	384,667	20,063	11,673	246,857	214,722	1,717,562	1,565,842
HERALD	9,642,698	9,612,701	32,825	21,759	1,888,191	1,976,090	6,632	1,386	141,606	175,591	1,727,221	1,855,044	407,636	359,907	2,483,017	2,356,987	35,761	31,520	451,052	447,252	540,456	534,334	26,224	20,862	238,659	219,025	1,663,418	1,612,944
WORLD	12,218,673	12,367,532	45,837	65,772	1,449,330	1,494,521	928	142	48,223	55,294	3,147,085	3,090,923	299,271	257,313	3,764,355	3,867,109	94,708	91,578	270,169	269,072	401,193	401,313	180,369	179,984	246,662	220,096	2,270,538	2,316,585
TRIBUNE	2,741,542	2,699,023	38,885	59,197	264,583	234,874	71,016	31,957	202,571	198,687	110,970	144,526	347,663	304,516	536,103	646,694	69,270	55,836	113,009	139,935	269,910	207,631	5,646	5,433	170,028	166,033	536,888	504,204
TRIBUNE Sun. Mag.	171,676	.....	1,060	....	2,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....	10,644	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,022	.....
SUN	4,164,606	4,408,196	127,953	181,844	303,782	358,267	47,410	47,350	394,904	496,120	10,370	13,714	478,881	474,911	1,299,709	1,245,172	71,689	49,712	289,853	393,205	237,351	215,460	19,100	5,554	235,563	204,758	648,091	722,131
SUN Sunday Semi-Mo. Mag.	118,015	.....	1,770	....	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	5,266	.....	700	....	5,390	.....	116	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	100,753	.....
AMERICAN	9,508,929	9,421,915	24,288	23,916	855,108	870,634	57,328	1,904	94,528	91,896	1,122,852	1,143,533	302,605	195,606	3,771,640	3,799,191	37,981	44,026	251,577	233,189	223,002	244,988	127,021	158,051	278,891	289,594	2,363,104	2,375,437
AMER. Sunday Mo. Mag.	85,097	.....	1,400	....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	1,998	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,553	.....
PRESS	3,297,023	2,266,819	12,829	13,548	335,879	210,875	45,128	31,018	91,224	114,887	172,580	19,896	204,414	212,178	770,621	616,094	30,454	16,726	75,062	79,781	148,211	122,973	22,814	47,878	193,836	135,990	1,193,971	647,025
EVENING POST	3,376,900	3,331,248	147,556	181,734	335,879	231,786	83,622	66,734	488,880	551,013	9,530	10,606	307,484	297,131	1,025,899	1,022,666	55,458	56,906	111,190	164,270	117,752	146,616	3,257	2,188	75,896	71,602	614,547	527,946
EVENING MAIL	4,957,002	4,757,429	20,295	30,094	300,035	408,144	68,048	94,704	133,750	188,918	570	1,899	170,612	188,496	2,795,383	2,475,101	51,111	51,444	236,204	247,920	99,969	102,107	21,424	24,360	91,998	85,670	967,603	859,072
GLOBE	4,360,574	4,690,143	15,848	32,945	250,559	298,517	48,624	58,819	124,723	153,017	9,798	63,097	272,087	261,002	2,151,939	2,069,754	23,262	27,381	176,565	215,853	95,532	96,822	43,669	64,380	95,483	90,296	1,062,485	1,258,760
EVENING SUN	3,691,774	3,049,809	31,263	30,789	92,130	74,640	20,546	8,238	217,577	241,630	20,642	2,894	357,644	314,559	1,920,513	1,573,683	3,134	3,850	81,467	30,966	89,528	31,436	36,730	33,316	97,350	85,221	723,250	618,587
EVENING WORLD	6,244,657	6,464,461	1,768	7,454	48,595	51,150	70	.....	7,984	7,190	3,770	3,496	43,866	32,786	4,864,573	4,949,205	3,696	1,965	7,960	6,311	3,321	3,358	218,981	225,680	96,021	85,724	944,047	1,090,142
TELEGRAM	6,354,376	6,119,585	988	3,570	571,659	574,795	54,584	76	23,478	22,688	88,462	77,228	93,006	54,477	1,612,937	1,578,147	966	4,188	5,574	9,938	595,682	522,608	31,356	43,546	67,410	34,488	3,213,324	3,193,336
EVENING JOURNAL	6,959,422	7,187,973	3,946	12,078	81,612	105,682	70	20	10,771	10,004	3,381	3,928	108,280	83,951	5,192,380	5,424,254	21,263	26,066	40,908	12,967	4,357	6,343	160,549	229,411	263,534	170,189	106,837	1,109,075

THE NEW YORK TIMES SIXTEEN YEARS' ADVERTISEMENT RECORD:

	Agate Lines
1898	2,433,193
1899	3,378,750
1900	3,978,620
1901	4,957,205
1902	5,501,779
1903	5,207,964
1904	5,228,480
1905	5,953,322
1906	6,033,457
1907	6,304,298
1908	5,897,332
1909	7,194,703
1910	7,550,650
1911	8,130,425
1912	8,844,866
1913	9,327,369

		AGATE LINES.
FIRST	The New York Times.	9,327,369
	Less Wants and Medical....	298,875
		9,028,494
SECOND	The World (Morning Edition.)	12,218,673
	Less Wants and Medical....	3,327,454
		8,891,219
THIRD	New York American	9,508,929
	Less Wants and Medical....	1,249,373
		8,259,556
FOURTH	THE NEW YORK HERALD.	9,642,698
	Less Wants and Medical....	1,753,445
		7,889,253
FIFTH	NEW YORK JOURNAL	6,959,422
	Less Wants and Medical....	163,930
		6,795,492
SIXTH	The Evening Telegram	6,354,376
	Less Wants and Medical....	114,818
		6,239,558
SEVENTH	The World (Evening Edition.)	6,244,657
	Less Wants and Medical....	222,751
		6,021,906

		AGATE LINES.
EIGHTH	THE EVENING MAIL	4,957,002
	Less Wants and Medical....	21,994
		4,935,008
NINTH	The Globe	4,360,574
	Less Wants and Medical....	53,467
		4,307,107
TENTH	The Sun.	4,164,606
	Less Wants and Medical....	29,470
		4,135,136
ELEVENTH	The Evening Sun.	3,691,774
	Less Wants and Medical....	57,372
		3,634,402
TWELFTH	The Evening Post.	3,376,900
	Less Wants and Medical....	12,787
		3,364,113
THIRTEENTH	The New York Press	3,297,023
	Less Wants and Medical....	195,394
		3,101,629
FOURTEENTH	New-York Tribune	2,741,542
	Less Wants and Medical....	166,616
		2,574,926

THE NEW YORK TIMES SIXTEEN YEARS' DAILY CIRCULATION RECORD:
(OCTOBER 1ST.)

1898	25,726
1899	76,260
1900	82,106
1901	102,472
1902	105,416
1903	106,386
1904	118,786
1905	120,710
1906	131,140
1907	143,460
1908	172,880
1909	184,317
1910	191,981
1911	197,375
1912	236,668
1913	253,340

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown ....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street..............2 Rector Street
Harlem.............263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn..........304 Washington Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1914.

REGULATION OF REGULATORS.

The President of Stevens Institute, Dr. ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, is reported in THE TIMES of Saturday as making some general remarks upon the regulation of public utilities which gain strength by application to the occurrences of the day. President HUMPHREYS gave his opinion that the various commissions as a rule do not know what they are about, or how to do it, and that, therefore, they are not giving the corporations that instruction in their duties to the public which the commissions were created to give, and which the corporations have a right to expect. The Commissioners as a rule lack technical qualifications. Often they are mere politicians, guided by popularity rather than by principle either of economics or of law. He had been unable to discover any policy as guiding the Commissioners of one State where he had tried to advise corporations, and neither he nor the lawyers had been able to tell their clients what they should or should not do. President HUMPHREYS declared that he did not limit his remarks to any one State, and he expressly declared them applicable to Federal commissions.

Take, for instance, the manner in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is dealing with the application of the railways for permission to advance their rates. The commission as a whole, not individually, has been regulating rates for a generation, and now for the first time it asks seventy-eight questions such as never before were asked of any carrier. In reply the railways profess their readiness to co-operate with the commission, but deprecatingly suggest that the Commissioners do not know what a task they have given the railways. To answer those questions would require the examination of countless documents, which the railways are willing to place at the disposition of the commission for its own labors. Months would be required to formulate replies, or even years if the task were to be done thoroughly. The remarks of President HUMPHREYS suggest what the railways did not say—that the commission has no idea what use it would make of the replies if it had them. The decisions of the commission may be searched in vain for the formulation of any principle of ratemaking which should control either the railways or the commission. No sooner has the germ of a principle appeared than it has been knocked on the head by more exceptions than the rule covered cases. When rates were made in the old unregulated way they at least were controlled by economic considerations. But the commission is animated by a morality which applies to public utilities alone. They must do right even though they go broke. They must reduce rates though the requirement slays them. The Commissioners have never shown perception that regulation and protection should walk hand in hand. They are too often blind leaders of the lame, and both are stumbling along together, nobody knows whither. Yet the Commissioners are good men, meaning well, and doing their best. They simply are not as big as their jobs. It may be doubted whether any men are as big as this job.

The decision in the New Haven bond case is also an illustration of President HUMPHREYS's point. The Massachusetts Commissioners exceeded their authority when they allowed the railway to issue convertible bonds. They had only to read a statute to learn their duty, and they erred in such a simple task, although they were set to instruct the railway on points incomparably more difficult. How can business be done when commissions are set to instruct railways and themselves need instructions from the courts? Since the managers of the railways have to consult the wishes of investors as well as the instructions of both courts and commissions, it must be clear that the matter is pretty well snarled up. If stock must be issued at par which cannot be sold at par, why, then, the State will have to run the railway itself—"for the account and risk" of the taxpayers, of course.

Still another example is afforded by the comparison of the new express rates with the postal parcel rates. The parcel post has no need to pay dividends, nor to pay the railways. It does not offer the same service as the express companies either in gathering or delivering parcels. The parcel post rates must be right, because enacted by infallible legislators. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission orders the express companies to perform a superior service for less money. From New York to Chicago the postal rate for 20 pounds is $1.22. The express rate is 64 cents, of which a good part must be paid to the railways. That leaves 32 cents with which the stockholders must pay their men at both ends of the journey and on the journey, must provide a fund to pay their insured losses.

They may take what is left for their profit. It would be easy to pick out other cases in which the postal rate is less than the express rate, and many in which it is much higher. Here are two authorities setting rates for a public utility which alternately are above and below each other, and in which the private service is ordered to be rendered at less than is allowed to the public service which requisitions its costs in part, and in part obscures them by charging them to taxpayers. This is simply bedeviling the subject. There is neither rhyme nor reason, neither wisdom nor justice, in such methods. Is it not possible for Government to find competent agents?

LET IN THE LIGHT.

It is a comforting fact that the present condition of parties in the State Legislature is such that each of them is, for the moment, trying to outbid the others in the matter of legislative reform. The thing to be reformed is secrecy—the object of all real reform is publicity with the added responsibility that usually follows publicity.

The changes in the rules agreed upon by the Republicans all tend to improvement in this direction, but they could be carried further with advantage.

They provide for weekly meetings, require twenty-four hours' notice of special meetings, require a majority vote of all members for action and a statement of the names of members present and how they voted. Provision is also made to limit the presentation of private and local bills in the rush at the close of the session.

Further changes are proposed requiring all sessions of committees to be open to the public, publication of business calendars of the Assembly twenty-four hours in advance, petitions to be attached to each private or local bill, and general bills to be accompanied by a sworn statement of the reasons for their passage and of the persons or corporations benefited by them. The latter is a little extreme, but the general purpose of publicity is a sound one.

It should not be forgotten that some of the politicians now most earnest in their professed support of legislative reform have been most expert in their manipulation of the old dark ways.

They may properly be regarded with the suspicion of gift-bearing Greeks. And they can be relied on in the future to do their utmost to beat down any safeguards for the public welfare which they may help in erecting. That, however, is only another reason for making these safeguards as strong and firm as practicable. Nothing will do so much toward that end as the requirement of the greatest publicity at every stage of proposed legislation.

THE FILIPINO ARISTOCRACY.

If the complete independence of the Philippines were granted by the United States within any time short enough to be worth considering, the result would be to turn the mass of the 7,000,000 Christian natives over to the uncovenanted mercies of a small class of mestizos whose Malay blood has been enriched and energized by a strain of Chinese, who would rule unless or until they set to fighting among themselves. This is, in substance, the view presented by Capt. GEORGE HENRY SHELTON, U. S. A., in a very temperate and informing article in the current number of The North American Review. Capt. SHELTON served for three years in the islands and made there and since a careful study of the history and the condition of the people. He has many friends among the class referred to. He recognizes that it has produced many able and honorable men who have largely aided the Americans in the administration of the country. But he points out that it has practically a monopoly of the force and capacity of the population, that, left in complete control, it would be dominant and domineering, and that it will require several generations to develop in the body of the natives the qualities absolutely necessary for the maintenance of equitable and orderly self-government.

Ten years ago, when the census was taken, it was found that there were only 4,000 of Spanish birth, while there were over 40,000 of Chinese birth. Previous to our taking over the islands, for some three centuries they had been open to Spanish and to Chinese immigration. Of the former there came in moderate numbers, chiefly soldiers, officials, and priests, or friars. The latter succeeded—a notable achievement—in converting the mass of the natives to Christianity, and the former managed the business of governing after the Spanish fashion. But their influence on racial development was negligible. The Chinese came in larger numbers for trade and industry and agriculture. They mixed their blood with that of the Filipinos, and now, according to Capt. SHELTON, the product of that mixture is the upper class of the country, including nearly all the real leaders and especially those who are most active and urgent in the agitation for entire independence at a definite date.

The rest of the population have been living and still are living in a state resembling peonage. They are, as a rule, docile, generous, and honest, and, when their tribal hatreds are held in check, peaceful. But they are stationary in every sense, moving but little in body or mind, with narrow views and little tendency to widen them, accustomed to the leadership of the mestizos and with little desire to assert their rights. This inert and submissive mass the American Government is seeking to mold to citizenship and to prepare for self-government. It keeps order; it seeks to promote sanitation, communication, and the gradual extension of enterprise. Especially it is trying to establish a general system of education which will awaken and train the faculties of the younger generation, and will, as soon as possible, give to the Filipinos a common language, with some common ideas and ideals, the indispensable condition to safe political independence.

In a word, the United States Government is wisely, patiently, and earnestly seeking to prepare the Filipinos for the real democratic system. If that system be prematurely forced upon them its powers will go to a small class, its advantages will be withheld from the mass of the people and chaos will ensue.

COMMISSIONER CARLISLE'S OFFICE

Without public confidence in the integrity of Commissioner CARLISLE's administration of the State Highway Department the great work of linking up the State and county roads in a unified and durable system cannot go on. In the storm that has broken over the wrongful expenditure of the people's millions the Commissioner finds himself exposed to blasts of popular indignation which should have been visited on his predecessors. Mr. OSBORNE, investigating for Gov. GLYNN, finds the Commissioner guiltless, and District Attorney WHITMAN, who has inserted his probe deeply into the department, is persuaded that Mr. CARLISLE is an honest man. Yet the campaign of innuendo continues.

We understand that Mr. CARLISLE would welcome a drastic investigation of the Highway Department by the new Legislature, and a report that would state precisely its condition both before and after his incumbency. He found it weak in three particulars, namely, in the auditing of contracts, in the making of supplemental agreements, and in the work of inspection. In these particulars he has tried to strengthen it. An authoritative report upon his efforts by a committee known to be free of bias should as early as possible be presented to the public.

THE KAISER AND THE COOKS.

The German Emperor is perhaps too serious a man to perceive that his solemn war on the use of "French" on German bills of fare is a little ridiculous. A menu, to the cook and to the connoisseur, is a grave thing, no doubt, but in real French the word means "a trifle," and on any scale of good sense or substantial patriotism the language in which dishes are named would seem to be a trifling matter, hardly worthy of imperial attention.

In reality the language of the cooks is but a technical one, a sort of trade slang, like that of the studios, to the invention and variation of which the ingenious and ingenuous French mind and temperament lend themselves readily. It has spread throughout the modern world because, on the whole, French cooking has been, or has been thought to be, the best and has certainly been practiced with an earnestness and sense of responsibility and importance which no other race than the French has cared to cultivate. It is not probable that the Kaiser and his successors for many generations could, if they tried, make as good cooks of their subjects as the French are at the best. Then why seek to suppress the language so long employed by cooks? It will only bring into bolder relief the "innate cussedness" of food products which refuse to yield to German manipulation the delights the French obtain.

"THE ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY."

Speaking scientifically, poisons are substances which cannot be eliminated from the blood fast enough to prevent their doing serious mischief. If the kidneys could eliminate all substances in the blood that are not needed by the bodily economy, and throw them off fast enough, it might practically be said that there would be no poisons. The kidney, which is a wonderful organ, is not altogether fitted for this purpose. But an "artificial kidney" has been invented by Dr. JOHN J. ABEL, Dr. LEONARD G. ROWNTREE, and Dr. B. B. TURNER, research workers in the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, to do the work which the kidneys refuse to do, as also the work for which they may be incapacitated from doing. Their first full description of the apparatus is printed in the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics for January. The artificial kidney will eliminate substances naturally present in the body, such as sugar, salt, phosphates, uric acid, as well as any poison of a crystalloid nature. Moreover, the process of "vivi-diffusion" will permit the retention in the body of any given substance which it may not be desirable to eliminate.

The invention takes advantage of the principle that crystalloid substances may be absorbed by passage over a dialyzing membrane that will not absorb the colloid or jelly-like matter of which the blood is chiefly composed. A system of tubes made of the dialyzing substance—soluble cotton changed into a film by pouring its solution with alcohol inside glass tubes and separating the film from the glass after the alcohol has evaporated—are filled with a salt solution and connected through a perfectly closed system with an artery and vein of the body. To prevent the blood's clotting, an injection of hirudin, which is a harmless drug, is given and the heart pumps the blood into the system of tubes, forcing the salt solution into the circulatory system. Experiments upon animals, principally dogs, have been made without "inducing any untoward effects or injuring the animals in any way." The doctors are positive that the experiment can hardly be "detrimental to life when carried on for "only three or four hours." Dogs have been known to live after sixteen hours of the process under anaesthesia produced by chloretin.

As a substitute for the work of the kidneys in an emergency and to tide over dangerous crises, this "artificial kidney" should be available and useful in the hands of skilled surgeons. It will also enable research workers to eliminate from the blood numerous constituents not now separated by the kidneys, which are present in minute quantities and have not yet been classified. Among them are certain stimulating agents called hormones, that preserve the tone of the circulation and may have valuable medicinal qualities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Censure Would Be Absurd. There is a report—which, by the exercise of faith, hope, and charity in sufficient quantities, one can disbelieve—that at this week's meeting of the New York County Medical Society an effort will be made, by resolution or otherwise, to bring official censure upon the doctors who have been talking of late to reporters about the use of radium in cancer cases.

If it be true that this plan is under consideration, a cynic could easily describe those who have devised it. He would say that they were, first, doctors as yet unknown to fame whom the reporters have not deemed it worth while to question; second, doctors who, having no radium themselves, are resentful of the publicity which those more foresighted or fortunate have been getting; and third, the larger class of doctors who are always annoyed when their patients, having obtained information from "lay" sources, worry them with questions unanswerable or inconvenient.

A more sympathetic, because more appreciative, interpreter of the report would take a kinder and therefore more plausible view of the proposed action. He would say that underlying it was nothing worse than the present reluctance of a part of the medical profession to admit that it is no longer a "mystery"—a congeries of esoteric wisdom to be carefully guarded from the uninitiate.

Of course, the day for that is past. A considerable part of the general public not only thinks, but knows, itself to be as competent as any doctor to understand the big words in a medical speech or essay, and keeps itself as well informed about the main steps in medical progress. In such circumstances it is inevitable that some doctors will talk with some reporters about medical discoveries and achievements.

That what gets printed in consequence is always intelligent or accurate cannot be asserted, but much that does merits both characterizations. Speaking for itself, and concerning the cancer-radium matter, THE TIMES can truthfully assert that it has promulgated no sensational or harmful statements. Instead, from the beginning of this discussion it has carefully avoided the making of hasty or exaggerated claims as to the curative powers of radium, has quoted only recognized authorities—on both sides, by the way—and has never failed to emphasize the truth that timely use of the knife is still, and long will be, the firmest basis of hope for the cancer sufferer.

Not Criminal to Split an Infinitive. Some of us regard the putting of any word or words between the parts of an infinitive as a linguistic sin, if not quite mortal, yet black enough to leave an almost indelible stain on the transgressor's reputation. Others are content to characterize it as a verbal impropriety, an evidence of anything from mere carelessness to pardonable ignorance of good usage. Still others, while admitting that good usage is on the side of keeping the infinitive undivided as a matter of general preference, insist that there is no iron law making it compulsory on the would-be virtuous to do so in every instance.

Infinitives, say the latitudinarians, have no special sacredness above that possessed by the remaining parts of speech; they are for use, not for worship, and when lucidity is to be obtained, vigor of expression to be increased, or even a judicious convenience to be served, morality and good taste alike justify a splitting. There is, indeed, hardly a "best writer" in whose works cannot be found a few examples of this bitterly reprehended divulsion, and even though they be explained as Homeric nods, the lesson is still the same.

And there are some sentences where the only escape from dividing the infinitive lies in a rather unworthy evasion or getting around of a problem that demands from [illegible] conscientiousness a straightforward solving. Such was one that appeared recently in our news columns. "Plans," it read, "would soon be filed with the Building Department to more than double the size of the factory."

In that case, obviously, "more than" could not safely be put before "to double," while to put it after it would make senseless jargon. Of course, the whole sentence could be reconstructed and the difficulty avoided, but it would be both lengthened and weakened thereby, and it is good, decent, colloquial English as it stands.

Hustled Out of Darkness. States and parts of States that have too many illiterates always confess the fact with humiliation, but too often their better-educated inhabitants assume that the situation is one remediable only by some slow process, and not infrequently they leave the work to "nature," almost or quite unassisted.

A different course has been followed recently down in Rowan County, Kentucky. There, in 1910, the people who couldn't read or write numbered 1,152, but among those who could do both—and a good many things besides—was a woman, Mrs. CORA WILSON STEWART. By some happy chance in 1911 she was elected County Superintendent of Education and at once she undertook the task of removing the county's disgrace, not slowly, but rapidly. In other words, she went after those 1,152 illiterates and so dealt with them when captured that now, only two years later, their ranks have been thinned to twenty-three!

Of these twenty-three she describes four as "too stubborn to learn," six are confirmed invalids or have been seriously ill while the "campaign" has been in progress, six have seriously defective eyesight, five are idiots, and two have recently moved into the county.

The Berea Citizen, in commenting on this triumph of feminine energy and intelligence, says:

> It is the first practical demonstration of the ability of the people of a political unit to educate all their people that has been furnished by any portion of the United States. No other county in all America has such a record. It is a demonstration of the efficiency of the rural schools when they are enlisted in a common cause. It is also a demonstration of the ability of the mountain people to handle their own problems.

DR. KELLY'S PARABLE.

His Application of Malachi's Prophecy Meets with Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Kelly is reported as saying that Malachi, in declaring that "Unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings," was predicting the discovery of radium; and in the following words, "Ye shall go forth and gambol as calves of the stall," he was stating its effects. Now, every careful reader of the Old Testament knows that the chief property of the character of God as therein revealed is that He is righteous, and that the demand which He makes upon Israel is that they shall correspond to His character by themselves being righteous; further, that the great burden of the prophets is their reproof and condemnation of rules and people for being alike unrighteous; and the glowing promise of the future which they make is, "Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness, and Princes shall rule in justice"; "Thy people also shall be all righteous." In correspondence with this, Malachi, the last of the prophets, gives the comforting assurance to those who were suffering under injustice and wrong while they feared the character of God as righteous, that righteousness should, like a sun, arise upon them, the effect being that, like calves gamboling, they would go forth skipping and dancing for joy.

I am glad indeed if it may be proved by experiment that the use of radium will relieve and possibly also cure cancer; but, after all, is it not far more important for the welfare of humanity that righteousness should be dominant in every department of our related life than that the body should be exempted from any one of its present scourges?

F. COURTNEY,
Rector, St. James's Church.
New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Howard Kelly in his remarks on "Radium Fulfilling Bible Prophecies" assails scientists for agnosticism. He says: "I absolutely believe in the Bible. I believe it to be the word of God and that God was speaking when the Biblical prophecy was made 'that every jot and tittle should be fulfilled,'" &c. But the most amazing statement, coming from a man of science, is in connection with his quotation from Malachi, which he claims is a specific reference to the oncoming power of radium.

He quotes other passages and asserts as a positive fact that they all had to do with the healing power of God's light—the therapeutic powers of the sun's rays.

He says further: "I talked with some scientists in Baltimore recently. I tried to tell them about radium, but they were agnostics. But they claimed to be men of open minds, doubting all things and ready to put all things to the test. I could not talk to them." Could there be any better illustration that in some things at least the speaker himself has not altogether followed Plato's injunction "to keep an open mind"? Such positive statements of belief are not quite in harmony with that clear, calm, unfaltering vision that seeks truth and truth only. And it would be well if every one could appreciate the fact that belief without knowledge offers a very insecure foundation. As has been said, it is very much like holding the body upright without its bony structure.

Dr. Kelly seems to use the word agnostic as a term of reproach. It is a late day for any such interpretation of the word.

To be an agnostic in relation to all things beyond human ken, but yet to hold the mind ever open, ready at all times to receive a demonstrated truth, is the noblest of attributes.

A. D. ROCKWELL, M. D.
Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1914.

PLEASED WITH AMERICA.

English Visitor Asks Only Gentler Treatment of Luggage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-morrow I board the Cedric for England. I could not begin to tell you the high position your countrymen hold in my estimation, whether it is East or West. The stranger who finds himself within their gates at that instant ceases to be a stranger, and that is surely the highest compliment that can be paid to their boundless hospitality.

But, dear Mr. Editor, there is one little fly in the ointment, which I am sure your countrymen will excuse my mentioning and, having been pointed out, will do all in their power to rectify, and the more willingly so as crowds of guests will arrive this year from abroad to attend the exhibition.

Those who are put in charge of the impedimenta of their guests from over the ocean by no means treat these things with the hospitable consideration that might reasonably be expected of them. Did I overhear one of your countrymen speak of these custodians of luggage as "the baggage smashers"? I may have been mistaken, but that is what it sounded like. Surely these people must see that they are acting contrary to their best interests, for the public in self-defense will assuredly continue to experiment along the lines of making their traveling outfit impregnable, and that will mean greater weight to lift and a more awkward shape to handle.

W. E. FELL.
Dec. 31, 1913.

The Psychology of Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES regarding Dr. Eliot's article on "The Future of Religion," Lurana Sheldon puts this pithy question: "Is there anything to be gained by praying to an 'energy'?"

To me it seems that much is to be gained by prayer even though the object to which the prayer is addressed is merely an "energy," because prayer is an expression of a desire, and if one firmly desires a certain thing to come to pass he will surely do all in his power to hasten its coming. For this reason all prayer, no matter how addressed, is advantageous.

EDWIN G. LAWRENCE.
New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

WOOD ALCOHOL BLINDNESS.

Drug Should Be Prohibited or Sold with Poison Label.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication of my recent letter to THE TIMES relating to wood alcohol, I have been repeatedly asked what measures can be taken to prevent blindness and death from drinking and swallowing this poison.

The solution to the problem is not altogether easy, because of the variety of uses to which wood alcohol in a purified form may be put and the fact that this poison may enter the body in a number of ways—through absorption, inhalation, or ingestion—and also because the control of this poison comes under the jurisdiction of three different departments—the Departments of Health, Labor, and Pharmacy.

In regard to the absorption of wood alcohol, there is apparently a difference of opinion among ophthalmologists as to whether or no enough of this poison can be absorbed through the skin to cause blindness. The general belief seems to be that neither death nor blindness is apt to result from absorption alone, but since it is a moot question, it is considered advisable to avoid the use of this poison even for external purposes.

Since the manufacture of denatured ("industrial") alcohol makes wood alcohol practically unnecessary for industrial purposes, the committee believes that the continued use of the latter substance should be prohibited. In 1906 the enactment of a Federal law made possible the production of denatured alcohol, to replace wood alcohol in the arts and industries. Denatured alcohol consists of ninety parts of grain alcohol, ten parts of wood alcohol, and one-half of one part of benzine or pyridine, and this product, being undrinkable, has been made even cheaper than wood alcohol by the removal of the internal revenue tax. So long as wood alcohol can be used in the industries, however, the least that can be done is to require adequate ventilation of rooms and vats in which this product is manufactured or used.

Palliative remedies toward preventing blindness and death from swallowing wood alcohol are the rigid enforcement of the existing law requiring that wood alcohol, in any form or in any container, be labeled poison. The Committee for the Prevention of Blindness also recommends that the label bear the following: "Wood alcohol: May cause blindness or death if swallowed or inhaled."

Probably the whole question of wood alcohol poisoning might easily be solved if the rectification of wood alcohol in this country were prohibited as it is in England, where only the crude product exists, and is put to limited use. Prussia and Hungary, following the example of Austria, prohibited the free sale of methyl, or wood alcohol, in 1911.

CAROLYN C. VAN BLARCOM, Executive Secretary Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.
New York, Jan. 10, 1914.

TWO EXHIBITS A MONTH

Would Permit Academy of Design to Have All Accepted Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every twice a year Art—with a capital A—gets a bang in the neck from its own home people, to wit, the National Academy of Design, and it is now receiving its first swat for 1914. But not all of Art—only that part of it represented by some 250 disciples whose pictures were accepted by one committee and not hung—or is it hanged?—by another committee. Anyway, the rejected ones have carried their protests to the point of holding an overflow meeting, so to say, and they will have a sideshow, if it may be so called, somewhere in town, probably in the Schneider-Anderson Building, in West Forty-sixth Street. At a preliminary meeting of the protestants — non-sectarian, however — President Anderson of the non-accommodating Academy was present and addressed the sufferers pathetically, saying in part and with tears in his tones: "What can the poor Academy do? It hasn't room to exhibit them."

Everybody else wants to know what the poor Academy can do, but, so far, nobody knows. Being nobody, at least in Art circles, may I suggest that the Academy might accommodate twice as many pictures by having two shows in the exhibition month instead of one? That is to say, put 250 pictures, the capacity of the house, on for two weeks, and then put on 250 more. All the people in town who want to see our home-made pictures will get around in two weeks to see the first installment, and they will be just as eager to see the second. In this way the Academy can double its capacity and also double its gate receipts, to say nothing of multiplying infinitely the joys of those who are shut out by the present system. Nor will this change of programme entail any additional labor over what would be necessary if there were wall space for 500 pictures instead of half that many. Other shows have a change of bill; why shouldn't the N. A. D.?

New York, Jan. 5, 1914. W. J. L.

ILLUMINATED CROSSES.

Suggestion That They Be Placed on the City's Skyscrapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Literary Digest of Dec. 27 reference was made to a recent article in The Edison Monthly in regard to the origin of illuminated church signs, the first in New York City being the shining cross on the spire of St. Augustine's Chapel, which, in that day of low buildings, way back in the early seventies, could be seen almost the entire length and breadth of Manhattan Island. To-day the sky-reaching wonders of twentieth century architecture have overshadowed it.

I believe that as honest citizens we could conscientiously advocate crowning the Singer, Metropolitan, and Woolworth buildings with an illuminated cross, to sustain the old traditions. The hurrying throngs, whether they come from over the sea in ships or from neighboring towns across the river, could not fail to be impressed by these emblems of peace and beauty, hanging apparently midway between the fevered whirl of the city and the serene quiet of the heavens. These burning lights would undoubtedly add beauty to New York's marvelous skyline, and as the spirit of the times seems to be for general municipal improvement, ornamental as well as useful, it seems to me that this is the moment to urge the movement for putting these symbols on our greatest city buildings.

R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES.
New York, Jan. 8, 1914.

Prof. Lodge and Dr. Eliot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest Dr. Eliot's "The Future of Religion." Indeed, Dr. Eliot, endowed as he is with an uncommon intellect, and possessed as he is of a noble nature, deserves the respect of his fellow-men. But, while Dr. Eliot, on the one hand, exclaims that "men of science have no faith in magic and miracles," and that his religion would stop speculation in theology, Sir Oliver Lodge, the greatest scientist of our times, on the other hand, proclaims that

> mysticism must have its place, though its relation to science has so far not been found. They have appeared desperate and disconnected, but there need be no hostility between them. If the voices of Joan of Arc represent real psychical experiences, they must belong to the intelligible universe. The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way, of arriving at truth. The pre-scientific insight of genius—of poets and prophets and saints—was of supreme value, and the access of those inspired seers to the heart of the universe was profound.

Here there are two of the most eminent men of our century. One is determined to base his faith on fact merely; the other firmly believes that certitude obtained from revelation is just as valid as that secured from purely scientific methods.

D. A. PULEO.
New York, Jan. 8, 1914.

BARGE CANAL COSTS.

An Official Statement Concerning Prism and Terminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES's editorial columns on Jan. 3, 1914, question is raised as to why the Barge Canal work is not nearer completion. A statement made by Mr. Edward S. Walsh, Chairman of the Canal Committee of the New York Maritime Exchange, is quoted, and apparently is the basis upon which the editorial was written.

The statement by Mr. Walsh shows a lack of knowledge of the Barge Canal work. As a matter of fact at the present time over 250 miles of the prism of the Barge Canal has been completed to barge canal dimensions, and of the uncompleted portion the prism is about 75 per cent. completed. Delay in the execution of some of the contracts has occurred at points where the lines of railroads cross the alignment of the Barge Canal, and with the exception of the work at these particular points all of the work on the main line of the canal has been placed under contract with the exception of three small sections, which could not be placed under contract at an earlier date due to their relation with maintaining navigation of the old canal and to work being performed on adjoining contracts.

The amount of work on contracts yet to be awarded, it is estimated, is such that the same can be completed during the season of 1915.

The statement that the terminals have not yet been started at any portion of the State is not true, the facts being that two Barge Canal terminals have been completed, one of which is in use, and fifteen more are under construction. In addition bids were opened by the Superintendent of Public Works on Jan. 6 for terminals at Erie Basin, Buffalo, and at Troy, N. Y., and it is expected that contracts for two terminals in the City of New York will be awarded during the present Winter.

In the estimate submitted to the Legislature in 1903 by former State Engineer Bond it was stated that after having prepared an estimate of the cost of the work it was considered wise to add to such estimate the sum of $4,365,454 to cover "the added expenses which will be incurred by this bill and for a reasonable allowance for estimates that may prove erroneous by reason of unforeseen difficulties or defective foundations or conditions which the utmost engineering skill might not be able to determine in advance."

Former State Engineer Williams, in his report for the year 1910, stated that 96 per cent. of the *length* of the canal had been placed under contract at figures approximately $3,000,000 less than was estimated for this work in 1903. These two figures apparently have been added by some one and have been considered as an item existing by itself. As a matter of fact, such an amount, namely, $7,000,000, never existed by itself, but is simply a part of the estimate prepared by former State Engineer Bond.

As the work placed under contract prior to the making of the report in 1910 and work on other contracts has progressed and damage claims have been paid, the fact has become apparent that an error of large proportion was made in the estimate for land and other damages, as may be illustrated by the fact that $200,000 was estimated for water power damage on the Oswego River, and that the courts have already allowed over $300,000 for one claim, and the Board of Claims has other claims before it amounting to several millions.

Summarizing briefly the subject of contracts and estimates: More work has been done on the construction of the Barge Canal during the incumbency of the present State Engineer than during that of any of his predecessors since the work was started.

Practically all of the work of importance is under contract, and about $62,000,000 has been paid for work completed.

The work let and completed has been at a figure closely approximating the original estimate, and this in spite of the fact that the cost has increased by the passage of the eight-hour law and increases by legislation, changing the line of the canal at some locations and widening the locks from 28 to 45 feet.

The estimates originally prepared were extremely deficient in allowances for damage, particularly water power damage, and at the present time this seems to be the only item that will be materially beyond the figures estimated. This element of cost is fixed by the courts and is not a part of the work of the State Engineer.

CARLETON GREENE,
Terminal Division Engineer, State Engineer's Department.
New York, Jan. 10, 1914.

Not a Case of "Luck."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article, "Previous Perils Doubled," you say that "without Amundsen's wonderful luck the difficulties and hardships will be far greater than were those which proved insuperable by human courage and endurance." Why always try to ascribe Amundsen's achievements to luck, and overlook his wonderful ability to look into details and foresee everything that might possibly happen?

Amundsen's scientific and practical training makes him one of the most wonderful arctic explorers that ever lived. It was not luck that he discovered the Northwest Passage, but science in training and wisdom in planning and choosing his equipment. It was not luck that he discovered the south pole, but the same science and wisdom in combination with the determination and physical fitness of himself and his companions.

E. HERMANSEN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1914.

Suffrage and Dyspepsia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everett P. Wheeler says that women's wish for suffrage is due to dyspepsia caused by idleness, and would be cured by hard work. It is odd that we find it in such busy women as (for instance) Miss Katherine B. Davis, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

If it is hard physical labor that Mr. Wheeler means, how does he account for the indorsement of woman suffrage by the National Woman's Trade Union League and all its State branches, as well as by the National Grange and a score of State Granges, made up largely of hard-working farmers' wives?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 8, 1914.

THE DREAM-BABY.

He has the fattest little hands,
He has the pinkest little feet,
His tiny head is bald and round,
His toothless smile is, oh! so sweet.
In finest linen lawn and lace
And dainty flannels he is clad,
With coral beads around his neck—
The baby I have never had.

When morning comes in gray or gold
I waken to his happy crow:
At twilight time, before the fire,
I rock him gently to and fro.
He never changes with the years
Into a tall and noisy lad;
He always cuddles in my arms—
The baby I have never had.

MINNA IRVING.

PREACHERS ANSWER ELIOT'S THEOLOGY

Ex-Harvard Head's "Twentieth Century Christianity" Called a Restatement of Unitarianism.

IS NO RELIGION AT ALL

Dr. Silverman Says Eliot Has Struck Nearest to True Chord of All Christians of To-day.

Several New York preachers, from their pulpits yesterday, answered ex-President Eliot of Harvard and his discussion in yesterday's SUNDAY TIMES of "Twentieth Century Christianity." Most of them arrived at the conclusion that on the whole Dr. Eliot's outline is nothing more than a restatement of Unitarianism.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church said:

"Dr. Charles W. Eliot is a very great and good man. His life has been one of intellectual honesty. In many respects he is our first citizen. Dr. Eliot tells us that science has profoundly changed the thought of men about God, especially in his relation to the universe. He finds further that democracy has deposed God as 'ruler' and elected Him as 'leader.' But the fact is that God, whether He be a 'ceaseless activity and will' or just simply the God of the Bible, is the ruler of the world. Democracy or oligarchy have nothing whatever to do with the rulership of God Almighty.

"Dr. Eliot tells further that the idea of brotherhood is responsible for our wonderful modern religious conditions. Be that as it may, I venture to assert that democracy, brotherhood, and even science itself, are results rather than causes. The Christian religion has given brotherhood to the world. You cannot have brothers until you have sons. The statesman goes to pagan lands for empires, not for men. The trader goes for money, not for men. The missionary goes for men, because he is their brother.

"To reduce religion to the bones of cold intellectualism is to have no religion at all. To make the religion which he presents the foundation of our whole life is to fall into the blackest failure and despair. Such religion is nothing more or less than New England Unitarianism in its best clothes, very learned, very cold, and very futile. It will never send forth missionaries, nor found institutions, nor inspire reformations. It is a pity, when the world is asking for bread, that we should persist in handing it a stone."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Silverman spoke at the Temple Emanu-El in the morning on Dr. Eliot's "Twentieth Century Christianity" and its relation to Judaism. He compared the present Unitarian creed with the Judaism of 2,000 years ago, and said that they were similar.

Dr. Silverman began his sermon by saying that the religion of to-day was becoming and the religion of the future would be the outcome of scientific thought on the part of such men as Dr. Eliot. He described Dr. Eliot as an advanced thinker who has struck nearest to the true chord of all the Christians of to-day.

"The Jews, when they refused," said he, "to accept the Messiahship, the virgin birth, and the belief that a man could atone by his death for the sins of the world, did what Dr. Eliot says should be done. The Jews have been persecuted for the past 2,000 years because they refused to accept Christ as the Messiah, because they did not believe in apostolic accession, predestination, and all the other creeds and dogmas upon which the Christian faith is built."

He declared that the belief in the divinity of Christ rises out of ancient Greek mythology. He pointed out that at a remote time in Grecian history the people of that nation worshipped a thousand gods and that this thousand dwindled to a trinity which prevailed at the present time.

"There is no new ethics in the New Testament. It is all a repetition of what Moses and the prophets taught four thousand years ago," said the rabbi.

"Christianity will, in time, have only the ideals embodied in the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the ethics of Moses and the prophets, because the belief in the virgin birth and the heavenward ascension will finally fade in the light of the scientific thinking."

TRENTON SLATE MADE.

New Jersey Legislature Will Organize To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—With all of the details complete for the organization of both houses, everything is now ready for the convening of the one hundred and thirty-eighth session of the New Jersey Legislature here on Tuesday at noon. The Democrats will be in control. John W. Slocum of Monmouth County will be chosen President of the Senate, and Asariah M. Beekman of Somerset Speaker of the Assembly. The majority floor leader in the upper house will be Senator McGinnis of Passaic, while Branegan of Hudson will serve in a similar capacity in the Assembly.

Senator William Read of Camden will be the Republican whip in the Senate, and Assemblyman Emerson L. Richards of Atlantic will guide the minority in the lower house.

It is already evident that the session will bring many important problems before the legislators, Sunday liquor selling being well to the front. Senator Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City has a new excise proposition. His plan is that the Walsh Commission Government act, under which Jersey City, Atlantic City, Trenton, and several other municipalities are being governed be amended so that the voters may get a chance to decide by popular vote about the sale of liquor in hotels on Sundays during certain hours.

TELLS OF DEBT TO JEWS.

Bishop Tuttle's Topic at Sermon in Trinity Church.

The senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Tuttle, preaching in Trinity Church, yesterday devoted part of his sermon to praise of the Jews and to the debt of Christians to the Jewish race in the civilization and uplift of mankind.

"Perhaps modern money affairs and commercialism may cause some of us," said the Bishop, "to think badly of the Jew, but it is my opinion, based on a good many years of study, that many things said of modern Jews are not true. Some of the things charged to Jews I have found not to be the acts of Jews at all, but of so-called Christians. Let us be fair. Let us, at this Epiphany season, acknowledge the great debt Christians owe to Jews. Christ, His mother, the shepherds, the apostles, all these were Jews. The keepers of early civilization, early wisdom, were Jews. No wonder many thought in early times that Christ came a Saviour of Jews alone But the wise men from the East were not Jews. They were received. And so through them Christ came to all people."

Plans for Andersonville Monument.

Senator Palmer, Chairman of the Andersonville Monument Commission, has issued an announcement that the monument erected by the State of New York in Andersonville, Ga., to commemorate the soldiers of this State who died there, is to be dedicated in April. New York soldiers who were confined in Andersonville prison, and who will attend the dedicatory services, are asked to send their names and addresses to Senator A. J. Palmer, Arsenal Building, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

FROHMAN PLANS NEW TYPE OF PLAY

English Authors to Visit Us to Write Dramas Laid Here—Americans to Go to Britain.

EXPECTS BARRIE SOON

Manager Believes International Exchange Will Result in a Greater Output of Plays.

Charles Frohman, who left last night for Rochester to attend the opening performance there to-night of his latest musical play, "The Laughing Husband," is about to perfect a plan for increasing the output of plays by English-speaking playwrights which is novel in the extreme. His plan is nothing less than an international exchange of playwrights between England and America, after the manner of the exchange professorships mutually practiced by American and European universities. The benefit expected to result is a greater output of plays by the most promising of the younger English and American playwrights, as well as by men of already established reputation.

The scheme rests upon the simple theory that the playwright who is strange to a country and its people has on that account a clearer eye for the drama or comedy to be found among them than the man to whom both are familiar. Mr. Frohman believes that by inducing English playwrights to take a sufficiently long residence in America he will reap a greater abundance of plays founded on American life, just as a new type of play concerned with English life will result from certain American playwrights living in selected parts of Great Britain.

The future is to bring a new type of Anglo-Saxon comedy and drama, according to Charles Frohman; the distance between England and America, at least between the large cities of America and those of Great Britain, will be greatly reduced, so far as it represents a difference in the theatre tastes of the two countries.

No Hope from the Continent.

"Neither America nor England can expect anything in the future of the drama or comedy of Germany or France," said Mr. Frohman just before taking a train at Grand Central Station. "The plays of both those countries are becoming more and more true only of the soil upon which they are performed; and their dramatists are inclining to a type of play that is nine-tenths discussion and an infinitesimal one-tenth action. Only in England and in America is the drama and comedy made up of concrete action now being written. The theatres of the Continental countries are devoted almost exclusively to plays of abstract discussion; whereas the highly nervous genius of modern English-speaking cities demands plays that observe life in swiftly moving, vivid action instead of reflecting upon life in laborious, supposedly literary, wordy abstractions. In short, Europe wants for plays theses declaimed at almost any length, as if from a platform; America wants for plays life visualized in dramatic or comic action visibly acted upon a stage."

Mr. Frohman is insistent that his new experiment in no way carries with it an implication of any weakness in the state of the theatre in England or America. In fact, he is emphatic that now, as always, his policy is never to criticise his own craft. He said:

"There are so many powerful aspects, so many controlling forces at work in the theatre, that no man can say at any time that any one thing ails the theatre. But surely the same law of demand and supply that controls all other phases of life controls the destiny of the theatre. If there is an undersupply of good plays it is natural, but not necessarily true, to say that there is an oversupply of theatres. If there is an oversupply of mediocre plays in a great many theatres it is natural, but not necessarily true to say that the prices for the theatre tickets are too high.

Danger of Dogmatizing.

"If a great number of mediocre plays are produced, thereby bringing all available actors into demand, it is natural but not necessarily true to say that the salaries of actors are too high. If playwrights, who are moved by fashions just as well as other people, in one season turn as if by agreement to writing plays calling for a quality of acting best suited to the average undemonstrative English actor, the English actors must be imported for those plays; then, it is natural but not necessarily true to say that there are too many English actors in America. So that it is dangerous to dogmatize about the theatre; its character is too fluent, too changeable, too likely to be only true of to-day and false to-morrow for any man to lay down for it eternal laws. At least I, personally, know only one truth about the theatre, as about newspapers, magazines, and music—namely, that none of these expressions of a people's mental activity can be any better than the mentality of the people they express; a theatre can be no better nor worse than the people that support it. The most effective of all public censors is the public's refusal to buy tickets.

"A well-balanced manager, I suppose, should be bound by no nationalities, no religions, no schools of thought, no mental or emotional prejudice in the pursuit of his vocation; he should respect all, but be ruled by none; he may have prejudices, but he should have no exclusions. So that my scheme for an interchange of playwrights between England and America, bringing to bear upon each country fresh, skilful, unbiased outside points of view, does not come of any underestimation of the worthiness of European theatres—but only because I believe European theatres are too exclusively European. Continental playwriting is now almost wholly given to a philosophic reflection upon life in the sere and yellow, in its decay, which is quite as it should be with the playwrights of antiquated civilizations, but is not at all the view of life suitable to theatres attended by the men and women of a distinctly modern civilization.

Really Good Plays Needed.

"Everybody interested in the theatre—and certainly those dependent upon it, should make it their business to stimulate effective playwriting by whatever means at their command. Often when I hear talk of over production of plays in the theatre I wonder if people do not really mean the under productiveness of playwrights. Love of the theatre is best shown not by pointing out its defects—that is too easy, but by increasing its productiveness; stimulating sound playwriting among as many able playwrights as possible. A great supply of really good plays always cures whatever ailments the theatre may seem to have, and silences the fault finders. The play is the thing especially when it is well played. What is needed is not so much concern about productions and a greater industry in stimulating productiveness among likely writers for the theatre. Devious paths have to be pursued in the search for plays. I have been over most of them, I suppose, persuading novelists to turn playwrights and remain playwrights, reformers to step from the platform to the stage and dramatize their reforms, lawyers to substitute the theatre to the forum, journalists to write manuscripts instead of 'copy,' but always it is a path beset with difficulties, alive with the troublesome human equation. Yet the results that it often brings, good plays, are to the theatre what coal is to a furnace.

"My newest ambition is to attempt this stimulation of playwriting on an international scale. I have already convinced C. Haddon Chambers, when he was over here for his play 'Tante,' that if he will devote a certain residence to America he will find a greater abundance of material for plays in this country than he will in England. Last year we tried the experiment with W. Somerset Maugham, who went to North America, settled down there for three months, living on one Canadian farm after another, and the result is a twofold success—a success for Miss Billie Burke as an actress and a success for Mr. Maugham as the author of 'The Land of Promise.'

Lauds Sir James Barrie.

"It is no reflection upon any living dramatist to say that Scotland has given our time the most human of living playwrights. From the correspondence that has passed between us I am sure that Sir James M. Barrie now feels that he can fall in with my plan and that he will find in America just as quaint types, just as genre a life and in all ways as great an impetus to his pen as we know he has found in Scotland and in England. Lately Barrie wrote me 'Your country in my opinion is the greatest field for the modern playwright because youth of outlook, naturalness of manner and variety of interest in life are the uppermost traits of its people; there is drama alone in the fact that such a multitude of races are assembled as one people and on their lips one common saying, "Our country."'

"This statement by Sir James, more than anything else, determined me to urge him to take up at least a half year's residence in America; of the results I have no doubt. The idea I know is congenial to him. Since his first play, 'The Little Minister,' to his latest, 'The Legend of Leonora,' he has made numberless friends among Americans who have never seen him; he will find himself among a nation of friends. Add to that the fact that Sir James is most wishful to see Miss Maude Adams, whom he has never had a chance to see in any of his plays, and I am satisfied of the certainty of his soon being among us.

"But of equal interest to me in the working out of this interchange of playwrights is that certain American writers will take up residence in London and various parts of England. I am especially eager that Porter Emerson Browne shall devote himself to observing English manufacturing life for the drama and comedy I am certain that only an American would find in it. Another American with a keen knack of observation whom I am anxious to bring to bear upon English club life is William Collier, who can very well collaborate, as he has done in the case of his play, 'A Little Water on the Side,' with Grant Stewart, a native of Scotland, upon an American treatment of the humors of London club life.

Results of Interchange.

"Such plays of English life done by American writers would, of course, be intended for performance in England; it would be England from an American's point of view in dramas and comedies, instead of in the usual tedious book or essay form. Correspondingly, nothing would more interest American playgoers, I am sure, than to see American life put upon the stage from an English playwright's point of view; and the proof that it would be interesting is in the fact that no English playwright visits us but that first of all we are eager to know what he thinks of us.

"To this scheme I intend to devote myself rather exclusively; first, because I believe in it, and, second, because I see no material for the American or English stage in France or in other Continental countries. Let me tell you a striking fact. Once when a play was produced in France a great number of contracts were instantly made and vast sums were paid down during its first days for its rights in other countries. To-day when a play is produced in France scarcely a single contract is ever made for its production outside of France. Once every acclaimed Paris success was instantly snapped up; to-day, no matter what the reports of the Paris reception of a play, nobody considers it for production outside of France. A further demonstration of the decline of Europe as a possible source for plays for the English-speaking theatre is in this additional fact.

"To this new interchange of American and English playwriting I look for our much-needed supply of new plays. The experiment will be, I believe, the new influence in playwriting."

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

A Programme of Dance Music Given in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Harold Bauer gave great musical enjoyment to an audience that filled Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, by performing an original and delightful programme of pianoforte music. He called it a programme of dance music—of such dance music as has had a great and permanent effect in the development of the art. For those who felt so inclined large sections of musical history might have been hung upon the pegs that this programme provided; but there was for such and for others exceptional interest and charm in the music itself.

The most significant numbers were the first two on the programme, Bach's suite in G minor from the collection of "English Suites," and Schumann's "Davidsbündlertänze." Mr. Bauer played Bach's suite here at a previous recital with a success that ought to signify how potent a charm there is in Bach's clavier music when presented by an artist of Mr. Bauer's understanding and sympathy, who does not have to thunder in transcriptions of the organ music to make his effect. Anything more superbly vital and exhilarating than the prelude, or more profoundly poetical and moving than the sarabande is not often to be heard. This suite is formed on the models of dance music of Bach's period, but Schumann's "Davidsbündlertänze" are not dances at all, nor in the form of dances, but are poetical little pieces of the sort that he produced somewhat later in a somewhat more developed and organic form, in his "Papillons" and "Carneval." In their slighter substance they contain some of his most characteristic and vivid musical ideas, often of a brief flight, but of infinite charm when they are so thoroughly understood and so exquisitely set forth as Mr. Bauer set them forth.

There were other pieces of unusual interest. Chopin's "Tarantelle" is seldom played, and is indeed not of his highest inspiration, but not deserving of so much oblivion as it gets. The Fandango of Granados is the work of one of the very few Spanish composers who have penetrated beyond the Pyrenees. He has developed certain of the native Spanish dances into highly elaborated piano pieces, a proceeding that has been popular with French, German, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, Polish and other composers who have been attracted by Spanish tunes and rhythms, but who may be supposed to have less of their spirit in the blood than a native Spaniard; and Granados has used them with skill. The programme even touched the limit of modernity by offering a tango.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Anna Held, who since her divorce from Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., has been appearing at the head of a vaudeville company of her own under the direction of John Cort, has signed a contract to appear again under the management of her former husband. This has given rise to rumors that the manager and his former wife are to be remarried, but both deny the report.

Tully and Buckland announce the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening in "Omar, the Tentmaker," in which Guy Bates Post comes to the Lyric Theatre. To prevent any interruptions of the love scene in the Persian garden with which the play opens late-comers will not be seated until after the first curtain.

Following the lead of the New Jersey suffragists, who have announced a benefit and demonstration at the performance of the spectacle "America," at the New York Hippodrome on Jan. 28, the New York State and city organizations of the Woman Suffrage Party have obtained the house for Jan. 26 and 27.

The management of the Palais de Danse, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, part of the Winter Garden annex, announces that it has made arrangements with Gus Edwards, the song writer, to take entire charge of this place, beginning next Saturday night. Mr. Edwards will retire from his vaudeville engagements.

This is "amateur day" at the New York Hippodrome. All the poor children of the kindergarten of Public School 3, who have never seen the inside of a theatre, will attend the matinee performance of the spectacle "America," as guests of Reginald Barlow, an actor in the cast of "Prunella," at the Booth Theatre.

Miss Tarbell to Speak.

The second lecture before the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation will be delivered to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Colony Club. Miss Ida Tarbell will speak on "Efficiency and Welfare." The first lecture was given by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and the speakers on Jan. 27 and Feb. 10 will be Mrs. Ballington Booth and Miss Jane Addams.

ZOO'S MOURNFUL GNU MAKES SNYDER BLUE

Pippin's Pessimism Is Driving Even the Sparrows Away from His Inclosure.

SADDENS LAUGHING HYENAS

Visitors Suspect He's a Transmigrating Soul, but Andy Smith's Diagnosis Is Indigestion.

"Next to a gymnastic peripatus, the greatest pest I have come across is a pessimistic gnu," Bill Snyder of the Central Park Zoo observed rather sadly yesterday. He had been narrating the week's happenings in the menagerie, including the efforts of the laughing jackass to keep the other captives in the birdhouse from their rest, when the subject switched to Pippin, the oldest gnu in the Park.

"Pippin is 90 per cent. pessimist," said Snyder, "and his bad influence upon the other animals is such that I'm afraid to let them associate. Why, he only sneezed through the wire fence at the cape buffaloes in the next bungalow, and yet they became so discouraged that I was afraid they were getting ready to bid this lovely world adieu. On the level, I caught one of the bulls trying to butt his head off against the wall."

Pippin was not always pessimistic. Time was when he had a rather sprightly disposition for a gnu. Snyder has never been able to account for the change. He first noticed the depressing effect that proximity to Pippin was having upon the other animals when those in the antelope house some months ago developed symptoms of hypochondria. Since that time the gnu has not improved, though a change of air and scene worked wonders with the antelopes.

That experiment decided Snyder to try a change of scene on Pippin, and quarters were found for him near the laughing hyenas. The day after the gnu became their neighbor they ceased to laugh, and by the end of the week Storm, the father of them all, had developed melancholia.

"It touched my heart, the change the presence of that gnu made among the hyenas," said Snyder. "All the joy seemed to have been suddenly jolted out of their lives, and they just moped and drooped and pined so that we had to move Pippin away. It was weeks before those hyenas could even so much as giggle again.

"He has identically the same effect on humans and near-humans. Pat Keenan was telling me a funny story near Pippin's run one day, and was nearly choking with the humor of it, when he happened to look up and catch the gnu's eye. 'D'ye ye hear it,' says he to me, forgetting the joke. 'Hear what,' says I. 'Why, the keening of that thing beyont the fence,' says he, moving off. 'There's something dead or dying near about. Come away.' And he can't to this day remember the story he was trying to tell me."

Snyder is of the opinion that if allowed to roam about among the other animals, the gnu would drive them to suicide. It must be said for Pippin, however, that he does not seem to mind the aversion of the other animals. He just ambles about looking, Snyder explains, like he was about to burst into tears, but refrained because he had left his handkerchief at home.

Pippin has all the curiosity of his kind. It is said the wolverine or glutton, when approached, will sit up and shade its eyes with its paws the better to see the approaching intruder. It is the only animal that does this. Pippin does something like it. When his curiosity is aroused, he will stroke his chin whiskers with his right fore foot. To do this, Snyder said, he must lower his head, in consequence of which he looks for all the world like an interested old gentleman peering over his spectacles.

"Once Pippin nearly frightened two old ladies into hysterics by pulling this whisker-stroking stunt on them," said Snyder. "Both of them screamed, and one of them nearly fainted. They told me afterward that Pippin looked so much like a dear departed friend of theirs when he stroked his goatee that both had been converted to the theory of the transmigration of souls."

That element of curiosity which impels the gnu in its wild state to approach caravans leads Pippin to slowly approach the bars of his enclosure and regard with intensity every other animal or other object which comes within his ken. This fixity of gaze is believed to have an influence upon the other animals, and because of it there are some of the keepers who insist that Pippin has an evil eye. Snyder indignantly denies this. He had a hot argument last week with Andy Smith, the veteran park policeman, who started a report that Pippin's influence was wholly hypnotic, and in consequence the case of Pippin is attracting more attention among park keepers.

"The gnu," Snyder explained, "has simply developed an unpleasant disposition by constantly looking upon the dark side of life. There are many humans and near humans, Andy Smith among them, that are just like him. You know the type; they will let you tell your best story and then look like the chief mourner at a funeral.

"I have spent days studying the case of Pippin, but to save my soul I can't tell what has had such a baneful influence upon his life. I have had the records looked up to try and fix the time when pessimism first took hold of him. It is so bad now that even the sparrows refuse to enter his inclosure. As a simon-pure killjoy Pippin has no equal."

Snyder tried the experiment of placing Pippin upon a diet to correct his disposition. The head keeper tried dry hay, wet hay, clover, bran mash and some remarkable combinations of gnu food. Snyder thought for a time that Pippin was showing improvement, but Andy Smith insisted and still insists that Snyder only accentuated Pippin's pessimism by adding indigestion to the gnu's undiscoverable reasons for melancholia.

SETTLEMENT LUNCHEON.

New York Workers to Foregather at Sherry's on Feb. 7.

A luncheon, with speeches, is to take place on Saturday, Feb. 7, at Sherry's, for those interested in Settlement work in New York and its vicinity. Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, will preside. The principal speakers will be Dr. Graham Taylor, head of the Chicago Commons and President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Mrs. Simkhovitch, head of Greenwich House, and Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement.

Among those who are interested and have bought tickets for the luncheon are Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Francis Boardman, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. George W. Jenkins, Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. Robert Irving Jenks, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. James H. Robinson, Mrs. H. A. Day, and the Misses Cuyler, Ruth Draper, and Christine Baker. Tickets may be had from Miss Ellen Marvin, 324 West 103d Street.

Mrs. Warner's Supper Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Eltinge Warner entertained last night with a small and informal supper dance at their residence, 105 East Fifty-third Street. A buffet supper was served at 8 o'clock and informal dancing followed. There were thirty guests. They included Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., Mrs. Irwin Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hussey, the Misses Sybil Young, Rhoda Tanner, Edith Adams, and Mary Duke, Also Edward Kane, Carroll Robertson, Roger Hill, Angier Duke, and Jules and Brette Glaenzer.

SETONS ENTERTAIN.

Table Decorated as African Desert at Ritz-Carlton Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton were the host and hostess last night at an Egyptian dinner in the private dinner rooms of the Ritz-Carlton. The table was decorated to represent an African desert, with sand and small pyramids, with toy camels and Arabs, and the dinner favors were small images of Rameses-Sesostris. There were about fifty or sixty guests.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Durant Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Gen. J. Fred Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Jr., Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford D. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Padelford Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Smoth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Driggs, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Coleman Savidge, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hoisington, Senator L. C. Peck and Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. Emery Pottel, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. E. E. Black, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Frank H. Powers of San Francisco, Col. William De H. Washington, and E. Medley Scovil. Dancing followed the dinner.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Mischa Elman Plays Violin Pieces by Bruch and Saint-Saens.

Mr. Mischa Elman has joined the throng of distinguished violinists now in this country; and yesterday afternoon made his first appearance this season in New York at the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Elman aroused the admiration of violinists and those who know the violin at every appearance. He has a marvelous talent in all that goes to make up the physical and material part of violin playing. There is apparently nothing that he cannot do, and with the appearance at least of ease and naturalness. There has always been something remaining in his playing from his "infant prodigy" days. He has not yet sloughed off all that will be recognized as the deleterious result of that experience, and grown to the fullest stature of a serious artist, concerned with music for its own sake and not in any degree with music for its own sake plus the performer's. Yet it may be hoped that Mr. Elman will take such a place before he is much older. He has already made much progress toward it.

Yesterday he played Bruch's G minor concerto, and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso." This latter afforded an example of Mr. Elman's immaturity of taste and mistaken identification of the spirit of what he is playing. In mechanism the performance was exquisitely perfect, brilliant, clear, correct in intonation, dashing and energetic in bowing and, above all, finished in phrasing. But he did not wholly grasp the idea of its Gallic elegance and style; and he oversentimentalized the song-like section of it till it lost something of its finely chiseled outline.

The orchestra played Schumann's Symphony in E flat, the so-called Rhenish symphony; a "Lyric Suite," by Greig, and Liszt's orchestral setting of the Rakoczy March. Mr. Stransky made all there was to be made of the suite by Greig, a transcription and grouping together of pianoforte pieces, of which the most musical value is to be found in the nocturne, placed third in the group.

GOSPEL BY FILM DRAMA.

5,000 Persons See "The Creation"—As Many More Turned Away.

Under the auspices of the International Bible Students' Association, the Temple, in Sixty-third Street, back of the Century Opera House, originally planned by Butler Davenport as a theatre for Ibsen and "advanced" dramas, was opened yesterday to present "The Creation," a moving-picture drama. Five thousand persons attended the performances, and as many more were turned away from the doors. No admission fee was charged and no collection was taken up.

Although the main object of the Bible Students' Association in this production is to "spread the Gospel through moving pictures," the photo-drama is not didactic, and it tells a vivid and interesting story, which runs nearly three hours. Music coming from a phonograph is played during the presentation.

"The Creation" begins with the beginning of Biblical history, and the first part traces creation from star nebulae to the Deluge and its causes, and then on to the time of Moses. The second part begins with the time of Moses, and goes down through Israel's experiences to Christ's miracles. Part 3 takes the spectator through the Dark Ages onward into the millennium.

Owing to the great length of the film play, only two parts are shown at each performance, but each part makes a complete story in itself.

The Temple is one of the handsomest theatres in New York, and was finished by the International Bible Students' Association at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The production of the film, in which 500 performers take part, cost as much more. The photo play will be shown all over the country free.

An illustrated scenario of the play is given to each person in the audience, together with a "Sons of Peace" pin of the association. Members of the organization act as ushers.

BERNHARD STEINBERG SINGS

Baritone Gives His First Recital at Aeolian Hall.

Bernhard Steinberg gave his first song recital at Aeolian Hall last night. Although announced as a baritone, Mr. Steinberg's voice revealed itself as partaking a good deal of the quality of the bass also. It is a rich voice of large volume and full-reaching power, and one admirably adapted to the kind of singing which dominated the programme, the robust and dramatic. When he was concerned with this style the singer obtained results which are not bettered by any but exceptional bass-baritones on the concert stage.

A fault might be found in the fact that Mr. Steinberg always "covered" his tone and seldom enunciated an uncolored one. This tended in the end toward a monotonousness of effect which it would have been easy to avoid if the timbre of his natural voice is as good as it seemed.

In the matter of musical taste and feeling in the interpretation of his songs, Mr. Steinberg was entirely satisfactory. He sings with a good deal of authority and repose and does not fail to convey the proper mood of his song. His accompaniments were well played by Dr. Anselm Goetzl, two of whose songs were sung. Clarence Dickinson assisted at the organ.

Bezalel Exhibition of Jewish Arts.

A reception to which 5,000 persons have been invited will be held in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden this afternoon at 3 o'clock, before the formal opening of the Bezalel Exhibition of Jewish Arts and Crafts at 8 o'clock to-night. The hostesses for the day are Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, and Mrs. Jacob Illoway. Dr. J. L. Magnes, who has visited Jerusalem twice and takes a deep interest in the school in Palestine whose work is to be exhibited, will deliver a brief address on the aims and ideals of Bezalel School, which is the only arts and crafts school of its kind in the world.

Novelty at Century Concert.

The programme at the Century Opera House concert last night included a novelty at that house in the appearance of three instrumental soloists. They were Stella Valenja, harpist; Armand Ladoux, 'cellist, and Emil Rosset, violinist. Lena Mason sang the "mad scene" from "Lucia," and an act from "Carmen" was given, with Kathleen Howard. Gustaf Bergman, Morton Adkins, William Shuster, Frank Philips, Alfred Kaufman, Florence Coughlan, Cordelia Latham, and Bertram Peacock. The orchestral numbers were the "Poet and Peasant" overture, Victor Herbert's "American Fantasie," the Prelude to "Parsifal," and the intermezzos from "The Jewels of the Madonna." Messrs. Szendrei, Nicosia, and Pasternack conducted.

CIRCUS GIRLS TO WAR ON FOREIGN INVASION

Organize Aid Association to Encourage American Women to Become Performers.

BETTER THAN CHORUS WORK

Says Miss Millman, Promoter of the New Society—English Rider Asserts Our Women Lack Nerve.

The pride of the American circus girl has been aroused. She resents the annual influx of foreign performers into the tents of the Barnum & Bailey Circus. Yesterday a clarion call went forth throughout the land to all native young women of athletic proclivities to avail themselves of an opportunity to band together and resist the invasion.

The few American girls who have been engaged for the approaching season of the big circus assembled yesterday in the apartments of Bird Millman in the Hotel Oxford, 35 East Twenty-Seventh Street. Miss Millman is a slack-wire performer. They were a very resolute company, depressed with the knowledge that the deterioration of feminine athletic competency in this country had forced Barnum & Bailey to ransack the other continents for circus material.

Miss Millman's suggestion was enthusiastically indorsed. Frank S. O'Neil, Boxing Commissioner of the State, and a well-known attorney, was summoned from his rooms in the Hotel Victoria, and he was formally instructed to incorporate the society immediately.

The following officers of the association were elected: Eugenie Silbon, President; Bird Millman, Secretary, and Sarah Hackett, Treasurer.

Among the Barnum & Bailey American performers who attended yesterday's meeting were: Florence Darling, trapezist; Victoria Davenport, rider; Edith Seagrist, aerialist; Emily Silbon, aerialist; Grace Marion, aerialist; Lottie Rutherford and May Worth, clowns; Ella Hackett, acrobat; Evelyn Baker, bicyclist; Florence Fuller, horse trainer; Freda Comfort, wire walker; Marie Elser, rider; Bessie Mainwood, flat race rider; Rose Meyers, rider; Violet La Felle, acrobat; Florence Kearney, gymnast, and Mrs. Emma Talbot, "mother" of the circus.

"Given an equal chance, the American girl will outstrip the foreigner, I am confident, but she is under a great disadvantage," Fred Bradna, equestrian director of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, said at the meeting. "To begin with, the foreign girl is literally born to the tents. For generations, likely, athletics has engaged the thought and time of those of her blood. Her father and mother are of the circus. Before she is out of short skirts she is tested as to a natural bent and then practice begins and continues tirelessly.

"With circuses abroad, no morning street parades are given, and there are no matinée performances. Most of every day is devoted to grinding, monotonous rehearsal. And in the larger circuses every girl performer must serve an apprenticeship of two years as a dancer before she is adjudged to have reached the degree of grace deemed essential to a circus performer.

"All American girls will be stimulated, I am sure, if word goes forth of the supremacy attained and maintained by the girls of other countries. Why, last season, although 250 girls had their quarters there, the English language was almost never heard in our dressing room at Madison Square Garden."

"American girls are afraid to risk their necks, and that is why the circus is composed mostly of foreign performers," said Ella Bradna, an English rider who had been invited to the meeting to give her views. "Almost all circus riders are French, Italian or English. The women in America are too timid to risk their lives on the backs of swiftly moving horses, and so they seek positions in the choruses of theatrical companies, where they find it difficult to progress.

"There is more chance for promotion and certainly greater distinction in being a performer in a circus arena than in the chorus of a musical show. Of course, you know, many of the foreign women are apprenticed in the circus work from youth, and bareback riding is handed down from one generation to another. But, then, there are plenty of foreign women who start in on their own responsibility and become successful in the equestrian ring.

"I admire the woman who is not afraid and I advise some of the chorus girls who are seeking employment along Broadway, or who are plodding along in musical comedy, with small hope of ever getting a principal part, to abandon the stage and take up the circus life. It pays more and there is plenty of room for brains and talent. If the American girl was as brave and athletic as we foreigners are taught to think she is, I am sure she would not hesitate between musical comedy and the circus."

Half a dozen other girls spoke, and then Bird Millman suggested that the definite and immediate need was a protective, helpful organization.

"Let's band ourselves together," she said, "and see if we can't send word out to the American girl of aerialistic, equilibristic, gymnastic, acrobatic, or equestrian bent that opportunity awaits her. We will be to the circus profession what the 'scouts' are to the baseball business.

"Any American girl who has the required ability and inclination, or any girl who has the physical advantages and the ambition, will receive from us the encouragement and material help appropriate to her individual case. We will be the 'Professional Aid Society to American Girl Circus Performers.'"

Ysaye at the Metropolitan.

Eugene Ysaye was the principal soloist of last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. The others were Mme. Olive Fremstad and Herbert Witherspoon. The violinist played Bruch's Concerto in G minor and Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole. He was in one of his best moods and his music delighted the large audience, which would not be content without an encore after the first number. After the second, it being nearly 11:30 o'clock, he played two more, finishing more brilliantly than he began. Mme. Fremstad sang two groups of songs, with both orchestral and piano accompaniment and Mr. Witherspoon gave "O, tu Palermo," from Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani," and the "Air du Tambour Major" from Thomas's "Le Caïd." The orchestral numbers were the "Wilhelm Tell" overture, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" march. Richard Hageman conducted very capably.

Woman Suffrage Meeting at Ritz.

The Seventeenth Senate District Committee, of which Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse is Chairman, has sent out invitations for a woman suffrage meeting, at which the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw and Bourke Cockran will speak, on Jan. 19, from 4 until 5:30 o'clock, at the Ritz-Carlton. The Reception Committee is composed of Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Ober-Rochester Engagement.

Dr. De Lancey Rochester and Mrs. Rochester of 54 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret De Lancey Rochester, to Frank Benedict Ober of Baltimore, Md.

To Aid Vassar Students.

An illustrated lecture for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society will be given by Prof. George Burbank Shattuck. The talk, "The Lure of the Canadian Rockies," will be given on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Carnegie Lyceum.

Plan Carnival for Sanitarium.

At a meeting of the Directors and Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children yesterday it was decided to hold a carnival at Edgemere, L. I., from July 11 to July 18. It is hoped by this carnival to obtain $50,000 for the purpose of keeping the sanitarium open all the year around instead of only in the Summer. Milton J. Sanger is Chairman of the Carnival Committee, and has begun to make plans for the festival at Edgemere.

GIVE PERSIAN EVENING.

Mr. and Mrs. Menken Transform Dining Room Into Rose Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken of 34 West Fifty-second Street gave a Persian evening at their home last night. The guests, who were invited for 7:30 o'clock, were in costume, and numbered about 150. The house was converted into a Persian palace, with a mosque and scenes of the desert seen in the distance. The dining room was a rose garden, in the centre of which was a fountain with goldfish and water lilies, and adjoining this room was another garden, with orange trees, hanging vines, and birds. Over the doors were harem windows with inscriptions.

Arthur Menken, son of Mr. and Mrs. Menken, in the costume of a Persian Prince, acted as page. As a souvenir each guest received a copy of the Rubaiyat. After the dinner the guests were entertained by Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Miss Inez Barbour, David Bispham, John Barnes Wells, and Victor Harris, who sang "In a Persian Garden." There was also fortune telling in the Persian room, where many objects of art were shown. Later in the evening there was dancing.

HENRY LANE DUNLAP DEAD.

End Comes Suddenly to New York World Washington Correspondent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Henry Lane Dunlap, Washington correspondent of The New York World, and formerly managing editor of The St. Louis Republic and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died suddenly at his home here this afternoon from an acute attack of asthma. He had been in poor health for several years. In spite of his poor physical condition he performed his journalistic duties here during the long stretch of the session of Congress. He left his office just before midnight last night, saying he felt fairly well. Mr. Dunlap leaves a widow.

Born in Paxton, Ill., Dec. 18, 1868, Mr. Dunlap was graduated from the Academic Department of the University of Illinois and the Law Department of Northwestern University. After practicing law for two years in Chattanooga, Tenn., he became a newspaper writer on The Chicago News. Mr. Dunlap went to St. Louis in 1895 and served on The Republic, of which he became managing editor at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Afterward he was managing editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch for eight years. In 1908 he came to Washington as a member of The New York World staff, and a year later became the chief of its Washington news bureau.

Mr. Dunlap was a close friend of William H. Taft, whom he accompanied on the campaign tours in 1908. On election night in that year, when Mr. Taft was receiving the returns at the home of his brother, Charles P. Taft, in Cincinnati, Mr. Dunlap was very subdued.

"Harry, you old grump, cheer up!" Mr. Taft called out, and afterward Mr. Dunlap was known affectionately to Mr. Taft and his close friends as "Grump."

EUGENE C. FRANK DEAD.

Former New York Artist Dies at 69 in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 11.—Eugene C. Frank, artist and traveler, is dead at his home, Glendale, near this city. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Harriet Fox of New York City, and a son and daughter.

Mr. Frank was born at Stuttgart sixty-nine years ago, and came here in 1861, beginning his career as an engraver. In 1874 he began the study of painting in New York under A. C. Howland, A. H. Wyrant, Robert C. Minor, George Maynard, and William Hart. In 1879 he continued his studies in Munich and Carlsruhe, Germany, and later made a tour of the world. For ten years he had a studio in New York. His principal works were landscape and marine paintings. He was a member of the Societies of Artists of Munich, Carlsruhe, Frieberg, and of the California Art Club of Los Angeles. Mr. Frank received a medal and diploma for his exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Alexander F. W. Leslie Dead.

Alexander F. W. Leslie, an architect and former newspaper man, died at his home, 415 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Milton, Mass., fifty-eight years ago, and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Coming to New York, he took up newspaper work, and was employed at different times on the old New York Recorder and The New York World. For the last six years he had been in business as an architect in Brooklyn. Mr. Leslie was associated with Clarence R. Van Buskirk of that borough in the architectural work on Ebbets Field, the new home of the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

William S. Couch Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—William S. Couch, a well-known newspaper writer, died here to-day after an illness of more than two years. He was 35 years of age, and is survived by a widow and a young child. Mr. Couch acted here as correspondent of The Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Scripps-McRae Newspaper League, and subsequently became a special political writer for The New York World.

Obituary Notes.

Miss FLORENCE HOWARD, a New York artist, who left her studio on Washington Square six years ago for Colorado Springs, Col., in search of health, died Saturday night at her home there.

NEWTON DEXTER, for many years editor and publisher of The Goldsmith and Silversmith, a trade journal, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, aged 64.

GEORGE J. ELY, 63 years old, a prominent resident of Cranford, N. J., died at his home, 8 Claremont Place, Cranford, on Saturday night. Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Ely attended Plymouth Church for many years, and often related the story of having walked down the aisles of that church with President Lincoln. He was formerly in the dry goods business in New York, and retired about thirty years ago. He was one of the largest owners of real estate in Cranford.

MARY E. FERRIS, mother of the late Dr. Cleveland Ferris, died on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Cleveland Ferris, 3–6 Lexington Avenue, aged 73 years.

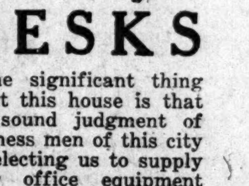
Alfred S. Munger, who was employed for more than forty years by the Standard Oil Company, which retired him on a pension ten years ago, died on Saturday at his home in Ozone Park, L. I., in his 84th year.

FERDINAND SPEH, who retired from business in Brooklyn thirty years ago, died on Saturday at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. E. M. Hendrickson, 176 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 89 years.

THOMAS H. HINELINE, Past Imperial Prince of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, died Saturday night of apoplexy. Mr. Hineline was 50 years old.

GEORGE W. FECKHAM, nationally known as an educator, author, and entomologist, died in Milwaukee yesterday, aged 68 years.

LEONIDAS HUBBARD, Sr., 92 years old, died at his home near Waldron, Mich., Saturday night. He was the father of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who was lost in Labrador while on an exploring expedition in October, 1903.



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Born.

DRUMMOND.—Jan. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drummond, a son.

GREENBERG.—Jan. 8, 989 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenberg, a son.

KARPF.—Jan. 8, 125 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Karpf, a son.

LIND.—Jan. 6, 351 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lind, a daughter.

LOEWENBERG.—Jan. 8, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Loewenberg, a son.

PINCUS.—Jan. 8, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Pincus, a daughter.

RADIN.—Jan. 7, 1,004 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Radin, a daughter.

ROTH.—Jan. 8, 1,226 Evergreen Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Roth, a daughter.

SILBERFELD.—Jan. 7, 464 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Silberfeld, a son.

Engaged.

ALTMARK—FREEMAN.—Frances Freeman to Murray M. Altmark.

BAUM—TREITMAN.—Lilian Treitman to Louis I. Baum.

BECKER—FRANK.—Jeannette Frank to Jacob Becker.

BISCHOFF—JUDIN.—Anna B. Judin to Sylvan H. Bischoff.

BRASCH—NELSON.—Emma Nelson to Julius Brasch.

CELLER—BAAR.—Stella Baar to Emanuel Celler.

COHEN—LEWIS.—Ray Lewis to William Cohen.

FRIEDMAN — CAHN. — Frances Cahn to Maurice Friedman.

GELLER—HOLZMAN.—Jennie Holzman to Louis Geller.

GOTTLIEB—BOTT.—Helen Bott to Irving D. Gottlieb.

HACHEMEISTER—JETTER.—Carolyn Jetter to Fred C. Hachemeister.

HAIMOWITZ—BADER.—Lillian Bader to Jacque Haimowitz.

HAMBURG—STEINTHAL.—Selma Steinthal to Max Hamburg.

HARLAM—PEYSER.—Lillian Peyser to Murray Harlam.

HEINEMAN—GUTTER.—Lillie Gutter to Silas Heineman.

ISAACS—LIBIEN.—Frieda Libien to Manny Isaacs.

KALISH—PRESS.—Belle Press to Harry Kalish.

KIPNIS—POLLACK.—Augusta Pollack to Abraham Kipnis.

KLAUS—ZUNZ.—Minnie Klaus to Sigmund Zunz.

KRASNE—COHEN.—Gussie Cohen to Abraham Krasne.

LESTER—KASSEWITZ.—Emma Kassewitz to Simon Lester.

LEVITT—FALK.—Sylvia Falk to Max Levitt.

MAYER—LOEWY.—Ruth Loewy to Max Mayer.

MOSS—MARKS.—Frances Marks to Arthur Moss.

NATHAN—NEWMARK.—Bessie Newmark to Maurice M. Nathan.

NEWFIELD—WIERTZ.—Eugenia Wiertz to Theodore F. Newfield.

NEWMAN—SHERMAN.—Ida Sherman to Louis D. Newman.

PEYSER—ROSENSTEIN.—Pearl Rosenstein to Harry M. Peyser.

PHILLIPS—FISHEL.—Helen Fishel to John I. Phillips.

REINER—BROWN.—Julia Brown to Robert S. Reiner.

SHEVELL—GOLDSTEIN.—Irene Goldstein to Simon Shevell.

SIEGEL—TAUB.—Gussy Taub to Morris S. Siegel.

SMITH — ZELLERMAYER. — Estelle Zellermayer to Nathan Smith.

SPITZER—MESSINGER.—Mollie Messinger to Morris H. Spitzer.

STERN — GUCKENHEIMER. — Estelle L. Guckenheimer to Philip M. Stern.

VAN GELDER—STERN.—Miriam B. Stern to Al Van Gelder.

WALTER—STREVER.—Sarah L. Strever to Frederick C. Walter.

WOLKOWICH—BERNSTEIN.—Minnie Bernstein to Joseph A. Wolkowich.

WOLLMAN—TENCER.—Miriam D. Tencer to Abraham Wollman.

Married.

KIDDER—FRISSELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, at 113 East 56th St., New York City, by the Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Lavinia Barker, daughter of Algernon Sydney Frissell, to Jerome Faber Kidder.

OSBORN—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., and the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, Margaret Louisa, daughter of William Jay and M. Louise Schieffelin, to Frederick Henry Osborn.

SPILLER—GATES.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, Elizabeth L. Gates to Dr. William H. Spiller, New York City.

WAGER—SMITH—On Jan. 1, at the Marble Court, 1,789 Fulton Av., Bronx, by the Rev. Dr. M. Bascevitz, Miss Jessie Smith to Dr. M. L. Wager.

ACKER—JACOBS.—Jan. 7, Florence Jacobs to Alfred Acker.

CRONE—ROTHSCHILD.—Jan. 6, Blanche Rothschild to Lawrence Crone.

McCURDY—GILLESPIE.—Jan. 5, Margaret E. Gillespie to Thomas G. McCurdy.

ROTHSCHILD—HART.—Jan. 7, Etta H. Hart to Sidney Rothschild.

STRAUSS—WEBBER.—Jan. 7, Minnie Webber to Sidney Strauss.

Brooklyn.

MEYER—TEITELBAUM.—Jan. 10, Minnie Teitelbaum to Richard Meyer.

Newark.

LYNES—WALTERS.—Jan. 8, Anna V. Walters to W. Fred Lynes.

Died.

BREUNIG.—Margaret, on Jan. 9, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. Eisler, Bowne Av., near Old Road, Elmhurst, L. I., in her 85th year. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Church, Winfield, L. I., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BROOKS.—In this city, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1914, Hermione Dean, widow of Edwin A. Brooks. Prayers at 327 West 57th St. on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Funeral service at 559 Orange St., New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

CATE.—At 251 Park St., Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 11, 1914, Earle Holmes, beloved husband of Blanche Cate, nee Pridgeon. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHURCHILL.—On Jan. 9, 1914, Sarah A. Churchill, sister of Dr. S. E. Churchill. Funeral from her late residence, Stamford, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 12.

COFFIN.—Hannah, widow of Isaac G. Coffin, on Jan. 11. Funeral Tuesday, at 2 P. M., at her residence, 290 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

COIT.—Jan. 11, 1914, Helen J. Coit, daughter of Emily A. Coit and the late George M. Coit, at 9 Garden Place, Brooklyn. Service at Trinity Church, New York, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Fall River, Mass.

DAY.—Entered into rest on Friday, Jan. 9, Mary Bratenahl, beloved wife of Dr. Edward Gardiner Day. Services in Calvary Church, 22d St. and 4th Av., Monday, Jan. 12, 3:30 P. M. Interment Cleveland, Ohio. Please omit flowers.

DEUTCH.—After a lingering illness, Caroline Deutch, beloved wife of Charles, in her 62d year. Funeral will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 534 East 87th St. Please omit flowers.

DRAPER.—On Jan. 10, 1914, Fannie Draper, daughter of the late Simeon and Frances S. Draper. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 92d St., on Monday, Jan. 12, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOLEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, at her residence, 210 West 131st St., Hannah C., beloved daughter of Michael H. Foley. Requiem mass at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at St. Joseph's Church, West 125th St.

FORBES.—Anna L., at her late residence, 251 West 123d St., Jan. 11, 1914. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 12, 7:30 P. M.

HASTINGS. — Cuyler. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time, later. Motor cortege.

HYMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, Rose Hyman, beloved mother of Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, Mrs. I. Richard Smith, and Leo Hyman. Funeral from her late residence, 783 Madison Av., on Monday, Jan. 12, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KENNEDY.—James A. Kennedy, 721 East 182d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KILVERT.—Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, Thomas Kilvert. Services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin L. Blauvelt, 632 West 158th St., City of New York, Monday evening, Jan. 12, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

LORSCH.—On Friday, Jan. 9, 1914, Solomon Lorsch, beloved husband of Hannah Lorsch, aged 78 years. Funeral services at Temple Israel of Harlem, 120th St. and Lenox Av., Monday, Jan. 12, 1914, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

MAJOR.—On Jan. 8, Kate Olwell, beloved wife of Duncan Kennedy Major. Funeral service at St. Francis Xavier's Church Monday, 12th inst., at 9 A. M.

MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., on Jan. 11, 1914, Adeline Frances, widow of George H. Moore, mother of Mrs. James H. Giles and grandmother of Adeline L. and Mabel Giles. Funeral and interment at Bound Brook, N. J. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, of pneumonia, Lollie G., widow of Robert A. Morrison. Funeral services at her late residence, 534 West 148th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

O'SULLIVAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, John O'Sullivan, at his residence, 220 West 71st St., after a brief illness. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 10 A. M. Interment strictly private.

PEAKES.—Henry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Monday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

PRICE.—On Jan. 8, 1914, Samuel E. Price, beloved husband of Josephine Doke Price. Services on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1914, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 756 Beck St., Bronx. Funeral Monday at 10 A. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment at Woodlawn. Members of York Lodge No. 197, F. & A. M.; Legion of Honor, Lieutenant Association, and Detectives' Association, New York Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend.

TREMPER.—William Edwin, son of the late Robert A., at the residence of his mother, Margaret J., on Jan. 10, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1997 Grand Av., near Tremont Av., Monday, Jan. 12, at 8 P. M.

VAN SICLEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, Catharine R., widow of Henry K. Van Siclen. Funeral service at 501 West 138th St., Monday, Jan. 12, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

AMMANN.—Helena, 4,223 East 22d St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

CULLEN.—Peter, 301 West 13th St., Jan. 10.

DALL.—Catherine M., 431 West 17th St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FANNING.—Mary, 217 West 88th St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

FINCH.—Mary E., 313 West 16th St., Jan. 10, aged 71.

FLANNELLY.—Margaret, 169 West 228th St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-day.

GOLAZ.—Camilla, 3,913 7th Av., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

GOODHEART.—Emma B., Jan. 10, aged 86. Funeral 1,657 Lexington Av.

GRAHAM.—Thomas, 45 East 131st St., Jan. 10, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

GREEN.—Albert N., Jan. 10. Funeral 171 8th Av.

HIRSCH.—Amelia, 300 West 42d St., Jan. 10, aged 78. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HOCHSTIM.—Sidney, 1,586 Madison Av., Jan. 9.

HOGAN.—Roger J., 119 Avenue A, Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

HOWE.—Susan M., Jan. 9. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

KEENAN.—Thomas, 205 East 94th St., Jan. 9, aged 6.

O'BRIEN.—James, 318 East 121st St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Elizabeth, Rosebank, S. I., Jan. 10. Funeral notice later.

REED.—Arthur J., Jan. 9, aged 28. Funeral 223 8th Av.

RYAN.—Frank J., 77 East 85th St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

SEWARDS.—Sophia, 113 West 124th St., Jan. 9. Funeral private.

SHEEHY.—Catherine, 28 Grove St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

STRAUS.—Frederick, 935 Longwood Av., Bronx, Jan. 10.

Brooklyn.

BOGART.—Sarah E., 777 Quincy St., Jan. 10. Funeral service to-day.

BREE.—Peter J., Enfield St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CANAVAN.—Mary, 96 Baltic St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CLARE.—Lillie, 44 Bond St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CORBETT.—John, 590 Morgan Av., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

ECKERT.—Maria, 577 Onderdonk Av., Jan. 9, aged 81. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

FISHER.—Matilda, 285 Franklin Av., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HELLMUND.—Christoph, 501 Gates Av., Jan. 10. Funeral service to-day.

HIGGINS.—Walter D. C., 1,136 Jefferson Av., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14.

KELLS.—William H., 1,472 53d St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KIMMETT.—Theresa, 102 Glen St., Jan. 9, aged 81. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

KLEIN.—Henry, Seton Hospital, Jan. 10, aged 48.

KOHOUT.—Joseph, 105 Dupont St., Jan. 9, aged 76. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

LAFFEY.—Maria, 111 Russell St., Jan. 10. Funeral Jan. 14.

LEAHY.—Daniel, 209 Court St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-day.

McCORMACK.—Florence M., 1,235 56th St., Jan. 10, aged 14. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MINION.—Mary A., 82 De Sales Place, Jan. 9.

MURRAY.—Hannah, 155 Eagle St., Jan. 10, aged 47. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

NEUMANN.—Max, 1,310 Avenue S, Jan. 9, aged 73. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Dennis, 267 Warren St., Jan. 9. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

OWEN.—Richard, Jan. 9. Funeral 1,673 Palmetto St., to-day, 2 P. M.

PARKINSON.—Josephine, 6, 804 Ridge Boulevard, Jan. 10.

PAYNE.—Anna C., 1,245 Sterling Place, Jan. 10, aged 28. Funeral service to-day.

SANDMANN.—Herman, 474 Railroad Av., Jan. 9, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

SCHRAMM.—Augusta, 201 Bay 13th St., Jan. 10. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

WHITE.—James J., 829 Willoughby Av., Jan. 9. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

Westchester County.

DEVLIN.—Sarah H., Yonkers, Jan. 10.

GRENIER.—George H., Katonah, Jan. 10.

Long Island.

FOGARTY.—Loretta A., Woodside, Jan. 10. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

JORDAN.—J. M., Mineola, Jan. 9. Funeral private.

MELLEN.—Arthur D., Woodhaven, Jan. 9, aged 18. Funeral to-morrow.

MUNGER.—Alfred S., Ozone Park, Jan. 10, aged 84. Funeral service to-day.

SULLIVAN.—Lewis E., Maspeth, Jan. 9, aged 39. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

Newark.

BRENNER.—Wilhelmina, 853 Hunterdon St., Jan. 9, aged 70. Funeral to-day.

DEGAVRE.—Constance, 60 Montgomery St., Jan. 9, aged 89. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

KIRSCHENMAN.—William B., 102 Duryee St., Jan. 10.

LITTERER.—George, 814 Bank St., Jan. 10, aged 46. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Owen, 22 Mott St., Jan. 10.

WALKER.—Carrie, 383 Broad St., Jan. 9, aged 36.

In Memoriam.

ACKERLY.—Vera, mass Church of the Ascension, Jan. 16, 9 A. M.

FARRELL.—Benjamin, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., Jan. 14, 8 A. M.

FISCHEL.—Aurelia, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.

HESS.—Julia, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.

KELLY.—Mary A., in memory of; died Jan. 14, 1913.

LABON.—William P., in memory of; died Jan. 18, 1913.

LAHMANN.—Margie, in memory of; died Jan. 12, 1911.

McCORMICK.—Ellen, mass Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, to-day, 9 A. M.

McGURTY.—John, mass St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., Jan. 14, 8 A. M.

MANDEL.—Herman, in memory of; died Jan. 13, 1913.

RHEIN.—Regina, in memory of; died Jan. 12, 1904.

ROSENZWEIG.—Felicia, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Joseph C., mass St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 9 A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Julia, in memory of; died Jan. 13, 1912.

SCHOENENBERGER.—Mayme G., mass Church of Blessed Sacrament, to-day, 8 A. M.

THEOBALD.—George, in memory of; died Jan. 12, 1912.

WEBER.—Catherine, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., to-morrow, 8 A. M.

WEIL.—Barbara, in memory of; died Jan. 12, 1913.

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LECTURES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway, at 120th St. Public lecture by Prof. ERNST VON DOBSCHUETZ, D. D., of the University of Halle, Germany, on "THE GOSPEL OF THE SON OF MAN," Monday, Jan. 12, at 8:15.

WORK ON YANKEES' BALL PARK---BOXING---COURT TENNIS---CURLING---ATHLETICS

GRADING FINISHED AT YANKEES' PARK

Plan to Build Huge Single-Story Stand to Seat 30,000 People.

The work of grading the site of the Yankees' new baseball park at 225th Street and Broadway has progressed so well during the past few months that it is not unlikely that the new park will be finished before another season has passed. The grading has been finished and the infield has been built. The new-made ground is now being allowed to settle, and the work on the grand stands will be begun in the early Spring.

A year ago, the site at Kingsbridge was practically under water. The old canal which went through the property flooded acres of the low ground, and the place looked like anything but a baseball park. Tons of gravel and stone have been dumped on the low ground and the water which filled the canal, is carried off through a new concrete aqueduct, which has been built under the park. The infield is one of the most scientifically constructed diamonds in the major leagues. The foundations consist of different layers, and it will be impossible for water to lodge in the infield, as the drainage is almost perfect.

The first layer of the infield is crushed stone of large size. Then smaller crushed stone was put on, which was covered with rough gravel. On top of this is a layer of ashes and then comes the filling and top dressing of rich loam. The top dressing in the outfield has not yet been laid, as the contractors are waiting for that part of the park to settle before the finishing touches are put on the grading.

The area of President Farrell's new park will be the largest in the major leagues. The outfield fences will be so far from the home plate that it will be impossible to bat the ball out of the park. The three outfields are so deep that a home run can be made in each of them. The distance from the home plate to the centre field fence will be more than 300 yards.

The New York Club has decided not to build a double-decked grandstand. The single story stand of concrete and steel, however, will extend for some distance along the right and left field foul lines, and with the bleachers which will be built beyond the extensions of the grandstand, the builders plan for seating capacity for 30,000 people. On account of the vast amount of room available, the double-decked stand will not be necessary. The grandstand will be very deep and roomy.

In the early Spring, the work on the foundations of the grandstand will be commenced, and if the work is rushed along as the builders now plan, it would not be surprising if the park would be finished toward the end of next season, although the Yankees will probably not try to play there until 1915.

The New York National League Club has already consented to the Yankees playing at the Polo Grounds during the coming season, but in granting the permission to the other club, President Hempstead made it plain that it would be the last season that the Yankees could use the park.

At the last meeting of the National League here the club owners decided against the practice of National and American League clubs playing at the same park except in cases of absolute necessity, as is the situation here in New York. There is a like situation in Boston, where President Gaffney has received permission from the Red Sox to use Fenway Park until his new grand stand is built at the Huntington Avenue grounds.

New York baseball fans have probably seen the last of the veteran Yankee outfielders Harry Wolter and Birdie Cree. Bert Daniels, the other veteran outfielder, was released to Baltimore late last season, and when another season begins the outfield will see Frank Gilhooley, Jimmy Walsh, formerly of the Athletics, and possibly Lester Channell in the outgardens.

Wolter will go to Indianapolis as part payment for Channell, who was purchased from the Denver Club, which is owned by the same men who control the Indianapolis Club. The going of Wolter is part of Manager Chance's plan to make over his club with younger men. It is also likely that Birdie Cree will go to some of the American Association clubs, as more than one of them is after him. Last season Chance tried to trade Cree with the Athletics, but the outfielder's contract with the Yankees was more than the Athletics cared to carry.

No deal for Cree has yet been terminated, but it is known that negotiations are under way with some of the clubs of the American Association. Another one of the veterans who may be used in a trade which Manager Chance has under consideration is Jack Warhop, the underhand pitcher. Warhop, who has pitched good ball for the Yankees in the past, did not show his best form last season, and as the Yankees this year have several promising youngsters to try out, it is likely that Warhop will be one of the veteran boxmen to be dropped.

The raid of the Federal League on baseball players is not going to be confined to the United States, for it was learned yesterday that President Gilmore is planning to sign several Cuban players. President Gilmore of the league and Secretary McCullough of the Pittsburgh Federal League Club have both written to Pep Conte, the Cuban correspondent, who spends his Summers here following the doings of the two major leagues, and more particularly the work of the Cuban ball players who are now playing here.

President Gilmore has tried to solicit Mr. Conte's aid in signing Cuban players, because he is in close touch with the baseball situation on the island. For the past two seasons Mr. Conte has kept Cuban readers informed of the doings of Marsans and Almeida, and also of Cabrera and Costa. All of these Cubans have shown unusual baseball ability since coming here, and there are several players in the National League in Cuba who are rated as good, and some of them better, than any of the Cubans who have been playing here. Baseball became a popular game in Cuba in a remarkably short time. The Cubans took to it naturally, and several clever players have been developed. Cuban teams have compared favorably with the major league teams from here, and they were superior to the minor league clubs which have played there.

President Gilmore informed Mr. Conte that if he would act as his agent in the negotiation for players, he need not stop at any expense to land them, and he was also informed that he could be liberal in relation to salary offers.

Mr. Conte has not yet decided whether he will act for the Federal League. He is a close friend of Manager McGraw, and was instrumental in landing Pitcher Palmero for the Giants. Mr. Conte also advised Tommy Romanach, the Cuban infielder, to accept the offer of the Brooklyn Club. There is still some question about whether Brooklyn will get Romanach, as Cincinnati is said to have a prior claim on him.

Phillies Slow in Signing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Paskert, Alexander, and Lobert are the only members of the Philadelphia National Club's team of last season who have signed contracts to play here next year, declared Charles Dooin, the club's manager, here to-night. Dooin will send contracts to the other players during the coming week. He strongly denounced the reported action of Killifer and Brennan in signing Federal League contracts, declaring that they should at least have awaited the arrival of contracts from him before arranging to play elsewhere. Dooin said he had been unable to get into communication with either of these players and did not know whether or not they have signed with the Federals.

Red Sox Sign Schoolboy Pitcher.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Another schoolboy baseball player has been signed by the Boston Red Sox for development with Harold Janvrin. The new player is Dominick J. Mulrenan, a right-handed pitcher, of the Woburn High School, who led the Mystic Valley League in batting and pitching, and attracted the attention of Scout Patsy Donovan for his work with fast semi-professional teams. He is [illegible] years old, and weighs 155 pounds.

YALE FOOTBALL CABINET.

Capt. Talbott Has Invited Four Former Players to Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Nelson Talbott, Captain of the Yale football eleven, has sent invitations to four former Eli players to form his coaching cabinet next Fall, but it is not likely that the set of coaches will be announced for two or three weeks because of the uncertainty of two of them being able to accept. There is no need of haste, because only Capt. Talbott and Head Coach Hinkey are engaged in the light snapback coaching that has been ordered for a few days to start the season, and the regular Spring practice will not begin till April. The present practice will cease within two weeks.

Disappointment is felt at the fact that Capt. Henry Ketcham of the eleven the past Fall will be unable to return next season. Ketcham took the defeats of the past Fall very much to heart, and has made plans to go into business when he is graduated from Yale next June.

It is certain that two of the cabinet will be Ben Avery and Nate Wheeler. Avery has played end for three seasons, two of them as a regular, and is regarded as one of the brainiest and most effective ends in the East, although a succession of injuries prevented him from reaching an All-American rating either year of his regular service.

Nate Wheeler was the most successful runner of the eleven as a quarter back, but a tendency to fumble lost him the place. He is intercollegiate champion golfer. He will be the quarter back coach the coming Fall. Two other seniors who are discussed as coaches next Fall are Bill Warren and John Pendleton.

Coach Sharpe Favors Forward Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The forward pass is all right as it is now and there should be no changes in the rules with reference to it is the opinion of Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, head coach at Cornell. Dr. Sharpe does not believe any material changes will be made in the football rules this year and declares that the game has now reached a high standard and that it would gain little by any rule changes. The forward pass, he says, has been an asset to many college teams, while it also serves to spread out the defense. Moreover, Dr. Sharpe says that by opening up the game it has made football doubly interesting to spectators.

FULL SCORES FOR WARD.

Trapshooters at Larchmont Y. C. Turn In Excellent Records.

In clear, cold weather and with little wind eighteen trapshooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club turned in some excellent scores yesterday in the nine matches decided at their regular weekly shoot.

Seven men tied with full scores in the first take home trophy match at 25 "birds." They were D. F. McMahon, O. C. Hoyt, A. W. Allison, M. Ward, J. S. Halstead, J. I. Brandenburg, and A. E. Ranney. In the shoot-off McMahon, with a handicap of one, captured the prize.

Montgomery Ward was the winner of two prizes, and he returned full scores in each match. He first won the Visitors' Cup after a shoot-off with T. Lenane, Jr., and Ralph K. Spotts, Jr. His second win was the prize in the 125 "bird" handicap match. His handicap was 15 and his total 125. R. K. Spotts, Jr., was the runner-up in this contest, with a handicap of 30 and a total of 120. Young R. K. Spotts, the 13-year-old son of Ralph L. Spotts, the champion, was in good form yesterday. Shooting against fifteen others he won the leg for the Monthly Cup with a full score of 25 on a handicap of 6, M. Ward being the runner-up with 24 breaks.

T. Lenane, Jr., made a fine showing in the match for the Accumulation Cup at 50 "birds." After tying M. Ward with a full score he won in the shoot-off. He was alos succesful in winning the second take home trophy, with a full score of 25. R. L. Spotts, with 137 out of the posible 150, was "high gun" for the day, M. Ward and D. F. McMahon tying with 132 for second place. A. E. Ranney won the 10 "bird" scratch shoot with a full score.

Trap Shooting and Water Sports.

Trap-shooting and water sports, in which prominent amateur and professional marksmen, swimmers, and fancy divers from all over the country will compete, are to be the main features of this year's Sportsmen's Show, to be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 21 to 27. The programme of the shooting tournament comprises several features heretofore unlisted in events of this character. Of special interest will be the contest for the women, in which the best-known markswomen of the East have signified their intention to participate. The indoor amateur championship of the world will again be held, with more entries than ever, as well as a professional indoor championship, and what promises to be a keen contest, an intercity team championship.

Apgar Wins Shooting Event.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 11.—Neal Apgar won the 100-bird scratch shoot at the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon, when, under the rather exasperating conditions, he dropped 79 birds. The wind was blowing a gale at times, and it was only with difficulty that the contestants were able to follow the flight of the birds. The other scores were: L. B. Smull, 77; C. E. Hyde, 74; J. S. Fanning, 72; H. Shannon, 71; C. L. Thompson, 69; R. B. Hults, 59; C. M. Prankard, 56.

RESULTS IN SOCCER GAMES.

Playing championship football the Brooklyn Soccer Football Club won its seventh straight game in the National League series yesterday afternoon at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, at the expense of the Scottish-Americans of Newark, by the score of 2 goals to 0.

For the third time in sucession the West Hudsons of Harrison, N. J., and the Bethlehem F. C. of Pennsylvania tried in vain to break the tie between them in the third round of the American Football Association's Cup series, in the presence of a crowd of over 5,000 people, yesterday afternoon. The score was once more a tie, at one goal for each side, in spite of two extra periods of fifteen minutes each way.

By the score of 4 goals to 0 the Hamiltons defeated the Fulton A. C. in their scheduled championship game in the Metropolitan League series at Macombs Dam Park yesterday afternoon.

In a fast Metropolitan League game at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon the St. George F. C. meted out a defeat to the Hudson United contingent by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

Battling in a first division championship game of the New York State Amateur League, the Greenpoint F. C. and the Clan McKenzies staged a good fight before hostilities ended. The Pointers came out on top by 5 goals to 2.

The Booklyn Celtics, runners-up for first honors in the first division of the New York State Amateur League, encountered the St. George F. C. tail-enders in the same competition, yesterday afternoon at Edison Field, Brooklyn, and walloped the Saints all over the gridiron, and won out easily by the one-sided score of 10 goals to 0.

After leading at half time by the score of 8 goals to 0, the Overseas Wanderers put on steam in the second half, and conquered the Anglo-Saxons at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the score of 9 goals to 2.

By its victory over the Longfellow F. C. in a championship game of the second section of the New York State Amateur League, the German F. C. jumped to first place in this competition. The Clan McDuffs are trailing behind by one point, and the Longfellows are on their heels. The Germans secured the lead early in the game, and held it to the finish.

The True Blues of Paterson, who have just returned from a victorious trip in the West, where they won the majority of their games against the best teams in the country, encountered the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn at Paterson yesterday afternoon in a National League game, and went down to defeat by the close score of 2 goals to 1.

By 3 goals to 0 the Clan McDuffs defeated the Greenpoint Celtics in a New York State League game at Flood's Oval, yesterday afternoon.

In a championship game of the National League at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon the Paterson Rangers met and defeated the St. George eleven by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

At Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, the Yonkers Thistles humbled the Smyrna eleven in a championship game of the second division of the New York State Amateur League by the score of 3 goals to 0.

An avalanche of goals greeted the German F. C. in their Metropolitan League engagement with the I. R. T. Strollers at Hedley Field, yesterday afternoon. The Subway team rolled up eight goals before the storm subsided.

M'ALLISTER FACES GIBBONS TO-NIGHT

Biggest Boxing Match Arranged for New York in Years—Other Bouts.

Mike Gibbons of St. Paul vs. Bob McAllister of California! This is the card that stands out pre-eminently on the boxing programme of the present week in New York and it likewise stands out as the best boxing card that has been arranged in the East since the Frawley law went into effect. At Madison Square Garden to-night these two exponents of the finer side of the ring sport will match their cleverness for the privilege of boxing George Chip of Pittsburgh for the middleweight title. Compared with this contest everything else on the pugilistic calendar this week drops almost to insignificance.

Not since the days when Kid McCoy, Tommy Ryan and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien were in their prime has the middleweight division produced two such clever boxers as Mike Gibbons and Bob McAllister. For more than a year past the former has been generally recognized as the only strong rival of Packy McFarland, when boxing is considered. Like a meteor out of the sky McAllister has suddenly flashed his presence into prominence and so cleverly did he display his wares that a match with Gibbons loomed up as the likely boxing classic of the decade.

When McAllister recently boxed Young Mike Gibbons at the Fairmont A. C., those at the ringside marvelled at his cleverness. But he failed to show his full worth in this one bout. Battling Levinsky, with a series of victories over the most rugged heavyweights in the game, was picked as the Californian's next opponent, and he created a near-sensation in this contest with the aggressive and hard-hitting Philadelphian. When Levinsky tried to box McAllister made him look like a novice, and when Levinsky started to mix he found a man who could mix as well as himself.

McAllister is a full-fledged middleweight, able to make 158 pounds ringside for any boxer who demands as much. Slight of build, and apparently lacking a knockout punch, he has left the impression that it will take a champion to take his measure. Gibbons is somewhat handicapped in his endeavors to annex a title as he is too heavy for the welterweight division and about seven pounds shy of the accepted middleweight mark.

Physically all the advantage rests with the Californian. He stands six feet one inch in height, as against five feet nine and one-half inches for Gibbons, and he will also have a slight advantage in reach. On the other hand Gibbons is the more experienced and naturally the better ring general. Gibbons expects to enter the ring weighing about 151 pounds, and McAllister figures that he will scale about 158 pounds. The weight agreed upon for the match is 162 pounds, but this stipulation was made only at Gibbons's request so that he might not be giving away too much weight. McAllister has announced that he would gladly make the figure 158 pounds and expects to enter the ring at this figure.

Gibbons arrived in New York Thursday from St. Paul, and has been finishing his training at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem, where he trained for all his other battles in New York. He weighed less than 151 pounds yesterday after his workout. To-day he will do only light work to keep himself at the right edge for the contest. In seventeen bouts in New York during the past two years Gibbons has lost but one popular decision, that being to Eddie McGoorty, but the St. Paul boy was not in proper trim for this match and entered the ring weighing 148 pounds. At that McGoorty was not able to do any real damage to his lighter opponent.

McAllister has been training at Dal Hawkins's Roadhouse in Westchester where he has resided since coming to New York more than two months ago. He has also finished the hardest part of his training and will do only light work from now on. He weighed about 160 pounds yesterday. George Chip has notified Manager Billy Gibson that he will be at the ringside and will issue a challenge to the winner before the bout goes on. Billy Joh will referee, and the men will be in the ring at 10 o'clock, according to the articles of agreement. Some betting has been done at even money as each boxer has plenty of followers.

The Garden A. C. management has arranged two other ten-round bouts as preliminaries to the main event. In the semi-final Sapper O'Neill, the clever English lightweight, will oppose Frankie Mack of Beechnut, Mass., and in the opening ten-round bout Gene Moriarty of Syracuse will mix with Walter Mohr, the aggressive Brooklyn lightweight.

To-morrow night at the National Sporting Club the contestants in the main bout will be Battling Levinsky and Dan "Porky" Flynn of Boston. The latter has had a long boxing career of the in-and-out variety, but three months ago he put himself under the management of Tom O'Rourke, and he has been tending strictly to training.

The Atlantic A. C., Canal Street and the Bowery, has changed its show this week from Tuesday to Thursday to avoid conflict with the National Sporting Club. The star event at the Bowery club will bring together Jim Flynn, the veteran heavyweight, and Jack Driscoll of Brooklyn. This will be a battle of youth and strength against ring knowledge.

Johnny Lore of the west side and Freddie Hasa of the Bronx will be the headliners of to-night's show at the Olympic A. C., Manhattan Street near Amsterdam Avenue. In another ten-round bout Battling Ross and Edison Akers, negro heavyweights, will be the principals.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem and the East New York A. C. of East New York, will put on their usual shows Friday night, the cards to be announced later. On Saturday night the usual week-end shows will be held at the Fairmont, Sharkey and Atlantic Garden clubs of New York, and Irving, Vanderbilt, Gowanus and Dexter Park clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City and West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

Johnny Summers Loses Again.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 11.—Tom McCormick of Australia to-day beat Johnny Summers, the English pugilist, in a twenty-round contest for the British welterweight championship. McCormick won on points.

Amateur Billiardists to Play.

Sixteen amateur billiardists will begin play to-night in a special open straight rail tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The tournament is restricted to players who have not participated in tournament play. Many of the contestants are well known in the amateur ranks, but have never been persuaded to take up a cue in competition, but it is expected that the winners will be encouraged by the event and in all probability line up in the future for prizes in the amateur ranks. The tournament in 1913 developed a number of the recent participants in the Class C tournament at the Morningside Academy. Two games will be played each evening, consisting of 100 points each, and by the conditions the losers will be dropped, with winners meeting winners until the final two-man match is reached for the two prizes.

Triple Tie at Billiards.

Lawrence Kornicker, Phil Gussaroff, and J. E. Warburg were drawn in a triple tie in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at Paul's Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, last night, when Warburg defeated Irving Weill. Each of the trio has won five games and lost two. Harry Ahrens captured the fourth prize, with four victories and three defeats. The ties will be decided later this week. The standing of the players in the handicap tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
L. Kornicker (35)	5	2	.715
P. Gussaroff (35)	5	2	.715
J. E. Warburg (55)	5	2	.715
H. Ahrens (35)	4	3	.575
J. Sachs (45)	3	4	.430
I. Weill (45)	3	4	.430
A. Endel (35)	2	5	.285
T. Meyers (35)	1	6	.143

St. Louis Federals After Fletcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—Mordecai Brown, manager of the St. Louis Federal League Club left here to-day for Collinsville, Ill., to dicker with Fletcher of the Giants. Brown is prepared to make the New York National Leaguer a good offer to join his club.

PICKED CURLERS BEATEN.

St. Andrews Champions Beaten in Match Against A. G. Fox's Scrubs.

Members of St. Andrews Golf Club who have recently taken up curling put in two strenuous sessions yesterday at Mount Hope, with some capital sport resulting, two matches being played in the morning and a special during the afternoon, which witnessed the downfall of the club's selection of stars who will represent St. Andrews next Saturday and Sunday in a challenge series at Brookline, Mass., where the locals will be opposed by the best rink of the Brookline Country Club.

The ice yesterday was keen, and but little impetus was needed to get the stanes over the "hog." As a general proposition most of the players had plenty of speed, and the various skips were plaintive most of the time in their requests that the men of their sides "draw" the granite for perfect "lies."

The morning matches called out rinks in which Peter Fletcher and W. E. Hodgman and Lawrence Sanford and Austen G. Fox were the opposing skips, respectively, and which resulted in victories for Fletcher by 14 to 13 and Fox by 20 to 10.

Seventeen heads were played in each instance, and time and again in the case of the Fletcher-Hodgman rink but one shot decided the result, so keen was the work of the players. To Fletcher remained the credit of winning for his side, when, with his last shot in the concluding head, by a dexterous "in turn" he displaced two winning shots of the opposition, and won head and match with a lie which covered the tee.

The Sanford-Fox match was almost a walkaway for the latter quartet, who started off with an advantage of four shots in the opening head, which the opposition never could overcome.

In anticipation of a challenge match against the team of the Brookline Country Club at Brookline, a team had been picked by St. Andrews, made up of Brydon Land, Alexander B. Halliday, W. E. Hodgman and Peter Fletcher, with the latter as skip.

With the result of the morning sessions, in which the members of the picked team contributed to one of the closest of matches, and in which Austen G. Fox had skipped a four which was conceded to have had a runaway match, an issue was produced which was the medium of an afternoon match between the picked team and a four nominated by Austen G. Fox, which resulted in the almost utter rout of the "champions," as the Fox scrubs won in a keenly contested game by 14 shots to 10, and in which the ultimate winners were in the van from the playing of the first head.

While there was no admitted need for substitution, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones gave way to Fred Holbrook as No. 1 for the scrubs, who lay their stones so well as to warrant the members of the picked team in "going through" in their efforts to displace winning shots, with the result that it became a battle of the skips as a general thing. The makeup of the rinks and the results follow:

RINK 1.	RINK 2.
J. E. Mills,	Karl Miner,
Archibald Reid,	John Reid, Sr.,
Brydon Land,	Alex. B. Halliday,
Peter Fletcher, skip.14	W. E. Hodgman, skip 13
RINK 3.	**RINK 4.**
E. E. Calkins,	George Clapperton,
R. G. Cholmeley-Jones,	Joseph Butler,
Fred Holbrook,	Austen H. Fox,
L. Sanford, skip....10	Austen G. Fox, skip.20
FOX'S SCRUBS.	**PICKED TEAM.**
R. G. Cholmeley-Jones,	Brydon Land,
Fred Holbrook,	Alex. B. Halliday,
Law. Sanford,	W. E. Hodgman,
Austen H. Fox,	Peter Fletcher, skip.10
Austen G. Fox, skip.14	

HOCKEY LEAGUE GAMES.

Two Interesting Matches Scheduled for This Week.

Two games in the Amateur League championship series will furnish excitement for the hockey enthusiasts this week at the St. Nicholas Rink. To-morrow night the Hockey Club will meet the Wanderers team, and a repetition of the incidents which enlivened the game last week between the Hockey Club and the Irish-American A. C. may be expected, for the rivalry between the two teams is very strong. While the Hockey Club now holds the championship with practically the same team that won the trophy last season, the hockey fans are not predicting their success in beating the Wanderers. The latter forfeited the first game of the season by refusing to play the Crescent A. C. team because the league officials disqualified "Buf" Claffy, the Canadian player under the residence eligibility rule, but they afterward played the New Mooners an exhibition game, and they defeated them in a hollow manner. The Wanderers team went to Cleveland on Friday night and defeated the local team and the champions of the Western League in a twenty-minute extra period game, breaking in on a run of eighteen consecutive victories, and the following night held them down to a 1 to 0 defeat in the most thrilling game ever seen in the Forest City.

On Thursday night the Irish-American and St. Nicholas teams will play. The latter has beaten the Crescents this season, and in doing so proved conclusively that it is a factor to be reckoned with by any team that aspires to win the championship. The St. Nicks are composed exclusively of American players, most of them college graduates who distinguished themselves in the 'Varsity League series.

SILVERSTEIN WINS RUN.

Distance Men Out in Force in Many Road Races.

S. Silverstein, wearing the colors of the home club, easily won the weekly run of the Sheridan Athletic Club yesterday over the club course. In spite of the cold weather a big field started. Silverstein won by 100 yards from his clubmate, M. Greenburg, who in turn was the same distance ahead of R. Harris, Rutgers Place A. A. The first ten men to finish were S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; M. Greenburg, Sheridan A. C.; R. Harris, Rutgers Place A. A.; S. Baker, Sheridan A. C.; J. Johnson, unattached; J. Kopleman, Sheridan A. C.; I. Rosenthal, Sheridan A. C.; H. Barish, Evening Recreation Centre 62; H. Landers, Harmony A. C., and Irving Rosenthal, Harmony A. C.

The semi-monthly run of the Royalton A. C. attracted a big field of harriers yesterday and was won by G. Bacher, who started from scratch and worked his way to the lead after half the distance was covered. He was followed by the following runners: A. Rosting, H. Smith, G. Andrews, H. G. Smith, A. Bates, E. Marin, E. Morange, W. Wade, S. Bernhardt, B. Kenny, K. Arowsky, and E. Erbe.

Many east side long-distance runners took part yesterday in the weekly six-mile road race of the Glencoe A. C. The cold weather kept the men at a livly pace, and furnished a good finish. The first twelve runners home were: R. Sandfors, Kalwa A. C.; J. Manning, Bronx Church House; H. Lucas, unattached; R. Erlandsen, Glencoe A. C.; G. Mazzioca, Glencoe A. C.; G. Burris, Glencoe A. C.; F. Englebloom, Glencoe A. C.; B. Redder, Glencoe A. C.; G. Sakolower, Glencoe A. C.; C. Carlson, Glencoe A. C.; G. Sandberg, Glencoe A. C., and F. Ables, Glencoe A. C.

Two road runs were held yesterday under the auspices of the Bronxdale Athletic Club. In the five-mile event E. Byrne won by a wide margin from a good field, while F. Romano won the members' handicap from the limit mark. The order of finish:

Five-Mile Open.—E. Byrne, Bronx Church House; W. Cleary, unattached; J. Clancy, Dominican Lyceum; H. McGown, Bronx Church House; H. Gibbs, St. Agnes A. A.; G. Schenck, St. Agnes A. A.; C. O'Toole, unattached; H. Reilly, Bronx Church House; R. Alexander, Glencoe A. C.; B. Kenny, Raymond Lyceum.

Members' Handicap.—F. Romano, 6:00; W. Robinson, 4:00; L. Wallace, 6:00; S. Lebig, scratch; J. Farrell, 6:00; F. Breidenbach, 1:00; A. Cammeyer, 2:30; F. Racquet, 6:00.

Two New Skating Records.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 11.—Oscar Mathieson to-day set two new world's skating records. [illegible]

GOULD CHALLENGES COVEY FOR TITLE

American Amateur Champion Wants Open Court Tennis Honors Decided.

Jay Gould, the American amateur and former world's court tennis champion, has challenged G. F. Covey, professional to the Hon. N. S. Lytton at Crabbet Park, England, for the open championship, the match to be played at Philadelphia in March. Covey won the tennis championship from C. (Punch) Fairs in 1912.

The match, if arranged, will be the first on record where an amateur has ever competed in one of these games since they took anything like their modern form. In racquets there is one precedent, for Sir William Hart Dyke beat Erwood for the championship in 1860.

The novelty of the contest has appealed to the sporting world in general and the followers of court tennis and racquets in particular, and resembles somewhat the open golf tournament, inasmuch as it brings the amateur and professional into open competition and determines the world's championship. It also marks another step in the placing of sports on a democratic standpoint.

Although the final details of the match are still the subject of correspondence between the future contestants, interest in the match is rapidly increasing, both in this country and in England. This is particularly true in English amateur sports circles, where court tennis is in great vogue. Not only is the outcome awaited with great interest because of the remarkable playing ability of both Gould and Covey, but the fact that it is the first time that a championship match has ever been arranged between an amateur and a professional, and the first time that the championship match has been played outside England, lends additional zest to the contest. It is understood that the match will be the best out of thirteen sets and that American balls will be used. There is little difference between English and American courts, but the balls differ considerably.

As a result it is believed that Covey will arrive in this country a full month before the match in order to accustom himself to the balls and the court upon which the competition will be played.

For nearly ten years Jay Gould has been the leading international figure in court tennis circles. He is younger by some years than Covey. He learned tennis in his father's court at Lakewood, N. J., where in recent years Frank Forrester has been the professional. Mr. Gould first went to England to play tennis in 1906, and his form for a boy of under 20, as he was then, was quite astounding. He was beaten for the amateur championship at Queen's Club that year by Eustace H. Miles, but in 1907 at Queen's Club he turned the tables and beat Mr. Miles. He again defeated the former English champion the next year in the American amateur championship, and then went to England again and defended his English title; he also won the tennis competition at the Olympic games of London. Since then he has been universally recognized as the world's foremost amateur player of this and probably of any generation. He delivers the overhand "railroad" service with extraordinary accuracy, but apart from this service his whole game is molded on the classic lines of correct tennis.

G. F. Covey, who was born in 1880 is now at the best age for tennis. He learned the game at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, in the days when (Punch) Fairs was head professional there. In March, 1907, he went as professional to the Hon. N. S. Lytton, now English amateur champion, at Crabbet Park, when the court was there opened. In 1910 Covey played Fairs for the championship at Brighton, and was beaten by seven sets to six—fifty-nine games to fifty-three—after one of the most exciting matches in the whole history of court tennis championship. In 1912 he again played Fairs at Prince's Club, and won by seven games to three—fifty-four games to forty-two, 341 strokes to 316.

There have been many international championship matches, but since the early days of the nineteenth century, when Marchesio, of Turin, met Barcellon of Paris, none has been decided out of England. Since then there have been the following championship matches:

*1824—J. Edmond Barre, France, beat "Old Cox," England, in London.

1862—J. Edmond Barre and Edmund Tompkins, England, drew at James Street, Haymarket, (best of 15 sets.)

*1885—Tom Pettitt, America, beat George Lambert, England, at Hampton Court, (best of 13 sets.)

*1890—Tom Pettitt, America, beat Charles Saunders, England, at Lord Iveagh's court, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, (best of 13 sets.)

1895—Peter Latham, England, beat Charles Saunders at Brighton, best of 13 sets.)

*1898—Peter Latham beat Tom Pettitt at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

1904—Latham beat C. ("Punch") Fairs, England, at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

1905—Fairs beat Latham at Queen's Club and Prince's Club, (home and home.)

1907—Latham beat Fairs at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

*1908 — Fairs beat Ferdinand Garcin, France, at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

1909—Fairs beat E. Johnson, England, at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

1910—Fairs beat Covey at Brighton, (best of 13 sets.)

1912—Covey beat Fairs at Prince's, (best of 13 sets.)

*International match.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Sixteen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday in their weekly shoot and full scores were returned in most of the ten matches contested. Honors were fairly evenly divided among the contestants. B. R. Stoddard won two 25-bird scratch prizes, with full scores, and he tied with J. F. James in the shoot for the Monthly Cup. He also tied with C. A. Marsland in the Accumulation Cup match, with 22 breaks. Marsland tied A. E. Eldridge in the shoot for the du Pont Trophy, each with a full score. J. F. James was the winner of the 100-bird scratch contest, and F. Van Allen won a second 100-bird match, breaking 85 bluerocks.

Pastime Entries Close To-day.

James E. Sullivan, chairman of the Pastime A. C. Games Committee, yesterday announced that he had sent invitations to Donnell B. Young, the former Amherst College champion quarter-miler, and Hugh Hirshon, the newly made junior 500-yard champion of America, to compete in the "Metropolitan 600" Special at the Pastime Carnival at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory next Saturday evening. Young was barred from the final heat of the 400-meter race at the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Entries close to-day with A. V. Arnold, Pastime A. C., 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, Bronx, or Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, New York City.

WHY PAGE WAS DROPPED.

Friction in N. Y. A. C. Board of Governors Necessitates Change.

In order to justify their action in failing to renominate William H. Page and James N. West for the office of President and Vice President respectively, the Nominating Committee of the New York Athletic Club issued a statement setting forth its reasons for a change in the administration. The appearance of an independent ticket, which has gained considerable strength, was responsible for the committee's explanation.

There has been considerable interest in the election, which will be held at the city clubhouse to-morrow night, and the statement of the committee will do much toward clearing the atmosphere. The reason for not renominating President Page, as set forth in a resolution adopted by the Nominating Committee on Dec. 29, 1913, was his failure to promote harmony in the Board of Governors. Friction between the members of the board and the President reached an acute stage, and on various questions arising in the board a majority of the members sustained appeals from the President's ruling on three separate occasions.

The Nominating Committe unhesitatingly admit the services of President Page to the club and recognize the valuable time and effort he has devoted to the members' interests, but, feeling that absolute accord is necessary to the best interests of the club, James W. Hyde was selected as the nominee for the Presidency.

The failure to renominate James N. West for the Vice Presidency was due to the declination of Mr. West to serve in that capacity again. On Dec. 5, 1913, the Nominating Committee, in pursuance of a resolution, wrote a letter to Dr. West asking him if he would permit his name to be considered among others by the committee for the nominations to be made. Dr. West replied to James G. Batterson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, declining to permit the use of his name by the Nominating Committee. Dr. West's letter in part said: "In reply to this resolution I would say that my name may not be considered by the Nominating Committee for office."

The posting of the ticket for 1914 resulted in adverse comment by some members of the club, who, it is said, were not acquainted with the conditions, which, in the opinion of the members of the Nominating Committee, justified the selection of two new candidates for President and Vice President. The fact that the committee respected Dr. West's wishes, and did not consider him as a candidate for office, prompted the committe to issue the statement.

WEIGHT-LIFTING CONTEST.

Dorzias of University of Pennsylvania to Show in Greek Games.

Michael Dorizas, the University of Pennsylvania athlete who recently broke the world's intercollegiate strength test record by several hundred points, will be a competitor in the games of the Greek American Athletic Club, which are carded for decision Saturday night, and which have attracted as participants the majority of the new champions of America.

Among the others who have sent in their names as contestants are the following winners of junior championship titles: James Ravenell, St. Christopher's Club; Tommy Lennon, New York Athletic Club; Hugh Hirschon, Irish American A. C.; Willie Anderson, unattached, and George Carson, Mohawk A. C.; Hal Helland, Xavier A. A.; Frank Stevenson, Trinity Club; Ed Maurer, Harols Seney, Bronx Church House; S. H. Cobb, the former Amherst College star; W. Gordon of Yonkers, Tom Barden, Irish American A. C. and Frank Ruggerio, Bronx Church House.

The events which will be decided at the games are as follows: 1,000-yard run, handicap; 65-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, novice; three-mile run, handicap; 12-pound shot put, handicap, and a special weight-lifting contest, the chief feature of which will be putting up a 104-pound dumbell the greatest number of times above the shoulder at arms' length with either hand.

DAVENPORT COMING BACK.

Middle Distance Runner to Try for the Olympic Team.

With a view to making the American Olympic team for Berlin in 1916, Ira Davenport, the speedy quarter and half miler of the Illinois Athletic Club, who retired from active athletics some time ago, has announced his intention of coming back. Davenport was a member of the last American team at Stockholm and experienced a successful career while competing for the Illinois Athletic Club, but last Spring announced his retirement. Stomach disorders and poor condition were given as the reason for retiring. A recent change of work which gives him more time has encouraged him again to seek laurels in track work.

The sprinting department of the club is weak, and Davenport will be coached with an eye to developing his short-distance ability. In a quarter or half mile run Davenport never lost if a sprint of 150 yards would put him in the front, and he has a record of 0:10 1-5 for the century. During the last week he has been working daily at the shorter distances. His condition is greatly improved, and except for some excess flesh he looks the part of a champion. He has always shunned tobacco and liquors, which will add greatly to his possibility to get back into condition with the necessary training.

BRITISH GOLFERS COMING.

Three Leading Professionals to Compete in Open Championship.

According to private advices from England, a trio of the best of the British professional golfers will compete in the United States open championship at the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, next Summer. George Duncan, James Braid, and J. G. Taylor are named as the possible invaders, although the personnel is still subject to change.

Taylor and Braid, together with Harry Vardon, have each won the English open championship five times, and it is expected that the open championship to be held at Prestwich will break this triangular tie.

Duncan holds the world's record for both thirty-six and seventy-two holes, made in the same tournament last year. The occasion was the championship of Lucerne Lakes, which is played over two courses, the first thirty-six holes at Axenfels and the second thirty-six at Lucerne. Duncan's scores were 62 and 56 at Axenfels and 71 and 74 at Lucerne. The 56 is a world's record for 18, the 118 for the two rounds at Axenfels a world's record for 36, and the total of 263 broke the world's record for four rounds.

MUNICIPAL AID FOR PLAY CENTRES

Expenditures of $5,700,000 in 342 Cities for Playgrounds and Recreation Work.

The business of play is now fairly well established in several hundred cities of the United States and Canada and is carried on at an expenditure of millions of dollars. This extent of the movement to provide playgrounds and leaders to make play and recreation wholesome and efficient is revealed in the annual census just taken by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Every community of over 5,000 inhabitants in this country and Canada was reached by letter and over a thousand cities responded with specific reports on what is or is not being done to aid children and adults in their play and recreation.

Six hundred and forty-two cities reported themselves active in the playground movement and many others said they were alive to needs of this sort and were working to establish play centres. One of the most satisfactory phases of the report is the showing of growth of municipal support. Less than ever is left to private philanthropy, for in 111 cities the support is now entirely municipal. There are 115 cities in which the support is divided between municipal and private funds and 110 in which the work is supported wholly by private benefactors.

The census is for the year of 1913, and shows a total expenditure of $5,700,000 in the 342 cities where playground and recreation work is under paid supervision. This is a gain of over $1,500,000 as compared with the year 1912. In sight for further funds authorized bond issues are reported in 20 cities to the total of $2,358,000. The report shows that children in 70 cities have been given new playgrounds during the past year. The cities which became converts to the movement in the previous year had numbered only 43.

Play leaders appear to be now professionally recognized the country over. Twenty-four hundred playgrounds and recreation centres are under regular paid supervision and more than 6,000 persons are making it their profession to serve as leaders of play and general recreation. It is an enlistment of a thousand new workers in this line during the past year, and efficiency is so generally demanded of these leaders that training classes for them are being maintained, and in 35 of these centres 2,638 students are reported.

Leadership is regarded as the crux of the playground and recreation movement. Almost invariably the communities which have reported failure in the work they started have explained it by the report that they had no leadership. The point is becoming so generally appreciated that the playground and recreation association says that supervised work is certain to be widely extended during the coming year. "The playground or recreation centre without a competent supervisor or leader has proven to be as ineffective as a school without a teacher," the report adds, and it is further predicted that 300 cities now active in playground and recreational work are likely to meet discouragement unless they bring themselves to realize the value of supervision.

The work is by no means confined to vacational periods. In over 60 cities 333 centres were open all year round last year, and evenings are utilized more and more for recreation work in the school houses. Altogether the wider use of public schools was seen in 137 cities and results were shown in many ways. The fact that 80 per cent. of all offenses against society are committed in the leisure time hours between 11 and 6 P. M. has prompted many communities to open their playground and recreation centres after industrial workers had been released from their day's toil, and last year 152 cities reported 629 centres of various kinds open in the evening. The total average attendance in 21 cities was 62,224, a gain of over 15,000 as compared with the previous year's average.

In the establishment of playgrounds by industrial plants there has also been a substantial gain during the year. In 13 cities playground and recreation centres have been maintained by industrial establishments at their own expense or in conjunction with other agencies.

The leaders in the recreation movement, aside from the playground work, report 576 workers employed throughout the year in 71 cities throughout the country. The activities include not only games and athletics but gardening, woodwork, arts, crafts, singing, skating, dramatics, folk dancing, story telling, pageants, swimming, wading—"everything that will bring joy and happy self-expression—and always with sympathetic, happy, free play leaders to add to the fun and draw even the most shy and awkward into the happy circle."

Tracey Lewis Takes Shooting Prize.

Tracey H. Lewis was the winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup at the regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. Shooting against six others, with a handicap of 4, he tied J. W. Alker with a score of 23. In the shoot-off he won. In winning the leg for the Yearly Cup Rear Commodore E. A. Sierck broke 24 straight, and, with a handicap of 3, won with a full score. He was also the winner of the 15-"bird" contest. The leg for the Dupont Trophy match went to H. L. Hoyt, Jr., who returned a full score. J. W. Alker won the 10-"bird" scratch match. T. H. Davis and L. B. Smull were guests.

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TO RETAIN BURGEVIN.

Superintendent of Van Cortlandt to Remain in Office.

Golfers who frequent the public links at Van Cortlandt Park are pleased that Jules Burgevin has been retained by the new administration as Superintendent of the park, and that it seems assured he will be retained is shown by the fact that he is mentioned in connection with the Commissionership for the Borough of the Bronx, to succeed Thomas J. Higgins.

There is also a movement on foot to try to finish the development of that tract on the top of the plateau on which work was begun several years back to build additional links. It was planned to build a new eighteen-hole course up there, but the work was never carried far. However, it would not require a great expenditure to complete the task. It is said that Squadron A uses the property and a clubhouse for a nominal rental.

Congested conditions at Van Cortlandt Park have been the subject for a great deal of talk. It has been suggested that the golfers be charged a fee of 25 cents each when driving from the first tee, thus providing for a special golf fund which would go a long way toward helping to improve conditions there. It would tend to discourage a great number of those who have no especial fondness for the game, it is argued, and would prevent those who merely "swat" the ball around to have something to do from interfering with the real golfers.

There is also a rumor to the effect that another club will be organized, using the public links as its course. Already three clubs do this, the New York Golf Club, the Scottish-American Golf Club, and the New York Newspaper Golf Club.

MONTCLAIR SCHOOLS BREAK

Academy Severs Athletic Relations with the High School.

The Montclair Academy has severed athletic relations with Montclair High School after a competitive period of twenty years, and an effort will be made to arrange annual athletic contests with Bordentown Military Institute or Newark High School. For the past ten years the Executive Committee of the academy has been trying to call off the contests, but when a school vote was taken on the question the students refused to consider it. The question was put before the school a few days ago, and, after many speeches, a vote was taken. The result was a unanimous decision to break off from the high school.

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	PILSNER BEER	Other Austrian Beer, NOT from PILSEN.	Bavarian BEER	TOTAL
RUDOLPH OELSNER Bürgerliches Brauhaus, Pilsen 1912—13 Total Output: 1,035,670 Half Bbls.	69,650	———	19,460	89,110
AUGUST LÜCHOW Genossenschafts-Brauerei, Pilsen Total Output: 298,470 Half Bbls.	35,402	———	26,465	61,867
A. H. MEYER CO.	———	26,011	33,461	59,472
FR. HOLLENDER & CO. 1. Aktien-Brauerei, Pilsen Total Output: 472,430 Half Bbls.	30,461	———	16,241	46,702
R. NAEGELI'S SONS Böhmische Aktien-Brauerei	6,813	12,354	20,641	39,808
V. NEUSTADL	———	13,072	3,971	17,043
P. M. OHMEIS	———	1,090	5,000	6,090
OTHER IMPORTERS	371	2,470	8,900	11,741
Total	142,697	54,997	134,139	331,833

(From N. Y. Custom House Manifests.)

FINE PEARSON BOOKS IN AUCTION MARKET

Second Part of Valuable Library to be Sold in London Jan. 28, 29, and 30.

A RARE DONNE SERMON

Magnificent Specimen of Old English Binding Offered—Extremely Scarce Robert Burns Item.

The second part of the valuable and interesting library formed during the past forty years by John Pearson will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Jan. 28, 29, and 30. Declining health is the reason why Mr. Pearson is disposing of his literary treasures. The number of rarities in his collection is very large.

An extremely scarce set of Scotch Acts of Parliament makes up the first lot of the January sale. The Parliament is described as that of "the maist hie, maist excellent, and michtie Prince and our Souerane Lord James the sixt, King of Scottis, begune and haldin at Edinburgh the xv day of December, the zeir of God 1567 and xxiii day of October 1581, and at Stirvilling the xviii day of August 1571, and the xxv day of Julii 1578." The volume contains "The Confession of Faith," and among the subjects treated on are "Abolishing the Pope," "The Slaughter of red Fische and Smoltis," "The Slaughter of red Herings and guhyte Fische," "The Purchasing of Paipes Bulles," and "Playing and Drinking during Sermon time."

Included in the Americana is the rarity, Dr. John Donne's "Sermon Upon the Eighth Verse of the First Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Preached to the Honourable Company of the Virginia Plantation, 13 Nov., 1522." Another item is by George Fox, founder of the Quakers. It is entitled "An Epistle General to Them Who are of the Royal Priest-Hood and Chosen Generation. Given forth from the Movings of the Power and Spirit of Truth, and now made publick to be sent abroad among the Saints Scattered in Old and New England, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Scotland, Barbadoes, and Virginia, for them to read in the Fear of the Lord."

Anthony Askham's "Prognosticacion made for the yere of oure Lord God a thousand fyve hundred XLVIII., calculated for the Meridian of Yorke," black letter, 12mo, "imprynted at London in Flete Strete at the Sygne of the George, by W. Powell," is unknown to all bibliographers, and is in remarkable condition, never having been cut open, but folds out into a single sheet. "The Essaies of Francis Bacon, Knight, the King's Attorney General. His Religious Meditations, Pieces of Perswasion, and Disswasion, seene and allowed." 12mo, London, 1624, in binding by F. Bedford, contains John Locke's autograph on the fly leaf. In Knight's Encyclopaedia it is said that "John Locke applied himself with great diligence to the study of classical literature, and the private reading of the works of Bacon and Descartes."

John Bale's "Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum," quarto, 1548, is the first edition of this work and the first book printed at Ipswich, England. It is the copy that was owned by William Camden, the antiquary, and has his rare autograph and manuscript notes on the last leaf and on several margins. J. Barbier's "Famous Game of Chesse-play; Being a Princely Exercise Wherein the Learner May Profit More by Reading of This Small Book Than by Playing of a Thousand Moves * * * Beautified with a Three-fold Metthode, viz., of the Chesse-men, of the Chesse-play, of the Chesse-lawes." 12mo, London, 1640, is a first edition of a rare little volume in prose and verse dedicated to Lady Lucy, Countess of Bedford. The earliest edition mentioned by Lowndes is dated 1672.

"A Christmas Bankitte."

Another curious and rare work is "A Christmas Bankitte, garnished with many pleasant and deynty dishes newly prepared by Theodore Basille," (i. e., Thomas Becon,) small octavo, London, 1542. No copy is in the British Museum. It is dedicated to Sir Thomas Neville, and is written as a dialogue between Philemon, the maker of the Bankitte; Theophyle, Eusebius, and Christopher, the gestes. Two extremely rare volumes are a large paper copy of the first edition of W. Beckford's "Vathek," with the leaf of errata published without the consent of the author, and "A compendius & a moche fruytefull treatyse of well liuynge, cōtaynyng the hole sume and effect of al vertue, wrytten by S. Bernard and translated by Thomas Paynell," black letter, small octavo, London, 1541. This edition is apparently unknown to all bibliographers. It is dedicated to "Lady Mary, daughter to our severaygne the King."

A fine copy of the Bible, octavo, Edinburgh, 1633, with the rare frontispiece of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise, is the first edition of the authorized Scotch version, one of the most difficult Bibles to find in good condition. Copies seldom contain the Apocrypha. This volume formerly belonged to Millisaint West, whose initials are on the side, and it contains a register of the birth, &c., of her grandchildren, with notices of the great fire of London in 1666 and also of the plague.

A magnificent specimen of old English binding in splendid preservation is J. Sturt's 1717 edition of the Book of Common Prayer. Vinny Bourne's "Poematia" (Poems in English and Latin), octavo, London, 1744, is William Cowper's copy with his autograph on the title and date 1779. Lowndes says:

"Cowper thinks Bourne a better Latin poet than Tibullus, Propertius, Ansonius, or any of the writers in his way except Ovid, and not at all inferior to him."

First edition of Robert Browning's "Dramatic Idyls," 1879 and 1880 (Second Series), are presentation copies to "Sir Frederick Leighton, P. R. A., from his old friend, R. B."

A first edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Essay on Mind, and Other Poems" contains the following manuscript note:

H. S. Boyd, 1827. This beautiful poem was written by Miss Barrett of Hope End at the age of 18 years. She did me the honour of paying me a first visit on Wednesday, April 16, 1828. A second visit on Friday, May 16, and read the opening of Oedipus Tyrannus.

John Bunyan's "I will pray with the Spirit," 12mo, London 1663, blue morocco binding by F. Bedford, is a copy of the second edition and unique, no other copy being known. Dr. Brown in his life of Bunyan says:

"The earliest existing edition of this is the third London printed for the Author" (1685).

Another extremely rare and also curious Bunyan item is his "Strange and Terrible Newes from Cambridge. Being a True Relation of the Quakers bewitching of Mary Philips out of the Bed from her Husband in the Night, and transformed her into the shape of a Bay Mare, riding her from Dinton towards the University, With the Manner how she became visible again to the People in her own Likeness and Shape. * * * Her Speech to the Scholars and Countrymen, her Oath before her Judges, and the names of the Quakers brought to Tryal," &c., quarto, London 1659. This tract was replied to the same year and therein it is said that the author of "Strange and Terrible Newes" was John Bunyan. The reply was entitled "A Lying Wonder Discovered and 'The Strange and Terrible Newes from Cambridge' proved false; also an answer to John Bunyan's Paper touching the imaginary Witchcraft." There are also copies of the rare fourth and eleventh editions of "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1680 and 1688, and the extremely rare first edition of "Reprobation Assailed, or the Doctrine of Eternal Election and Reprobation promiscuously handled in Eleven Chapters by John Bunyan of Bedford, a Lover of Peace and Truth."

Rare Burns Item.

An extremely rare Robert Burns item, and in unique condition, is "Verses to the Memory of James Thomson, Author of The Seasons, by Robert Burns, the Ayrshire Poet, to which is added a Poem written in Carse Hermitage by Nithside by the same author, and an epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton," four small octavo leaves, uncut and unopened. Only one other copy besides that in the British Museum is believed to be known. On the back of the title is printed:

On Thursday, the 22d of September, 1791, at 2 o'clock, the ceremony of crowning the Bust of Thomson the Poet (author of The Seasons) with a wreath of Bays, was performed at Ednam Hill. In contemplation of this interesting ceremony Mr. Robert Burns, the Ayrshire Bard, now settled in his honourable and useful occupation of his ancestors in the neighborhood of Dumfries, composed the following address to the Shade of the Bard of Ednam.

This was not included in Burns's poems until some years later. The watermark in the paper is the royal arms crowned. Another Burns rarity in unique condition is "An Address (in verse) to the Deil; by Robert Burns, with the Answer by John Lauderdale, Near Wigton," four leaves uncut and unopened, the printer's name Mr. Place, published in the year 1795.

A unique Lord Byron item is a fine, clean copy of the "fifth edition, with additions," of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, a Satire," in the original boards, uncut, 8vo, James Cawthorn, 1816. It is the only copy extant and is unknown to all bibliographers. This work was rigidly suppressed by Lord Byron, and every copy was ordered to be burned before publication. The Court of Chancery on May 10, 1816, granted an injunction against Cawthorn to restrain the printing or publishing of the book.

The title-page, preface two leaves and postscript two leaves, found in this copy, are not found in the two or three known copies of the fifth edition, with a fourth edition title. Extremely rare also is the first and only edition in the original blue marbled paper covers, uncut, of Lord Byron's "Lines on John William Riggo Hoppner, born Venice on the eighteenth of January, 1818. Translated into eleven different languages." Only six copies are said to have been privately printed for presentation. Count Riggo stood godfather to his child, and he presented copies of the above only to those personally interested. There is also an 18-carat gold ring, set with intaglio portrait of Lord Byron in carnelian. Over the head is engraved "Crede Byron." This ring was presented by Byron to John Hobhouse, and came with the first canto of "Childe Harold," with Byron's manuscript notes from the collection of the late Frederick Locker-Lampson.

A rare work, to which it is thought that we are indebted for the origin of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," is John Cartheny's "Voyage of the Wandering Knight, Showing the whole course of Man's Life, how apt he is to follow Vanitie and how hard it is for him to attain to Vertue. Translated by W. C. of Southampton, Merchant; a Worke Worthy the reading and Dedicated to the Right Worshipfull Sir Francis Drake, Knight," black letter, quarto, no date, in red morocco binding by F. Bedford. William Goodyeare was the translator. Douce says:

"The earliest edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' that I possess is the fourteenth edition, and I never saw an earlier. I have sometimes thought that Bunyan had seen an old spiritual romance, 'The Wandering Knight.'"

An extremely rare edition, if not the first, is the "Eikon Basilike" of Charles I., a small octavo, no date nor place, but printed in 1648. A curious and rare volume in prose and verse is "Chaucer's Ghoast, or a Piece of Antiquity," small octavo, 1672. An extremely rare poetical volume, published in 1628, is by "John Clavell, Highwayman," and is entitled "A Recantation of an Ill-led Life, or a Discouverie of the High-way Law, with Vehement Disswasions to all (in that kind) Offenders, as also Many Cantelous Admonitions and full Instructions how to Know, Shun and Apprehend a Thiefe, most necessary for all honest Travelers to peruse, observe and practice."

Cardinal Contareno's "Commonwealth and Government of Venice," translated into English by Lewis Lewkence, quarto, 1599, is the rare work which Malone considered the principal source from which Shakespeare derived the plot of "Othello." Rare also is "Cromwell's Bloody Slaughter-house, or His Damnable Designes laid and practised by him and his Negro's in Contriving the Murther of his Sacred Majesty King Charles I., discovered," 12mo., 1660. "Astrea Redux," first edition, folio, 1664, is one of the rarest of John Dryden's pieces.

"Figures du Nouveau Testament," Lyons, 1559, is a beautiful little volume dedicated to "Madame Marguerite de France, Duchesse de Berri." Of "A Work Worth the Reading," by Charles Gibbon, quarto, 1591, the only other known copy is in the Malone collection, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. "The King's Medicine for this Present Yeere, 1604," by James Godskall, is excessively rare, there being no copy in the British Museum. Oliver Goldsmith's Poetical Works, 1846, is a copy on thick enameled paper bound by F. Bedford for the exhibition of 1862. It is considered one of his most magnificent specimens.

"The Siege of Aguileia, a Tragedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane," by John Home, 1760, is David Garrick's copy with his scarce ex-libris. Garrick spoke the prologue and acted the principal character in this play, "Di Tito Lucrezio Caro," Amsterdam, 1754, is Garrick's beautiful copy, specially bound in Paris for him.

"The True Knowledge of Man's Owne Selfe," by Anthony Munday, 12mo, 1602, is excessively rare, and probably unique. It is unknown to all bibliographers. "The Mirrour of Nobilitie," &c., first edition, 1588, is also extremely rare. No copy is in the British Museum nor in the Huth collection. John Partridge's "Treasury of Commodious Conceits and Hidden Secrets," 12mo., 1584, is an edition unknown to all bibliographers. Another noteworthy item consists of thirty-three original drawings in colors by Thomas Rowlandson for the "Dance of Death." "Shakespeare's Jests," small octavo, no date, but circa 1769, appears to be the only perfect copy known.

"Mount Tabor, or, Private Exercises of a Penitent Sinner, by R. W. (R. Willis), published in the year of his age 75, Anno Dom. 1639," is an exceedingly curious and interesting little volume in prose and verse, and so rare that the late J. O. Halliwell Phillips was only able to obtain a copy for his Shakespeare collection after years of advertising for it.

ROME'S VIEWS ON UNITY.

Church Will Yield, Dr. Remy Says, No Point of Vital Doctrine.

Dr. Arthur Frank Joseph Remy, Assistant Professor of Germanic Philology at Columbia University, explained the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the movement for Christian unity in a lecture last night at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, at 127th Street and Fifth Avenue. This was one of a series of Sunday night lectures on "Christian Unity" given by scholars and noted men, who approach the subject from different angles. The lectures were arranged by the Rev. Dr. J. Herman Randall of the Mount Morris Church.

Dr. Remy said that the Roman Catholic Church could not sacrifice any part of its doctrine for the sake of unity. Considering itself the divinely appointed custodian of religious truth and the inheritor by an unbroken tradition of the doctrine delivered by Christ to His Apostles, Rome, said Dr. Remy, could never compromise for the sake of unity by giving up any part of its beliefs. The only proposals for a change which would be considered by the Roman Catholic Church, he said, relates to method of discipline. For the sake of unity, he said, the Church might consider the use of a national language in services instead of Latin. The custom that the Pope should have his residence at Rome or the celibacy of the clergy were matters, he said, about which the Catholic Church might change its position for the sake of unity.

Further than that, however, according to Dr. Remy, the Roman Catholic Church could not go. It could not take part, he said, in any mere outward affiliation of Churches, in which sects and denominations of all kinds, keeping their organizations intact and holding to their peculiar beliefs, should join hands in a cold political alliance. Christian unity, he said, meant nothing, unless it meant unity of belief. Therefore, in order to form a union in which the Roman Catholic Church should have a part, that Church, he said, would require that all joining such a union should embrace the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church.

The seemingly arbitrary, rigid, and unconciliatory attitude of Rome, he said, was due to the fact that the Church considered that it would be a breach of trust for it to give up or change any doctrine which had been committed to its custody by Christ. As the infallible guardian of religious truth, Dr. Remy said, the Church could not compromise any part of its teaching.

SHIPPERS ADVOCATE ADVANCE IN RATES

Many Ask Commerce Board to Allow Eastern Roads to Make 5% Increase.

EXPECT VICTORY THIS TIME

Opponents of Previous Applications Now Favor the Railroads—Their Pleas Likely to Have Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has received hundreds of letters from large manufacturers and shippers east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers favoring the application of the Eastern railroads for a general advance of 5 per cent. in their freight rates. These letters form one of the significant features of the official record in the case. They are written by shippers who would pay the increase.

Undoubtedly these communications will have some weight with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is a steadily growing impression here that the railroads will win their case this time. In 1910, when these roads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow them to raise their rates about 10 per cent., shippers generally objected, hundreds urging the commission to refuse the request.

Many of these shippers are now asking the commission to allow the same roads to advance their rates. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, one of the largest commercial organizations of the West, has just sent to the commission a communication urging it to allow the advance. This association was arrayed against the carriers in 1910.

"Conditions with the railroads," says the communication, "have changed materially since our association successfully opposed the request of the railroads for an advance in 1910. The increase in wages granted through arbitration, the increase in taxes, and the increased expenditure to insure greater safety to both men and the public, and the increase caused by legislation of the full-crew type, have so increased the operating expenses of the railroads in general that the net revenues are insufficient to provide for that degree of rehabilitation and extension of facilities which prompt and efficient service to the shipper demands."

The association says it "is convinced that shippers can better afford to pay a uniform advance of 5 per cent. than suffer in the future any impairment of railroad service."

The Ohio Shippers' Association is another of the larger commercial bodies asking the commission in a letter to favor the increase, "if the preponderance of evidence shall, in the opinion of the commission, show that such increase is necessary in order to produce sufficient funds to cover the cost of efficient and economical management and operation of the properties, and in addition a reasonable percentage of profit on the investment."

"This association," the letter adds, "is unanimously in favor of the carrier having what is fair, equitable, and just in the way of freight rates, no more, no less."

A joint letter has been received by the commission from the transportation committees of the Corn Exchange and Elevator Owners of Buffalo, saying these committees "are in sympathy with the purpose of granting such rates as will permit the railroads to operate and maintain their properties so that adequate service be given to the shipping world, and at the same time pay a reasonable return on the money invested."

These Buffalo committees say "that the movement toward higher transportation charges in official classification territory has in the past fallen to an undue and unreasonable extent upon the rail-and-lake rates."

"If," continues the letter, "for the sake of argument we concede the claim of the carriers that increased cost of operation, taxes, &c., justified some increase in the all-rail interstate rates, we submit that such claim cannot and does not apply to the rail-and-lake rates, which have been advanced since 1900 from and to Buffalo approximately 14 per cent. without any change in the all-rail rates, which fact not only precludes the claim that a fixed relation exists between the all-rail and lake-and-rail rates that requires them to be simultaneously changed, but establishes the further fact that traffic moving under these rates has already contributed in full measure to any reasonable advance.

"The present rates on ex-lake grain for export from Buffalo to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, known as the at-and-east rates, on the basis of 5¼ cents per bushel of 60 pounds to New York, with the usual port differentials to Baltimore and Boston, are excessive and unreasonable, having been advanced 100 per cent. during the past fourteen years. We, therefore, are irrevocably opposed to any advance in the present rail-and-lake rates and the ex-lake grain rates applying at-and-east and local grain rates from Buffalo."

The Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, with headquarters at Terra Haute, urges the commission to grant an increase in freight rates on all commodities, including coal, contending that such increase will tend to restore confidence and prosperity to the railroads and industry.

From John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, manufacturers of automobiles at Toledo, Ohio, the commission has received a similar letter, notwithstanding, he says that the increase "will mean a large increase in the expense of my company."

BELFORD ARGUES WITH LUNN

Discussion of Socialism Draws Crowd of 4,000.

The Rev. John L. Belford of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity and the Rev. George R. Lunn, ex-Mayor of Schenectady, had a discussion yesterday afternoon on the subject of Socialism in the auditorium of the Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The police of the Fifth Avenue Station had to turn many persons away from the building. It was estimated that 4,000 persons heard the debate.

In the rebuttal of Father Belford some one in the audience started to hiss when Father Belford referred to one of Dr. Lunn's arguments.

"Stop it," said Father Belford, raising his hand. "I don't want anybody hissed here, and I am not in favor of any such show of feeling as that! Both Dr. Lunn and I have come here to speak under an amicable arrangement, and I am opposed to any manifestation of unfairness."

Denouncing Socialism, Father Belford said it was the foe of the Church. He asserted that it was a scheme to reorganize society. Father Belford said:

"There is one right which must not be invaded, and that is, the right of the individual to own property and use it as he pleases. For the ten commandments the Socialists gives us two: 'Thine own flesh thou shalt adore,' and 'From him that hath thou shalt take.'

"Socialism is poisoning men's minds and inspiring them to hatred and rebellion."

Dr. Lunn said that the Socialists were at war with the present social order because they believed that social order was destructive of the highest life of the great mass of the people.

"To-day the mighty men of industry," said Dr. Lunn, "through their private ownership of the social tools of production, are exerting a power over Government, education, press, and pulpit that threatens every liberty that we have ever held dear."

EXTENDS TRAIN WIRELESS.

Lackawanna Finds It a Success—Will Build More Stations.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 11.—Supt. Cizek of the Syracuse-Utica Division of the Lackawanna Railroad announced to-night that the wireless telegraph system of the railroad, in operation between Scranton and this city, was to be extended eastward to Port Morris, N. J., and westward to Bath.

Wireless materials are now on the way to those places for the erection of the stations, and the construction will be started at once.

ROBBED, AS IN "MOVIES."

Grandson One of Three Boys Who Held Up an Old Man.

Three boys, the youngest 9 years old and the other two 14, confessed yesterday to detectives at Queens Headquarters that they had assaulted and intended to rob Lester Lewis, 81 years old, of 291 Sherman Street, Glen Morris, a civil war veteran and grandfather of the youngest of the boys. The three, who are now prisoners, are Wilbur Dugan, 14 years old, of Ozone Park; Tony Minetto, 14, of Morris Park, and Milton Dazell, 9 years old, who makes his home with his grandfather.

Mr. Lewis, who is feeble, received some pension money from the Government a few days ago. He was alone in the house on Saturday afternoon when he was struck over the head with a gas pipe and knocked unconscious. He thought his assailant was a negro. His grandson, Milton, returned to the house some time after the assault, and told the police he had met a negro coming down the steps.

The police were not inclined to believe Milton's story, as none of the neighbors had seen a negro in the vicinity. Detectives Krummel, Granger, and Hoffman of the Ozone Park Precinct questioned Milton about the assault for three hours yesterday. When they told him they were going to take him to the station and put him in a cell he broke down and confessed, they said, to the plot to assault and rob his grandfather.

Milton told the detectives that he and his companions got the idea from a visit to a moving picture theatre. He said they saw a picture in which an old man was struck over the head with a piece of gas pipe and then robbed.

Tony struck his grandfather over the head with the gas pipe, Milton said, but when Mr. Lester fell from his chair unconscious they feared they had killed him, and they all fled from the place in terror.

SEEK OLD HAITIAN FORTUNE.

Thirteen Families Claim Le Bon Wealth, Abandoned 120 Years Ago.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—A fortune said to amount to nearly $2,000,000, the foundation of which was laid 120 years ago when the Republic of Haiti was under the sway of the French Empire, is being sought by descendants of Capt. Charles Francis Le Bon, who was an officer in the French army. Twelve families claiming descent from Capt. Le Bon live in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia.

According to papers in the possession of Attorney Daniel C. Joseph, who will present them to French Ambassador Jusserand this week, the fortune had its inception in a large coffee plantation owned by Capt. Le Bon in Haiti.

When the French soldiers were ordered to evacuate the island in 1794, Capt. Le Bon was to have received 12,000 louis from the French Government as compensation for his loss in property. The descendants assert that this amount never was paid.

DISEASE AND PREVENTION.

Cleanliness First Requisite, Dr. Sumner Tells Battle Creek Meeting.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 11.—At the Race Betterment Conference to-day Dr. Guilford H. Sumner of the Iowa State Board of Health delivered an address on "Disease and Its Prevention."

"Every city should undergo a thorough cleaning often," he said, "and all refuse matter should be cremated. Dumping grounds are pesthouses for the hatching of germs. No city should be accounted clean until its ordinances require every cellar door to be widely opened to the sun and air and the cellar itself thoroughly cleaned.

"The consumptive, whose traits no professional acumen is required to recognize, sits beside us in unventilated street cars and at hotel tables, occupies sleeping berths, shares the steamboat stateroom, wholly unrestrained and innocently ignorant that he or she may be sowing the seeds of disease among delicate women and children."

A Failure, He Kills Himself.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Four failures in business and one in love caused the suicide here to-day of F. George Dehne, an Oshkosh, Wis., civil engineer. He referred in a note he left to his sweetheart as Maude. Before coming here last week he resided in Schenectady and New York.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,327. HEEL PLATES, NAILS, AND STAMPING DIES.—A foreign firm is desirous of purchasing heel plates, nails, and stamping dies.

12,328. BOOTS AND SHOES.—A boot and shoe dealer doing a large business wishes an exclusive agency for handling Am. boots and shoes. Manufacturers only should reply.

12,329. STEEL CELLS FOR JAILS.—Two Latin-American municipalities are in need of a few steel cells for their jails.

12,330. COTTON GOODS.—In a European country there is a good demand for cotton goods, and Am. mfrs. should get a larger share. Cotton goods from U S at one time were well known and largely used, but their disappearance was probably due to the introduction of cheap imitations from European countries. A local commission merchant desires to be put in touch with exporters of cotton goods, especially cabots and other piece goods, with a view to introducing them on the market.

12,331. STEEL AND IRON WIRE FOR FENCES.—An import agent in a European city wishes to represent Am. mfrs. of steel and iron wire for fences.

12,332. CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, AND CONTRACTING PUBLICATIONS.—An engineer in Siberia desires catalogues and publications of the newest works on construction, engineering, and contracting, in English. He also desires information in regard to works on "system," "time-saving," and stop watches.

12,333. ADDING MACHINES.—A Canadian firm is desirous of receiving from Am. mfrs. catalogues and price lists of adding machines.

12,334. IRON BEDS, BEAMS, AND COPPER SHEETS.—There is an actvie import trade in a European country in iron beds and "I" beams, and a fair trade in copper sheets, which are worked up by coppersmiths into various utensils, such as boilers, kettles, casseroles, and kitchen ware. The name of a commission merchant who desires to be put in touch with American exporters of these articles accompanied the report.

12,335. COTTON PRINTS.—A business man in a European country is desirous of taking over the sole agency or representation for the country in question of a reliable and large Am. factory producing all kinds of cotton prints.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Forecast:

N. Car. Fair Mon. and Tue.; mod. winds, mostly n. w. and n.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tue., cont'd low temp.; mod. winds, mostly n. w. to n.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; colder in s. Tue. fair; mod. n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cont'd low temp.; lt. to mod. n. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tue.; little change in temp.; lt. to mod. n. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tue.; little change in temp.; mod. n. to n. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tue., exc. prob. rain or snow Mon. in ext. e.

Utah—Fair Mon.; slightly warmer in n. Tue. unsettl'd, prob. snow or rain by night.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tue. without decided temp. change.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tue. without decided temp. change.

Ky.—Fair Mon.; colder at night. Tue. fair.

Ohio—Fair Mon., exc. prob. snow flurries along Lake Erie; colder by night, with a cold wave in n. w. Tue. fair, colder; high w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., colder in n. and at midnight in n. and s; brisk to high n. w. winds. Tue., fair, cont'd cold.

Ill.—Fair Mon., colder in n. and c. with a cold wave at night in n. Tue., fair, colder in s.; brisk n. w. to n. winds.

L. Mich.—Colder and gen. fair Mon.; cold wave in n. and by night in s.; high n. w. winds. Tue., fair, continued cold.

U. Mich.—Colder and gen. fair Mon. with a cold wave; high in n. w. winds. Tue., fair, continued cold.

Wis.—Fair, cold Mon., cold wave and high n. w. winds. Tue., fair, not quite so cold.

Minn.—Fair Mon., cold. Tue., fair, not so cold.

Ia.—Fair, much colder Mon.; cold in n. Tue., fair, not so cold in w.

Mo.—Fair Mon., colder in n. Tue., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair, continued cold Mon. Tue., fair, not so cold.

S. Dak.—Fair, colder Mon. Tue., fair.

Neb.—Fair, colder Mon.; c. in n. Tue., fair, not so cold.

Kas.—Fair Mon., colder at night. Tue., fair.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

The Coal Trade Is in Bad Shape.

Even under the combined influence of severe weather conditions and an almost complete tie-up of water transportation in New York Harbor, the anthracite coal trade has failed to show its customary Winter buoyancy, according to Coal Age. The restriction of production over the holidays has not relieved the situation, and unless there is a long spell of moderately severe weather it may be necessary to effect a further curtailment in the output. Bituminous consumers are still carrying full stocks, and the congestion is noticeable everywhere. It is more difficult to do business now than it was last Summer, but sellers are not, as a rule, attempting to force the market.

Raw Silk Prices Show Advance.

The latest cable advices from Yokohama tell of a brisk demand in the raw silk market there, both from American and European manufacturers. Prices have advanced, and still higher quotations are expected now that the quiet of the last week or two has been broken. The Canton market has also improved as to price under a good demand, and holders are very firm. At Shanghai there is evidence of the same bullish tendency. With the exception of prices asked for tussahs, for which there is small demand, the market has advanced substantially in the last few days. The Milan market is also more active, and quotations have gone up 1f. Business in the New York silk market is improving daily.

Hardware Men Must Please Women.

According to an officer of one of the largest hardware manufacturing concerns in the country, the retail hardware business is the only one in which most of the shopping is still done by men. "But," he adds, "the hardware man is finding that he must adopt ways of attracting the woman shopper if he is to hold his own in the commercial world. His province in household goods and furnishings is fast being invaded by the 5 and 10 cent stores and the large department stores. So unless he wishes to lose a large part of his trade the retailer of hardware must think out schemes for attracting the woman shopper to his store. His dark, dingy shop must give way to the brightly lighted interior and the attractive window display, and polite attendance on the part of clerks must take the place of indifference to the trade of women."

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

A big gain in imports of dutiable silks at the Port of New York is shown in statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America coverings receipts of these goods in the four weeks ended Dec. 29. The total imports for the period specified were valued at $2,446,239, against $1,768,263 in the corresponding period in 1912, and of these totals fabrics woven in the piece contributed $986,328 and $482,445, respectively. The latter gain was one of the largest shown. The biggest gain was shown in importations of ribbons under twelve inches wide, which increased from $37,991 in December, 1912, to $207,613 last month. This increase was reflected in the gain in velvet and plush ribbons, which advanced from $151,606 to $221,165. The greatest decline was shown in spun silk or schappe silk yarns, which dropped in value from $410,190 in 1912 to $286,120. December raw silk imports showed a decline of about $225,000 from those of 1912, being valued at $1,386,560.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Palm Tree Hearts Classified—Duty on Artificial Silk Yarns.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest by E. H. Glass, New York, objecting to Collector Malone's classification under the Tariff act of 1909, of palm tree hearts, which were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 252, as prepared vegetables.

Mindlin & Roseman, New York, were sustained in a contention dealing with duty on artificial silk yarns in the form of singles and tram. Appraiser Higgins returned the merchandise as being in the form of tram or organzine. Collector Malone took duty on the tram at 50 cents per pound, and on the organzine at 60 cents a pound, but not less than 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 405, Act of 1909.

Judge Howell holds that the duty on the tram should have been 45 cents a pound, but not less than 30 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 405, while the organzine goods are entitled to enter at 50 cents a pound, but not less than 30 per cent. under the same paragraph.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., New York, succeeded in protests against the Collector's assessment on cast hollowware. The merchandise was classified as manufactures of metal, duty being taken at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199 of the old law. The importers contended that the goods were properly dutiable at 1½ cents a pound under the specific provision in the law for cast hollowware.

OIL SHIP TOWED INTO PORT.

The Comet Rescued by Revenue Cutter Acushnet Off Nantucket.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Standard Oil Company's steamer Comet, which was disabled off Nantucket yesterday, was able to sail for New York unassisted after she was towed in here early to-day by the revenue cutter Acushnet. Owing to a leak in her fuel tanks, the Comet is making only half speed, and will undergo repairs at New York before proceeding.

A heavy sea was running when the Acushnet picked up the tank steamer fifteen miles east of Nantucket in a northwest gale, but by skillful manoeuvring a hawser was put aboard and the vessels headed for this port with the tug Gwalia standing by at the request of the Comet's Captain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mrs. Simon, jobs, skirts, waists, dresses, silks petticoats; 170 5th Av.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—J. Steinbach, general mdse.; Hoffman House.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michaels Bros.; S. Michaels, cloaks; 262 Church.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; Miss Hirnstaedt, infants' wear; Miss A. B. Bushee, waists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 72 Leonard.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions, furn. goods; 350 B'way.
BUTTE—M. J. Connell Co.; D. Coleman, cloaks, suits; 214 Church; Albert.
CHICAGO—Chicago Novelty Cloak Co.; R. Munzer, cloakings; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Strauss Millinery Co.; D. S. Strauss, flowers, feathers; M. F. Oppenheim, hats; F. Steinthal, novelty felt hats; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Henry Friend; J. Schnadig, jobs cloth, silk dresses, plush, coats; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO.—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; A. Spilkey, embroideries, laces, fancy goods, notions, hosiery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; J. Walsh, embroideries, laces, fancy goods, notions, hosiery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, ribbons; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—"The Fair"; W. R. Anderson, cigars, tobacco, men's, boys', children's hats; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, clothing; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; A. E. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits; 846 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—L. Wald & Co.; G. H. Cusson, furn. goods; 61 Leonard.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, jobs Spring, Fall coats; 95 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mr. Friedman, mdse. mgr., Miss Smith, cloaks, suits; Miss Peterson, cloaks, suits; 45 East 17th St.
DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, cloaks, waists; S. Mayer, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Mrs. M. T. Young, ready to wear; 45 E. 17th.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; L. Elsbach, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear; D. Block, dry goods; 19 E. 24th.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss J. Sharp, jobs, waists; 95 Madison Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, cloaks, notions, millinery, furn. goods; 104 5th Av.; Grand.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Sullivan, furniture; 75 Spring.
FRESNO—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; F. O. Lutz, millinery, ribbons; C. Lutz, dry goods; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; F. L. Pettis, carpets; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Koenig, cloaks, suits; Mr. Hubbert, men's clothing, furn. goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, Spring suits, dresses, coats; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; I. S. Farian, general representative; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; M. G. Cooper, domestics; 320 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; W. B. Figgen, domestics; 50 Union Square; Flanders.
LOUISVILLE—Carter D. G. Co.; V. M. Smith, linens, laces, hosiery, ribbons, ladies' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; G. P. Walton, linens, hdkfs., muslin, underwear; E. L. Hodgkins, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; W. Dannenberg, notions, laces, hosiery; J. D. McMurray, cloaks, waists, millinery; 41 Union Square; Wallick.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co.; H. W. Carley, furn. goods, underwear; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestic; A. Green, dry goods; 48 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, furs; 225 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. Brandt, notions, ladies' garments, millinery, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
REGINA, Saskatchewan, Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; Mr. Baxter, men's clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Dunlop, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 215 4th Av.
SALINA, Kan.—Bulkley D. G. Co.; C. Bulkley, ladies' garments; 39 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Greenbaum, Weil & Michels; M. J. Carroll, blankets, towels, comforters; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; J. J. Milburn, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss S. Kierski, children's ready to wear; Mr. Esselstein, millinery; 60 W. 33d.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. Swift, furn. goods, trunks, bags; 114 5th Av.; Flanders.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; M. J. Plummer, notions; F. J. Castle, shirts, boys' clothing, mfg. dept.; F. R. Castle, general mdse.; E. V. Kemper, laces, ribbons, ladies' ready to wear; F. W. Hawkens, domestics; W. E. Andriano, representing; 51 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; W. H. Beattie, domestics; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Brother Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Wolfert, ladies', misses's Spring suits, dresses, skirts; P. W. Gradwohl, hdkfs., neckwear, white goods; 72 Leonard.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Such changes for the better as occurred in the first week of this new year in the money and investment markets challenge attention. Very naturally there has been active demand for high-grade notes issues, for that followed almost inevitably from such a relaxation of interest rates as occurred last week. Of even more significance, however, as an indication that sentiment has improved along with the decline in the cost of money is the betterment which has occurred in long-time bonds. Measured by the average movement of prices the advance has not been great, but very distinctly are shown not only greater willingness on the part of bond dealers to enter the market, but also an enlarged demand from investors large and small. Sentiment necessarily plays an important part in such a situation as now prevails in the business world, and the change for the better which has occurred is a wholesome and promising sign.

It is true that some of last week's incidents, notably the interruption of the negotiations which have been under way for a settlement of the anti-trust suit against the American Sugar Refining Company, put some check upon increased hopefulness regarding the relations between Government and business. Too much evidence has already been afforded, however, of a real change in this matter to warrant any one in lightly setting aside the hopes which were based upon the changes recently indicated in the mutual attitude of the Government and the great corporate interests. In the discussion of the President's proposed message to Congress on the question of corporation legislation, much importance is naturally being laid upon what he will have to say regarding further steps in the direction of so-called trust regulation. Plainly, the programme in this matter, which is being foreshadowed in the Washington dispatches, is a much less drastic one than that which Wall Street some time ago looked upon as inevitable. Even the intimations that such changes as are to be made will be made gradually rather than hastily carry the inference that the Government is desirous of putting no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the improvement in business, which is altogether possible and, indeed, most probable if no unwise Governmental activities be put in its way.

There are already actively at work several influences which will lay the foundation for the trade upbuilding which inevitably will follow the present period of commercial quiet. Not the revival in trade itself, but merely the time thereof, is in doubt, and the period of waiting can be lessened by the pursuit both by Government and by business men of a programme of co-operation. Wall Street and the stock market, though, should guard against disappointment through expecting too much in the way of elimination of points of issue between the Government and the corporations. It has at no time appeared probable that all suits under the Sherman law would be settled out of court. The fact is that even apart from the talk of settlement of certain anti-trust suits already brought or proposed substantial results are promised in the direction of eliminating points of friction between the public and the corporation and banking interests. The resignation of members of J. P. Morgan & Co. from many directorships which they held is one step which will bring the direction of large corporate affairs into closer keeping with the present drift of public sentiment. In another matter, too, there are indications that the spirit of co-operation is gaining more adherents among business men and bankers. There is growing up in financial circles here greater disposition than previously existed to give hearty support to the new banking system, which is now in process of establishment. Man times last week the belief was expressed by prominent bankers that every national bank in this city would join the reserve bank system. These views are being expressed without lessening in any way the emphasis which all along has been laid upon the importance of the appointment to the Federal Reserve Board of the best qualified men who can be had for that body. In other ways, too, the relations between business and Government seem to be improving. This movement has but to go on apace with the development of other influences which are now at work to bring a speedy return of that spirit of hopefulness which is so necessary to the normal growth of business.

At this season it is customary to look for a relaxation from the money firmness which is the usual accompaniment of the year-end settlements in Europe and of the preparations here for the very heavy January disbursements. The past week witnessed an even greater easing in money than had been generally expected. The bank statement on Saturday showed a great inflow of cash, but from the very beginning of the week evidence had been afforded of an increasingly comfortable money position. Call money was, of course, available in great abundance, but the most significant signs of improvement were those afforded by the decline in time money and in commercial paper and in the European discount rates. Merchants enjoying exceptional credit were able last week to discount their paper under 5 per cent., and the banks here and elsewhere were buying with a freedom which made a market for a very large amount of paper. Abroad the noteworthy event of the week was the reduction in the Bank of England's official discount rate from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent., and open market rates became very easy both in London and Paris. At Paris there was less recession, although rumor predicted an early decrease in the Bank rate there. The French money market has problems which are its own, in addition to those of more general application. Political considerations in connection with the French Government's own need for money offer something of an impediment to the free play of corrective processes in that market, though these will hardly stand much in the way of the very broad movement toward increased money ease which is now under way.

With the price of money falling increased attention is naturally directed toward the opportunity for investment in high-grade securities at relatively high rates, which is now offered. The opinion was expressed in some investment banking circles last week that a market could now be had for a very considerable amount of securities. This is a great gain for borrowing corporations. The rates which high-grade loans still command are high measured by some standards of the past, but if, as seems to be the case, a market broad enough to absorb heavy offerings is developing the question of the rate which has to be paid is for the moment a secondary one. The requirements of corporations can be financed now with much greater ease than a few weeks ago was possible, and if present indications are borne out the getting of money will be increasingly easy as the weeks go on. In the light of this condition the court decision which forced the abandonment of the New Haven's proposed convertible bond issue was far less disconcerting than it otherwise would have been. The probability seems to be, indeed, that in view of the change in conditions the New Haven will be able to provide for its needs more cheaply than they would have been covered by the issue which now perforce is to be replaced by some other means of financing.

The news of last week in which the stock market itself took most interest was the proposed distribution to the Union Pacific shareholders. The company's plan to distribute to its common stockholders its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio stock along with 3 per cent. in cash as a preliminary to a reduction in its regular dividend rate from 10 per cent. a year to 8 per cent., was received with mixed feelings by Stock Exchange traders. As was expected, when the plan was announced holders of the company's preferred stock have brought suit to establish their claim to a share in the distribution. Fortunately, such delay as this litigation may cause is not a matter of importance to the railroad company. Practically all that is proposed is the transfer of an income producing security from the company's treasury to the hands of the individual stockholders. It is understood to be the intention of the Union Pacific Directors to make the proposed reduction in dividend wait upon the distribution of this Baltimore & Ohio stock, and to make such adjustment in its dividend payment as will in effect maintain the income of the road's stockholders from this property at the equivalent of the 10 per cent. which they are now receiving.

The Union Pacific is ridding itself of a stock interest in another road which it does not need, and in so doing is meeting the public criticism aroused by the Union Pacific's heavy investments in the securities of other railroads when they were first revealed. The company will be in a more logical position after it has disposed of these Baltimore & Ohio holdings. Every step of this kind which meets prevailing public sentiment will help the cause of the railroads in their effort to obtain higher freight rates. The chance of their obtaining an increase seems to be steadily improving. Even if only part of the prayed-for increase is granted an important step will have been taken toward the solution of the difficult problem with which the railroads have now for so long been contending. That would be an event which would have very far-reaching effect for good. In view of this not the least interesting phase of last week's developments was the increased evidence which was afforded that the proposed rate increase has very strong support among those who are buyers of transportation. The approval by the Chamber of Commerce of the proposed increase is the latest formal expression of this support.

BETTER FEELING IN BERLIN.

Public Attracted by Hopes of Iron and Steel Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The second week of the new year was marked by an unusual and welcome firmness on the Boerse. The continued easing of the money market was mainly responsible, the reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate also exercising a favorable influence. Steel and iron shares, notably the chief German industry, the Phoenix, were strong, the speculative public being induced to purchase at advancing prices on the report that higher prices for iron products were in prospect. Shipping shares were also a feature of the week, the issues of both the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd strengthening in consequence of renewed hopes of a settlement of the pool difficulties between the two German companies.

The investing public and banking fraternity appear markedly more optimistic than at the beginning of the new year. The opinion is now general that the Reichsbank's rate will soon be reduced.

LONDON GAINS STRENGTH.

Home Issues More Popular—South Africans Get a Setback.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The stock markets until the week-end showed a distinctly brighter aspect. There was a total absence of the liquidation which has been a feature of recent months. Investment brokers have been busy for banking and insurance clients, buying cheap home stocks, which are coming again into favor. There was a better tendency in foreign stocks in consequence of the French Government's permission for the issue of the Servian and Russian loans, which are expected to clear the situation in Paris. The grave news from South Africa gave the markets a setback on Saturday, all sections being dull in tone, and brought speculative business to a standstill. The weakest market was naturally in South African mining shares, where some fairly substantial losses occurred.

The Bank rate reduction is expected soon to be followed by another of half of 1 per cent.

RIO TINTOS DROP IN PARIS.

Collapse on American Copper Statistics Feature of the Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—This has been another week of torpor on the Bourse, although operators and financiers are now looking for a revival of interest as soon as the Servian and Russian railway loans are put on the market. There was a slight midweek period of activity on account of reports from London and New York, but the market soon subsided, and indecision and timidity again became the dominant note. Rio Tintos relapsed sharply at the opening, losing eighteen points; fluctuated the next day, regaining four; lost another sixteen, and then sustained a shock which caused a further drop of thirty points on the publication of the American producers' copper statistics. This slump adversely affected all speculative sections.

Rentes have been the firmest element of the market, putting on a half point at the opening, adding another half point in the midweek, and remaining strong in the face of the general decline. Mexican Nationals gained fourteen, thirteen, and twenty-seven points on successive days, and then dropped ten, regaining the loss at the close.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
2,500	Brit.-Am. T.	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
2,100	Brit.-A. T. n.	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
200	Houston Oil	15	15	15	+ 1
375	Kelly-S. Tire	40	39	40	..
110	K.-S. Tire pf.	107	105	105	..
700	Maxwell Mo.	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅜
1,535	M. M. 1st pf.	28	22¼	28	+ 5⅛
950	Max. Mo. 2d.	9⅝	7	9⅝	+ 2⅜
2,500	*Mays Oil	18	18	18	+ 1
3,530	Pue. Sm.&Rf.	2½	2	2⅛	− ¼
8,400	R.&H. C. n.	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
900	Tob. Prod. pf.	85	82½	82⅝	− 1⅛
13,700	U.C.S. w. i.	95	92⅛	93	− 1⅛
335	Wileys Overl.	58½	58	58½	− ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
6,800	A.-A. O., new	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ½
395	Atlantic Ref.	850	782	810	+33
10	Borne-Sc'r	375	275	375	+75
900	Buckeye P. L.	182	169	180	+10
20	Contin'l Oil	234	234	234	− 2
9	C. Mfg. Co.	690	685	685	..
640	Crescent P. L.	66	59	65	+ 6
20	Cum. Pipe L.	73	70	70	+ 4
65	Eureka P. L.	355	348	355	+ 5
330	Gal.-Signal O.	193	179	190	+12
740	Indiana P. L.	158	147	150	..
2,500	Nat. Transit	47½	41½	45½	+ 4½
130	N. Y. Transit	330	324	327	+ 3
345	North. P. L.	133	122	127	+ 3
1,760	Ohio Oil	160	147	157	+10
957	Pierce Oil	86	64	84	+19
690	P. Oil & Gas	460	426	450	+23
110	Solar Ref.	350	235	240	−10
240	Southern P. L.	257	252	256	+ 5
165	S. W. Pa. P. L.	170	160	170	..
2,650	S. Oil of Cal.	294	268	290	+23
440	S. Oil of Ind.	467	435	455	+28
55	S. Oil of Ky.	710	680	680	..
55	S. Oil of Neb.	505	480	490	+10
8,800	S. O. of N. Y.	195	176	188	+18
1,850	S. O. of N. J.	430	406	426	+19
60	S. Oil of Ohio	398	380	380	−18
75	S. Oil of Kan.	485	470	480	−13
395	So. Penn. Oil	286	270	285	+17
75	Swan & F. Co.	338	325	330	+ 5
1,065	Union T. L.	95	89	94½	+ 2
910	Vacuum Oil	220	195	218	+17
1,480	Wash. Oil	77	57	67	+16

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
6,140	Man. Tran.	1 7-16	1 1-16	1 3-16	−3-16
10,700	U. P. rgts. ex. $3 C. div.	28	27	28	..

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	B.-King Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5,300	*Beaver Con.	31½	30	31	− 1
900	Boston Mont.	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
3,100	Braden Copper	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
2,520	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2	2	− ⅛
11,975	Buffalo Mines	2¼	2	2	..
200	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2,400	*Can. Gold Sil.	10	9	9	− 1
20,930	*Caribou Cob.	70	66	68	..
400	Cons. Cop. M.	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
200	Davis-Daly C.	2	2	2	..
650	El Paso new	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ¼
400	*Ely Central	3	3	3	+ 1
7,300	*Ely Consol.	6	4½	5	+ ½
1,657	First Nat. C.	3⅝	3	3 3-16	−7-16
5,900	*Florence	28	24	28	+ 3
3,120	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16	+1-16
180	Greene-C., new	30¼	30	30¼	− ¼
9,000	*G. C. M. & S.	6	5½	6	+ 1
7,800	*Jumbo Ext.	15½	13	15	+ 2
2,600	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 7-16	4½	..
2,800	La Rose Con.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1¾	−5-16
14,285	McKin.-Dar.	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
100	Mines Co. of Am., new	2¼	2¼	2¼	+3-16
10,200	*Nevada H.	42	32	37	− 8
1,600	Nipissing M.	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
500	No. Butte D.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
100	Ohio Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16	−1-16
375	S. U. M. & M.	¼	¼	¼	..
800	Standard S. L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5,500	Stewart M.	1 7-16	1⅛	1 3-16	−3-16
300	Tonopah B.	7½	7½	7½	−3-16
9,000	*Tonopah M.	53	50	50	− 2
4,000	Tonopah E.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	−1-16
430	Ton. M. of N.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
3,850	Tularosa	⅝	½	⅝	+3-16
100	Tri-Bullion	3-32	3-32	3-32	−1-32
100	*Tuolumne C.	58	58	58	+ 3
8,150	West E. C.	1 11-32	1¼	1¼	+1-32
16,500	*West E. Ex.	4	3	4	+ 1
200	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$3,000	Ch. El. 5% no.	94½	94½	94½	..
1,025,000	C. P. 6% not.	102	101¾	101⅞	..
27,000	K. S. Ti. 4s.	68	65½	68	+ 2½
3,000	N. Y. City 4½, 1960	99¼	99¼	99½	+ ¼
270,000	N. Y. State 4s, w. i.	105½	105⅛	105¼	− ⅛

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in since that time with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	30	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
1½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5	May 18
..	..	Granby Consol.	74¼	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85	Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	..	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sept. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light	24½	Sept. 22
..	88	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	Sept. 16
110	120	N. Y., L. & W.	[illegible]	Oct. 16
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 21
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov. 12
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 13

[illegible]

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	Call.	On Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Jan. 5	3¾@5	4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4¼@4¾
Jan. 6	2 @3¾	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Jan. 7	2 @3	3	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Jan. 8	2 @3	2½	3½@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
Jan. 9	2¼@3	2½	3½@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
Jan. 10	2½	2½	3½@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼

Week's Range—On call, 2@5; renewal rate, 3¼; 60 days, 3½@4¾; 90 days, 3¾@4¾; six months, 4@4¾.

Same Week Last Year—On call, 2½@3¾; renewal rate, 2⅞; 60 days, 4; 90 days, 4@4¼; six months, 4¼@4½.

Year to Date—On call, 2@10; renewal rate, 3¾; 60 days, 3½@4¾; 90 days, 3¾@4¾; six months, 4@4¾.

Same Period Last year—On call, 2½@7; renewal rate, 4; 60 days, 4@5¼; 90 days, 4@5; six months, 4¼@5.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Jan. 5	4¼	4¼@4⅜	3⅓	3¾
Jan. 6	4 1-16	4⅛	3¼	3¾
Jan. 7	4 1-16	4⅛	3¼	3¾
Jan. 8	3¾	3⅞	3¼	3⅝
Jan. 9	3⅝	3¾	3¼	3⅝
Jan. 10	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	4½	Jan. 8, 1914
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 12, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	5½	Nov. 27, 1913
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1903
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Close.	60 Days Close.	Cable. Close.
Jan. 5	$4.8590	$4.8585	$4.8590	$4.82¼	$4.8640
Jan. 6	4.8625	4.86	4.8625	4.82½	4.8665
Jan. 7	4.8650	4.8640	4.8650	4.83	4.8695
Jan. 8	4.8670	4.8645	4.8670	4.8350	4.8710
Jan. 9	4.8675	4.8660	4.8675	4.8350	4.8715
Jan. 10	4.8695	4.8685	4.8695	4.8350	4.8715

Week's Range—$4.8640@$4.8695, $4.8225@$4.8350, $4.8640@$4.8715.

Same week last year, $4.8620@$4.8705, $4.8225@$4.8305, $4.8665@$4.8745.

Year to date, $4.8550@$4.8695, $4.82@$4.8350, $4.8610@$4.8715.

Same period last year, $4.8570@$4.8705, $4.8155@$4.8305, $4.8630@$4.8745.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan 5	Par	†5c	*30c	*50c
Jan. 6	Par	Par	*20c	*50c
Jan. 7	Par	Par	*20c	*50c
Jan. 8	Par	†10c	*20c	*50c
Jan. 9	Par	†10c	*5c	*50c
Jan. 10	Par	†5c	*5c	*50c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M.	Berlin. Pf.
Jan. 5	25	27½	20	51
Jan. 6	25	28	20	50½
Jan. 7	25	28½	20	50½
Jan. 8	25	28½	20	51
Jan. 9	25	27	20	51½
Jan. 10	25	26	20	51

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Jan. 5	77 9	76 4½	26 9-16
Jan. 6	77 9	76 4½	26½
Jan. 7	77 9	76 4½	26¾
Jan. 8	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Jan. 9	77 9	76 4½	26½
Jan. 10	77 9	76 4½	26⅝

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Jan. 5	6.70	19.00
Jan. 6	6.45	18.00
Jan. 7	6.45	18.00
Jan. 8	6.55	19.00
Jan. 9	6.75	19.00
Jan. 10	6.70	19.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Jan. 5	71½	85f 75c	75	88	86½
Jan. 6	71 7-16	85f 77½c	75	88½	86½
Jan. 7	71½	86f	75	88½	86½
Jan. 8	71¾	86f 20c	75	88½	86½
Jan. 9	71 11-16	85f 97½c	75	88½	86½
Jan. 10	71¾	85f 70c	75	88½	86½

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£2,692,000
Notes reserved increased	2,709,000
Notes in circulation decreased	565,000
Public deposits decreased	3,071,000
Other deposits decreased	14,543,000
Government securites decreased	100,000
Other securities decreased	20,045,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Bullion	£37,110,409	£33,413,854	£36,047,702
Reserve	26,527,000	23,230,434	25,909,202
Notes res.	25,426,000	22,246,670	25,086,290
Res. to liab.	49⅝%	45%	47%
Circulation	29,042,000	28,633,420	28,588,500
Public dep.	7,185,000	9,813,645	14,889,995
Other dep.	46,543,000	41,788,250	40,242,392
Gov. secur.	13,098,000	13,685,483	15,270,184
Other secur.	32,092,000	32,694,654	31,971,920

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1914	£37,110,409	£26,527,000	£32,092,000
1913	33,413,854	23,230,434	32,694,654
1912	36,047,702	25,909,202	31,971,920
1911	32,899,789	23,451,664	28,186,526
1910	33,703,843	23,288,123	36,211,089
1909	31,172,636	19,991,046	35,197,131
1908	34,771,408	24,273,388	27,763,949
1907	31,654,000	21,418,555	32,842,040
1906	29,797,858	18,815,588	37,015,725
1905	31,914,060	22,418,830	26,510,655
1904	29,996,093	19,531,263	28,313,795

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1914	49⅝	1906	33½
1913	45	1905	44½
1912	47	1904	37½
1911	47½	1903	38⅝
1910	39⅝	1902	41⅝
1909	36⅝	1901	34
1908	48¼	1900	39⅛
1907	40	1899	40⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings decreased	5,056,000
Silver holdings increased	588,000
Notes in circulation decreased	17,150,000
General deposits decreased	72,425,000
Bills discounted decreased	241,850,000
Treasury deposits decreased	85,475,000
Advances increased	13,950,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1914. Francs.	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.
Gold	3,502,640,000	3,188,475,000	3,178,900,000
Silver	639,150,000	660,400,000	801,950,000
Circ'n	6,017,440,000	6,857,171,280	5,477,767,535
Gen.dep.	627,526,000	719,216,840	613,925,693
Bils dis.	1,736,537,000	2,017,335,212	1,387,561,092
Tr. dep.	242,963,000	175,125,650	130,640,936
Adv'ces	784,547,000	752,211,271	711,348,557

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1912 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1911	3,253,725,000	821,725,000	5,519,192,125
1910	3,488,025,000	873,975,000	5,470,001,880
1909	3,517,935,000	883,010,000	5,230,594,675
1908	2,674,334,000	915,534,000	4,983,023,830

Bank of Germany.

		Marks.
Gold on hand	Inc.	34,118,000
Gold and silver	Inc.	63,600,000
Treasury bills	Dec.	4,268,000
Circulation	Dec.	290,381,000
Loans	Dec.	19,886,000
Discounts	Dec.	322,464,000
Deposits	Inc.	10,670,000

The important returns compare with those of one and two years ago, as follows:

	1914. Marks.	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.
Gold and silver	1,479,128,000	1,081,720,000	1,059,220,000
Circulation	2,803,060,000	2,237,420,000	2,009,740,000
Loans and discounts	$1,252,950,000	1,829,240,000	1,635,160,000

The cash holdings in 1911 were 988,600,000 marks; in 1910, 972,460,000; in 1909, 1,032,220,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

Week Ended Jan. 10, 1914.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	228,538	343,189	428,777
Tuesday	473,151	215,249	471,389
Wednesday	346,849	212,172	432,794
Thursday	300,859	299,944	466,243
Friday	285,428	205,832	489,548
Saturday	142,213	187,084	233,341
Total week	1,777,038	1,462,970	2,522,087
Year to date	2,168,956	2,208,450	4,480,104

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	$2,590,000	$2,540,000	$6,218,500
Tuesday	2,925,000	2,574,000	4,903,000
Wednesday	2,979,500	2,746,000	4,529,000
Thursday	2,742,000	3,123,000	4,889,000
Friday	3,083,000	2,428,000	4,281,000
Saturday	1,604,500	1,411,000	1,508,000
Total week	$15,924,000	$14,822,000	$25,778,500
Year to date	19,396,000	20,130,000	47,420,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 10, '14.	Jan. 11, '13.	Inc.
Railroad and mis. stock	1,776,038	1,462,940	313,098
Bank stocks	......	30	*30
Mining stocks	1,000	......	1,000
Railroad and mis. bonds	$15,140,500	$14,126,000	$1,014,500
Govt. bonds	115,500	255,500	*140,000
State bonds	55,000	48,000	7,000
City bonds	613,000	393,000	220,000
Tot. all bonds	$15,924,000	$14,822,500	$1,101,500

*Decrease.

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The increase of business in the RIKER-HEGEMAN stores during the months of October, November and December over the corresponding quarter of 1912 was so large that we are confident that our forecast of a turnover of $20,000,000 in 1914 was well within the realm of conservatism—indeed, we believe that this figure will be generously exceeded. There is no industrial stock available to investors at the present time which presents the same possibilities for safety and enhancement in value as the new

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(References.)

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ALEX. HERMAN & BRO.
Market made at all times
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3rd, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000, in the year 1913, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds; and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,264.22 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated December 29th, 1913.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Notice of Issue and Sale of Warrants

Notice is hereby given of the intention of The Board of Public Instruction for St. Lucie County, Florida, to issue interest-bearing coupon warrants in the aggregate sum of $75,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st of each year. Said warrants will be dated January 1st, 1914, and will be payable fifteen years after date. One of said warrants will be for $5,000.00, 10 for $1,000 each and 120 for $500 each. Said warrants will be issued for the purpose of constructing and equipping a Public High School Building for the County of St. Lucie, located at Fort Pierce, Florida. Said warrants will be issued and sold to the highest bidder for cash at 2 o'clock P. M., on February 3d, 1914. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for $500.00.

For further information, address J. W. Hodge, Secretary Board Public Instruction, Fort Pierce, Florida.

ROSARIES' DUTY FIXED.

Will Continue to be Taxed According to Materials.

Importers of rosaries who have been paying heavy duty are informed through a circular sent out by the Treasury Department to officers of the customs, that the practice in vogue for many years of assessing duty on these articles according to the component of chief value in their construction, will be continued under the present tariff. Since the enactment of the new law, some of the officials have been under the impression that beads of the kind ordinarily used in rosaries fall within the provisions of paragraph 333, which covers curtains and other articles not embroidered or appliqued composed wholly or in chief of beads.

Collector Malone held that under the new law, rosaries should be taxed differently owing to decisions of the Federal courts, and the change in the phraseology in the present law. Mr. Malone invited the department's attention to the decision of the United States Circuit Court in T. D. 29, 777, in which it was held that rosaries were not subject to the provision in paragraph 408, of the Act of 1897, as articles in part of beads, because they were not ejusdem generis with the other articles specified in that paragraph, and that this decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in his reply fails to indorse this interpretation of the law. His letter, which is also for the guidance of all classifying and appraising officers of the customs, concludes:

"Following the principle enunciated in United States vs. Downing (201 U. S. 354) wherein the Supreme Court held that the words in paragraph 97, of the tariff act of 1897, 'if not decorated in any manner,' did not cover articles not susceptible of decoration, the Department is of the opinion that as the rosaries are not commercially susceptible of being embroidered or appliqued, they do not fall within the provisions of paragraph 333 for 'curtains and other articles not embroidered or appliqued.' You are accordingly directed to continue the practice at your port of assessing duty upon rosaries according to the component material of chief value."

$100,000 GIFT TO AMHERST.

Founder of Olds Professorship Withholds His Name.

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 11.—A gift of $100,000 from an anonymous source was announced by Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College to-night. It is to be used for founding the George Daniel Olds Professorship of Economics in honor of the dean of the college who is now abroad on leave of absence.

It is the wish of the giver that the holder of the new chair be provided with all proper equipment for study and teaching, and if additional funds are required for this purpose, he will contribute them.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	$70	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45	$47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	62
Do 6% cu.pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	75	76
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	....	7	10
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	8	10
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	....	30	35
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	....	8	11
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	74	..
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	112¼	114½
Do 1st5s,'47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107⅝	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,302,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	55	65
Do. 6s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	87½	92½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15,13	72	73
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½	99½
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	..	Q	Dec 30,13	20	30
Do pf....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	75	80
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	....	22	24
Do pf....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	72
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	94
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	64
J.C.,H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf....	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	30	35
Do 1st l.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	85
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101⅝	102¼
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	75
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	95	97
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,698,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	..
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	49,634,000	½	Q	Jan 2, 14	41	42
Do pf....	9,700,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	96	97
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,13	88	92
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	85	88
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do ref.5s,'58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	45	55
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	11	14
Do pf....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	13½	16
Do pf....	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	69	73
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	72½	73¼
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	88	93
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30,13	108	108⅝
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do pf....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	67
Roch Ry&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	71	76
Rockld.L.&P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	93
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.&P.5s	4,627,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90½	93
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93¼
SciotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
ScrantonEl5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf.($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	62½	70
Do con5s'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co.con5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,821,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,042,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
aS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	27	..
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,348,150	..	..	....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,050	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$25¼	$25¾
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	13½	15¼
Do pf....	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	64	66
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	13,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79	79½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	90	91
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	25	30
Do pf....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97¼	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	15	16
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,283,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	2¼c	Q	Dec 1, 13	86½	88½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	87½	88½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	79⅝	80
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	....	53	55
West. St. G & E.	3,503,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	35	45
Do pf....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend. c—Including 1% extra.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	535	545
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	195	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	390	420
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	200
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	575	625
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,225,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	167	173
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	135	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 14	389	400
Cit's C. Nat	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 13	335	345
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	160	165
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	285	300
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	166	172
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	305	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	8	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4500	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	870	890
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 14	165	170
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	132	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	380	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	490
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	..
Greenwich	500,000	5½c	S	Jan 1, 14	260	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	270	290
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	485	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	176	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	625
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	320	335
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	305	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	240	255
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11,13	215	220
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	175
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	158	165
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	300	325
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	177	187
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	315
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	175	185
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	82	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	850	..
NY.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,13	158	163
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	350	355
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	425	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	395	420
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	..	120
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	185	200
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	110	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,13	285	295
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	450	500
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	570	610

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 3% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23. d—Incl. 5% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	410	425
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	158
Brooklyn	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 14	455	480
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,13	430	440
Central	3,000,000	20d	Q	Jan 2, 14	990	1005
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1 13	130	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	78	85
Empire	1,500,000	2¼	Q	Dec 31,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	..	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	220
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Dec 31,13	525	535
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	290
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	100	110
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	137
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	550	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	136	140
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	115	122
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	325	350
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	140	150
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	125	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,13	585	595
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 14	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,13	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	355	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1020	1040
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	345	365

b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 10% extra. e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 28, 1913. f—Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	160	167
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	275	285
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	..	190
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	290	310
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	860	875
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	260
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	3	S	Jan 1, 14	100	115
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	250	270
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	310	320
Germ'ia Life	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	180	195
Home Fire	6,000,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	394	398
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y'sMtg.Co	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	175	185
M'nh't'n Life	100,000	†13	S	F. & A.	300	340
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	89	95
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	160	165
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 14	150	160
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	310	325
No.River($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct, 1913	145	155
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	525	600
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15,14	110	120
St'yv'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	190	200
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Aug, 1913	80	90
Westchester	300,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	550	600
W'msb'g City	600,000	6	S	Aug 1, 13	200	240

a—Including 2% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,783,000	10	..	Jul 15, 13	14¼	14¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	805	810
Borne-Scry'r.	200,000	$20	..	Oct 15, 13	320	340
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 15,13	178	181
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 22,13	680	690
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	130	140
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 16,13	228	233
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 15,13	62	65
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	A	Dec 15,13	67	71
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	$10	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Galena-Sig.O.	12,000,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,13	188	191
Gal.-S. O. pf.	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,13	135	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	Nov 15,13	149	151
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Dec 15,13	45	47
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	$10	Q	Oct 15, 13	323	327
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	Q	Jan 2, 14	126	129
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$8b	Q	Dec 20,13	157	159
Pra. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	Q	Feb 28,13	450	453
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$35d	S	Dec 20,13	335	340
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	Dec 1, 13	255	258
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,13	284	287
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$5	Q	Jan 2, 14	162	165
St. Oil (Cal.)	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Dec 15,13	289	291
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	12a	Q	Nov 20,13	452	455
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	10c	Q	Nov 29,13	475	485
St. Oil (Ky.)	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	685	695
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	$15e	S	Dec 20,13	475	490
St. Oil (N. J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Dec 15,13	426	428
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 15,13	187	189
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	$5f	Q	Dec 22,13	380	385
Swan & F'ch.	500,000	$5	..	Mar 31,13	320	330
Un. Tank L.	12,000,000	..	..	....	93	95
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,13	212	215
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	62	65
Wat.-Pierce	400,000	..	..	....	3000	..

a—Including 9% extra dividend. b—Including $0.75 extra. c—Including 5% extra. d—Including $30 extra. e—Including $5 extra. f—Including $2 extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Oct 30, 13	337	340
Do pf....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Oct 30, 13	106	108
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	10	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55	....	..	..	....	92	94
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	103
Cities Serv...	5,499,430	5-12	M	Jan 1, 14	80	81
Do pf....	10,195,360	½	M	Jan 1, 14	69¼	70
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99½
Do deb. mtg. 5s,'30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
E. O. G.1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	127	130
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	7	9
Do 1st 6s,'16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	94½	99½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99¾
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	95	97
N. Union Gas 5s of '27...	3,500,000	..	..	....	98½	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91½	93½
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	35½	36
Do pref....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	82¾	84½
Port. G.&C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Do pf. stock	1,850,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¾	102½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	83¾	84
Do 5s, 1960.	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	107½	108
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	40	43
Do pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	49	51
Am. Chicle..	6,000,000	1	M	Dec 20,13	198	203
Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	95	100
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	35
Do pref....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	76
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	..	142½
Ast.V'n'r Mis. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	....	18	19
Do 6s....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	54
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	97½	99½
Bliss, E W, Co	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	83	86
Do pf....	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	116½	122
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115	116½
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,13	105	107
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅞	7⅛
Do 6s....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	142	148
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	1	..	Feb 1, 14	47	52
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 14	90	96
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½c	Q	Dec 31,13	128	130
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	3	4
Do pf....	1,267,200	3½	A	....	30	45
Childs C....	3,399,755	2½	Q	Dec 10,13	121	128
Do pref....	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 10,13	99½	101½
Cluett-Pea...	18,000,000	..	..	....	64	69
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	100	101½
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Jan 10,14	32½	35½
Do 6s....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	70⅞	73
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	39	40
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	....	106½	107½
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	....	32	35
Do pref....	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	86	89
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	....	14	14½
Do pref....	....	3	..	Aug 1, 13	55	58
Int. Nickel..	38,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	115	116
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	103	105
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	..	70
Do cv.5s,'20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30,13	81	82
L. V. C. Sales	6,060,800	$25	Q	Jan 17,14	180	190
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	4¼	4⅝
Merg. Lino...	12,797,800	6a	Q	Dec 31,13	212¼	212½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Oct 15,13	68	70
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15,13	92	93
Proc. & Gam.	12,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	530	545
Do pref....	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	200
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	185	195
Do 6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	105	107
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	..	Oct 1, 13	25	30
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	94	98
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	93	97
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	3d	Q	Dec 23,13	104½	106½
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	292	295
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	71½
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	105	107
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	73	75
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 10,13	58½	59
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	86	90

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra. c—Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	16	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	65	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	150	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15,13	163	166½
Cen.C'n 6s,'22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	102½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	280	310
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	220	240
N. Y. Rys....	13,210,934	..	..	....	24	28
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	....	150	170
Sec. Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 09	1	3
2d Av.rec.cts.	3,140,000	3	S	A. & O.	98⅞	99⅝
2d Av. Ry,1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 08	20	27
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	105	115

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit.-Am.....	18,116,502	13a	..	Jan 7, 14	23½	24
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,13	285	295
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Dec 20,13	170	185
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	140	155
McA. & For.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	190
P. R.-A. T...	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	Dec 4, 13	227	232
R. J. Rey'ds.	7,525,000	3sc.	Q	Jan 1, 14	243	248
Tob. Prod pf	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	83	84
United C. S..	27,162,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,13	92¾	93¼
Un. C. S. pf..	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,13	108	113

a—Final div. of 7% and ad interim div. of 6%.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper.	5	Mar., 1915	100	100¼	4.80
American Locomotive.	5	Oct., 1914	98¼	99½	5.35
Austrian Government.	4½	Jly., '14-15	98½	99⅜	5.00
Balt. & Ohio..........	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	4.25
Boston & Maine......	5	Feb. 8, '14	98	99⅝	7.00
Boston & Maine......	6	June 2, 14	95	98	12.00
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	96¾	97	5.75
Chesapeake & Ohio...	4½	June, 1914	99½	99¾	5.10
Chicago & West. Ind..	5	Sept., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.45
Chicago Elevated.....	5	July, 1914	94	95½	13.00
Consol. Gas..........	6	Feb 23, '14	100	100¼	4.75
Erie R. R.............	6	Apr. 8, '14	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Erie R. R.............	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.80
Erie R. R.............	5	Apr., 1915	98⅞	99½	5.50
General Motor........	6	Oct., 1915	98⅞	99½	6.20
General Rubber.......	4½	July, 1915	97¾	98¼	5.80
Illinois Central.......	4½	July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.25
Int. & Great Northern	5	Aug., 1914	93	94½	14.00
Int. Harvester........	5	Feb 15, '15	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Lackawanna Steel....	5	Mar., 1915	94	95	10.00
Lake Shore...........	4½	Mar 15,'14	99⅞	100¼	3.50
Michigan Central......	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
Minn. & St. Louis.....	6	Feb., 1914	94	97	43.00
Mo., Kan. & Texas....	5	May, 1915	94½	96	8.00
Missouri Pacific Ry...	5	June, 1914	95½	96	17.00
Mont. T. & P..........	6	Apr., 1915	98¼	100	6.00
N. Y. Central & Hud..	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Apr 21, '14	100	100¼	4.30
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Sep 15, '14	100	100¼	4.60
N. Y. Central & Hud..	4½	May, 1915	99⅜	99⅝	4.80
New York, N. H. & H.	6	May 18,'14	98¾	99⅜	7.10
New York State.......	5	Feb 1, 14	100	100⅛	4.00
Northern Pacific......	6	July 9, '14	100⅝	101	4.00
Seaboard Air Line....	5	Mar., 1916	98	98½	5.87
Southern Pacific......	5	Jun 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Southern Railway....	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Sulzberger & S........	6	June, 1916	97½	98¼	6.65
U. S. S. R. M.........	5	Aug., 1914	98½	99½	6.25
Union Typewriter.....	5	June, 1916	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit..........	6	May, 1917	101	101½	5.50
Utah Co...............	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.35
Westinghouse E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	5.40
Western Maryland....	5	July, 1915	95	96	6.50

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Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of The Wall Street Journal, will begin a series of articles **Monday, January 12th,** in their Wall Street Financial Bulletins (reprinted in The Wall Street Journal, evening and morning editions) setting forth the statistics of the present and the past, and the estimates of the future, concerning the growth of New York City and its transportation systems, —surface, elevated and subways.

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The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3 P. M. on February 3rd, 1914, for the sale to it of $150,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By C. E. HAYDOCK, Assistant Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 2, 1914.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED JANUARY 10

Range for Year 1913 High	Range for Year 1913 Low	Range for Year 1914 High	Date	Range for Year 1914 Low	Date	Last Dividend Paid	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed	COMPANY	Week Ended Jan. 10 First	High	Low	Last	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago	Week's Net Change	Sales, W'k Ended Jan. 10
150	110					Dec. 1, 1913	3	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.				110	145		
24⅝	18	21½	Jan. 8	20¾	Jan. 9				7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	21	21½	20¾	21			1,300
9	7⅝	9½	Jan. 9	8⅜	Jan. 6				19,475,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	9¼	9½	8⅝	9½		+ ¾	870
48	40	43½	Jan. 8	43⅛	Jan. 8				13,817,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½		+ ½	350
80¼	61⅝	73⅝	Jan. 2	70⅞	Jan. 9	Nov. 24, 1913	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	72⅝	73½	70⅞	72	85¼	− ¼	113,450
57	41¼	53½	Jan. 2	47¾	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	1	Q	18,330,900	American Agrl. Chemical Co.	48	53½	48	51¾	56	+ 3¾	2,050
99	90	92	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 8	Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agrl. Chemical Co. pf.	91¾	92	91	92	99	+ 1½	600
50⅛	19¾	25	Jan. 6	22½	Jan. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1¼		15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22½	25	22½	24½	38	+ 1⅞	8,050
86	65	69	Jan. 6	69	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	85	− 4	210
96¼	89½	90¼	Jan. 7	90	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	Q	4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	90¼	90¼	90	90	95½		200
136⅝	127¾	130	Jan. 9	130	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	130	130	130	130	135½	+ 2	100
46⅞	21	32	Jan. 8	28¾	Jan. 3				41,233,300	American Can Co.	29⅝	32	29⅝	31⅛	30	+ 1⅜	39,600
129½	80½	91½	Jan. 8	89	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	90	91½	90	91½	116¾	+ 2½	2,300
56⅝	36½	45	Jan. 2	44⅛	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	44⅛	45	44⅛	45	55½		1,760
117	108	*113	Jan. 3	..	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.				114⅛	116½		
48¾	33¼	36	Jan. 5	36	Jan. 5				16,264,700	American Cities	36	36	36	36	48⅝		200
78½	60¼	60¼	Jan. 6	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,553,500	American Cities pf.	60	60¼	60	60¼	78½	− ¾	400
75	75					Sep. 1, 1913	3	SA	1,500,000	American Coal				75			
87	80	*84	Jan. 7	*82	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	10,639,300	American Coal Products	82	84	82	84			30
109¼	105					Oct. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.				105			
57⅝	33½	39¼	Jan. 9	37½	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2½		20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	38	39¼	37½	38¾	56½	+ 1¼	3,900
98	92½					Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	10,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.				97	96¾		
166	95	100½	Jan. 2	100	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	100	100	100	100	164	− ¼	200
5⅛	3½								11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.				4	5⅛		
28¼	15⅝					Aug. 15, 1905	1		12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.				22	28		
27⅞	17	25½	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¾		19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	24	25½	24	24	22½		5,600
12⅞	6⅞	10½	Jan. 8	10	Jan. 8				16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10	10½	10	10	10⅜	− ⅜	300
33⅜	20	29½	Jan. 8	29¼	Jan. 8	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾		16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29½		+ ½	100
44⅞	27	33¾	Jan. 6	31⅝	Jan. 2	Aug. 26, 1908	1½		25,000,000	American Locomotive	31¾	33¾	31¾	32¾	42½	+ ⅜	2,800
106⅝	94	97	Jan. 2	96	Jan. 6	Oct. 21, 1913	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	96	96½	96	96	106	− 1	400
18	5¼								5,739,200	American Malt Corporation				6⅛			
61⅛	41⅞	42½	Jan. 6	42	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	8,838,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	59½	+ ½	120
74⅝	58⅛	64¼	Jan. 7	63⅛	Jan. 3	Dec. 15, 1913	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	63¼	64¼	63¼	64	72½	+ ⅜	2,000
107	97	99½	Jan. 6	98¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	99½	99½	99	99	106⅝	+ ¼	300
86	79½					Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B				81½	86		
193	150	168	Jan. 9	160	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	†5½	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	160½	168	160½	166½	191	+ 4¼	2,640
105	100	100	Jan. 2	99⅞	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	3,940,400	American Snuff Co. pf., new	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	104	− ⅛	182
40½	25	29¼	Jan. 9	28	Jan. 6	Dec. 31, 1913	½	Q	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	28	29¼	28	29¼	35	+ 2	450
118	99¾	109½	Jan. 2	102⅞	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	107⅝	107⅝	102⅞	104	116⅝	− 3⅛	2,385
116⅝	110⅛	113⅞	Jan. 7	113⅞	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	116	− ⅛	278
66⅛	59					Dec. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.				60	67¾		
140	110	120¼	Jan. 6	117⅛	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	2	Q	344,613,200	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	119	120¼	118⅛	119¼	139¼	+ ½	8,500
294⅝	200	249½	Jan. 9	245	Jan. 7	Dec. 1, 1913	5	Q	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	245¾	249½	245	246	291	+ ⅛	2,450
106	98					Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	1,298,700	American Tobacco Co. pf.				99¾			
106⅛	96	102¾	Jan. 5	101¾	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	51,700,800	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	102¾	102¾	101¾	102½	105⅝	+ ⅛	1,170
99	95					July 1, 1913	1½		10,000,000	American Water Works pf.				95	98		
23½	15								20,000,000	American Woolen Co.				15⅛	18¾		
82	74	76½	Jan. 6	76	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	76½	76½	76⅛	76½	80¼	+ ½	300
32¼	11⅞	14¼	Jan. 6	13¾	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1913	1		12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	14¼	14¼	13¾	13¾	31⅜	− 1	300
41½	30⅞	34⅜	Jan. 2	33¾	Jan. 9	Oct. 15, 1913	75c	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	34	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	− ⅛	5,030
120	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	29⅞	Jan. 8	Oct. 1, 1913	1		9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	119	+ 5⅞	100
95	95					Oct. 15, 1913	1½		4,488,900	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.				95			
43⅛	42¼					Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.				43⅛			
106⅝	90¼	94⅜	Jan. 8	93¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	194,531,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	106	+ 1¼	6,450
102⅛	96	98½	Jan. 6	97¾	Jan. 5	Aug. 1, 1913	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	97¾	98½	97¾	98½	101¼	+ 1¼	730
133⅝	112	117	Jan. 7	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,557,100	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	132¾	+ ⅞	833
53¼	36½	39	Jan. 6	38¼	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	39	39	38½	39	52¾	− ½	300
105½	100½	104	Jan. 3	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	104	− 1¼	900
106⅝	90⅞	92⅞	Jan. 2	88⅛	Jan. 7	Sep. 2, 1913	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92½	88⅛	90⅝	105⅝	− 1½	63,335
88	77¼	80⅛	Jan. 3	77⅜	Jan. 6	Sep. 2, 1913	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80	77¾	79⅞	88	− ⅞	2,090
1⅝	1	1	Jan. 7	1	Jan. 7	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c		8,931,980	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1		− ¼	100
41½	25	31¼	Jan. 8	29½	Jan. 2				14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	29½	31½	29½	30½	39¾	+ 1	3,200
74	62¼	68¾	Jan. 7	68	Jan. 10	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	68⅝	68¾	68	68¼	70	+ ¼	800
92⅝	83¾	88⅞	Jan. 7	87½	Jan. 3	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	57,131,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	91	+ ¾	7,020
137⅞	120	122	Jan. 8	121	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	‡2½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	121	122	121	121¾			3,070
8⅝	6⅛								7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.				8	8		
116	100½					Aug. 15, 1913	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.				108			
116¼	116¼					Aug. 15, 1913	3	SA	6,000,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.				116¼			
31	25					Dec. 1, 1913	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.				25¾	29¼		
56¼	16	25¾	Jan. 7	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼		14,875,200	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	19½	25¾	19½	23¼	52¾	+ 4⅞	17,750
86	45	61½	Jan. 7	50⅝	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	12,451,900	California Petroleum pf.	60	61½	56	58½	84½	+ 7⅞	3,810
63	58½					Aug. 1, 1913	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern				60			
266⅝	204	210	Jan. 6	206½	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1913	2½	Q	251,765,200	Canadian Pacific	208½	210	206½	208½	264⅛	− ⅜	47,400
103⅝	90¼	93⅞	Jan. 9	91	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,439,500	Case (J. I.) Treshing Machine pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	100¼	+ 2⅞	125
87	85¾					Oct. 15, 1913	1	Q	5,125,000	Central Coal & Coke Co.				85¾			
30¼	17	28⅝	Jan. 9	27	Jan. 3				39,587,300	Central Leather Co.	27	28⅝	27	28	28⅝	+ 1	12,500
97¼	88	95¼	Jan. 3	94⅞	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	35,277,800	Central Leather Co. pf.	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	95¼	95		300
362	275					Nov. 1, 1913	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey				285			
110	100	*104	Jan. 6	*103	Jan. 6	Jan. 9, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	103	104	103	104			20
80	57¼	61½	Jan. 8	59¼	Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 1913	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	61½	59¼	60⅝	78¼	+ 1⅛	4,200
18	7½	11½	Jan. 6	11⅝	Jan. 6	Feb. 15, 1910	2		19,537,800	Chicago & Alton	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½		− ¼	200
25⅝	17¼					Jan. 16, 1911	2		19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.				20⅛			
17⅞	10⅛	12	Jan. 5	11¾	Jan. 3				45,155,900	Chicago Great Western	12	12	12	12	16½	+ ¼	700
35	23	28¼	Jan. 10	27¼	Jan. 7				42,680,300	Chicago Great Western pf.	28	28¼	27½	28¼	31⅝	+ ¼	1,070
116¼	96⅛	101⅝	Jan. 6	99⅛	Jan. 3	Sep. 2, 1913	2½	SA	116,348,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	101⅝	100	100½	115½	+ ¾	13,575
145	131½	139⅛	Jan. 9	139⅛	Jan. 9	Sep. 2, 1913	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	139⅛	139½	139⅛	139½	141½	− ½	250
138	123	129⅛	Jan. 2	128	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	128¼	129	128	128½	137⅞	− ⅛	2,100
188	171⅛	170	Jan. 5	170	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	170	170	170	170	189	− 1⅛	150
65	65					Dec. 31, 1913	1¼	Q	74,877,200	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific				65			
125	119¼					Aug. 20, 1913	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.				120			
150½	130½					Aug. 20, 1913	3½	SA	11,256,800	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.				131			
47⅝	30⅞	39¼	Jan. 2	37½	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	75c	Q	4,302,700	Chino Copper	38⅞	39⅜	37½	38	42⅛	− ½	9,200
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	40	Jan. 2	Sep. 1, 1910	2		47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	40	40			200
94⅝	60	63	Jan. 8	61⅛	Jan. 2	July 21, 1913	1¼		10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	95	+ 1½	150
41½	24½	31	Jan. 8	28½	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾		34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	31	28⅞	30½	35	+ 2	5,300
155	150					Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.				155			
33	23⅝	26½	Jan. 2	26½	Jan. 2	Dec. 31, 1912	1	A	31,000,000	Colorado Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½	33		100
69	60					Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado Southern 1st pf.				60			
65⅛	55					Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado Southern 2d pf.				60			
102½	102½					Oct. 31, 1913	1½	Q	16,247,000	Consolidation Coal Co.				102¼			
142⅝	125¼	131	Jan. 8	129¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	99,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	129⅝	131	129⅝	130½	140¼	+ 1	1,835
17⅛	7⅝	10	Jan. 5	9¼	Jan. 9				49,777,800	Corn Products Refining Co.	10	10	9¼	9¼	13⅝	− ⅜	1,450
79¼	61½					Oct. 16, 1913	1¼	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.				64	76⅝		
77	74					Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.				74			
90	90					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	7,893,800	Cuban-American Sugar pf.				90			
100½	91½	95	Jan. 10	91¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	94	95	94	95	99⅞	+ 3	200
167	147½	151½	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	Dec. 20, 1913	2¼	Q	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	151½	167	+ ½	100
445	380	390	Jan. 7	388	Jan. 6	Dec. 22, 1913	10	Ex	30,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	388	390	388	390	444	+ 8	481
23½	13⅝								38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande				17	21⅞		
41	23	27¼	Jan. 6	26	Jan. 7	Jan. 15, 1911	2½		49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	27¼	27¼	26	26	39⅞	− ⅞	575
90	90					Jan. 2, 1914	2½	SA	950,000	Detroit & Mackinac pf.				90			
80⅝	67½					Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United				70⅝			
21¼	9¾	18¼	Jan. 2	17	Jan. 9	Oct. 31, 1912	½		30,815,300	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	18⅛	18⅛	17	17⅞	19⅝	− ⅜	1,100
8½	4								12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic				4			
16¼	10	9¾	Jan. 9	9½	Jan. 9				10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	15½	− ½	200
93	93					Oct. 25, 1913	1¼	Q	16,068,800	Du Pont Powder pf.				98			
32½	20¼	29¼	Jan. 8	27¼	Jan. 3				112,378,900	ERIE	27¼	29¼	27¼	28⅞	31⅜	+ 1⅜	19,825
49½	33½	44⅝	Jan. 9	42¾	Jan. 3	Feb. 20, 1907	2		47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	44	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	49½	+ ⅞	2,000
41	28¼	37½	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2		16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	37½	37½	36½	36½	40	+ 1⅝	900
18	11					Jan. 15, 1909	1½		6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.				11			
44	33	*35½	Jan. 8	*35½	Jan. 8	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½			10
185¼	175					Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	10,340,000	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.				181			
109⅞	105	108	Jan. 9	108	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	13,748,000	General Chemical Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	109⅞	+ 1	105
187	129⅜	141	Jan. 5	140	Jan. 3	Oct. 15, 1913	2	Q	101,373,800	General Electric Co.	141	141	140¼	141	184	+ 1	842
40	25	43½	Jan. 10	37⅜	Jan. 2				14,014,400	General Motors	37¾	43½	37¾	43½	34⅛	+ 6	4,150
81⅝	70	83	Jan. 10	77¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	SA	14,063,900	General Motors pf.	77¼	83	77¼	82½	78½	+ 5¼	1,850
68	15⅛	24	Jan. 3	21⅜	Jan. 8	Feb. 15, 1913	1		60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	23½	23½	21⅝	22	66½	− 1¼	4,890
105¼	73⅜	83	Jan. 9	79⅞	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	81½	83	81½	81½		+ 1⅝	1,240
132⅝	115½	127⅞	Jan. 7	125½	Jan. 3	Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	209,997,700	Great Northern pf.	125¾	127⅞	125¾	126	129⅞	+ 2¼	5,275
128	116½									Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rcts., 80% pd.				128			
41½	25½	35½	Jan. 10	33¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	50c		1,500,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	33⅝	35½	33¼	35¼	40¼	+ 2	8,100
52⅝	40⅜	44½	Jan. 6	44⅜	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	§$1.25	Q	20,370,700	Guggenheim Exploration	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	50¼	+ ⅛	220
87	80					Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.				80	86⅜		
96	90					Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.				90	96		
180	150					Jan. 2, 1914	‖4½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.				150	180		
113	109					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	3,940,400	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.				111			
125	125					Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley				125			
120	100⅝	*117	Jan. 3	*114	Jan. 8	Dec. 24, 1913	¶$1.65	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	114	114	114	114	115		6
128⅞	102¾	109	Jan. 6	107	Jan. 7	Sep. 2, 1913	2½	SA	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	109	109	107	107⅞	128	− ¼	700
19½	13⅞	15½	Jan. 6	15⅛	Jan. 2				14,459,160	Inspiration Consloaed Copper	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	17		1,600
19⅝	12⅝	15⅝	Jan. 7	14⅞	Jan. 3				60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	18⅛	+ ⅜	5,300
65⅝	45	61½	Jan. 8	59¾	Jan. 3				16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	60⅛	61½	60⅛	61⅛	62¾	+ 1⅛	7,400
58	58								28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. t. c. ext.				58			
39	5	4	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 8				7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.	4	4	4	4	39	− 2½	100
90	26					Jan. 15, 1913	3½		12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.				26	88½		
111½	96	108¾	Jan. 8	100⅞	Jan. 3	Oct. 15, 1913	1¼	Q	39,983,000	International Harvester, N. J.	100⅞	108¾	100⅞	105½	110⅛	+ 4⅝	8,875
116	111	115	Jan. 7	113½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	30,003,600	International Harvester, N. J., pf.	114	115	114	115		+ 1½	200
110¼	95½	108½	Jan. 8	100⅞	Jan. 3	Oct. 15, 1913	1¼	Q	39,982,600	International Harvester Corp.	100⅞	108½	100⅞	105½		+ 4⅝	3,900
114⅝	111	115	Jan. 3	114⅞	Jan. 6	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	30,000,800	International Harv. Corp. pf.	115	115	114⅞	114⅞		− ⅛	260
12⅝	6¼	8½	Jan. 8	8⅜	Jan. 5				17,442,900	International Paper Co.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	11¼	+ ½	300
48½	32½	38½	Jan. 2	38½	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	½	Q	22,539,700	International Paper Co. pf.				38½	47		
18½	4½	6⅛	Jan. 9	6⅛	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1905	½		17,762,500	International Steam Pump Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	18	+ ⅛	150
70	15⅞	19	Jan. 2	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	1½		11,350,000	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	69		5
10⅛	7½								3,565,500	Iowa Central				7½			
23	13					May 1, 1909	1½		2,435,400	Iowa Central pf.				14½			
78	53½					Jan. 1, 1914	1	Q	13,510,000	KANSAS CITY, FT. S. & M. pf.				61½	77¼		
28⅝	21⅞	25	Jan. 7	24⅜	Jan. 5				30,000,000	Kansas City Southern	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅜	26	+ ¼	1,120
61½	56	*56¾	Jan. 2	*56¾	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	1	Q	21,000,000	Kansas City Southern pf.				56¾	61½		
94	77					Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	6,000,000	Kayser, (Julius) & Co.				77			
110	106½					Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	2,750,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.				106½	110		
7¼	5⅞								2,600,400	Keokuk & Des Moines				7	5⅞		
45	45					Apr. 1, 1913	3½	A	1,524,600	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.				45			
83	58	82	Jan. 8	81	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	2		4,974,300	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	81	82	81	82	79½	+ 1⅛	210
102	97	*99	Jan. 8	*99	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	1,827,100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	100½		15
49⅞	29⅞					Jan. 31, 1913	1		34,978,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.				30	47		
104½	90¾	95½	Jan. 3	95	Jan. 2	Dec. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	10,700,000	Laclede Gas Co.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	104½		80
11½	7								11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western				7			
35	16					Jan. 15, 1908	1		11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western pf.				16¼	35		
*500	*470					July 29, 1913	6	SA	49,466,500	Lake Shore				485			
168⅞	141¼	150½	Jan. 6	148	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	5	SA	60,501,700	Lehigh Valley	149¾	150½	149¼	149⅞	165½	+ 1⅛	5,550
235	195	226½	Jan. 9	219¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 1, 1913	3	Q	21,496,400	Liggett & Myers	219⅞	226½	219¾	224	214¾	+ 7	1,400
116½	106½	111⅝	Jan. 9	111⅝	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	15,158,200	Liggett & Myers pf.	111½	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	115	+ ¼	650
43½	30					Nov., 1896	1		12,000,000	Long Island				31½	43⅛		
39⅞	21	33	Jan. 7	32	Jan. 6			Q	8,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	32	33	32	33	39	+ 1	200
105	89	*104½	Jan. 9	*104½	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	105		10
95	84	89	Jan. 2	89	Jan. 2	Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	2,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.				89	95		
200	150	170	Jan. 9	167½	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	15,155,600	Lorillard (P.) Co.	168	170	167½	169		+ 7	530
116½	103	110¼	Jan. 2	110	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	11,149,900	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	116	− ¼	250
142¼	126¼	135⅞	Jan. 10	133⅜	Jan. 3	Aug. 9, 1913	3½	SA	72,000,000	Louisville & Nashville	135	135⅞	134⅞	135⅞	141⅞	+ 2¼	700
87	75⅝					Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	41,380,400	MACKAY COMPANIES				77⅝	85		
69	62	65½	Jan. 2	65⅛	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1	Q	50,000,000	Mackay Companies pf.	65½	65½	65½	65⅛	68		10
132⅝	127	128¾	Jan. 5	128	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	56,726,300	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	128¾	128¾	128	128	130	− ¼	225
76⅞	65					Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	15,000,000	May Department Stores				65⅛	75⅝		
105½	97½					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	8,250,000	May Department Stores pf.				100			
4⅝	2⅞	3½	Jan. 8	3	Jan. 6				44,039,700	Mercantile Marine	3⅛	3½	3	3¼	4⅝	− ¼	600
19⅝	12½	14	Jan. 2	14	Jan. 2				43,007,700	Mercantile Marine pf.				14	19½		
78⅛	41⅝	51¾	Jan. 8	46½	Jan. 2	Aug. 30, 1913	1½		32,938,800	Mexican Pertoleum	47	51¾	47	50¼	71	+ 3¾	8,800
99⅝	69	79⅛	Jan. 2	79⅛	Jan. 2	Oct. 20, 1913	2	Q	9,482,400	Mexican Petroleum pf.				79⅛			
*170	*170					July 29, 1913	3	SA	18,738,000	Michigan Central				*170			
26½	20⅝	22½	Jan. 6	21¾	Jan. 3	Nov. 15, 1913	50c	Q	3,733,795	Miami Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅝	24¾	+ ⅝	3,610
23½	12	13	Jan. 7	12½	Jan. 6	July 15, 1904	2½		11,397,300	Minneapolis & St. Louis	12½	13	12½	13	22½		225
47	30	33½	Jan. 6	33½	Jan. 6	Jan. 15, 1910	2½		5,671,700	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	45	+ ½	100
142¼	115¼	127	Jan. 5	125½	Jan. 3	Oct. 15, 1913	3½	SA	25,206,800	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	126	127	125½	125⅝	141⅝	+ ⅛	1,200
145	131					Oct. 15, 1913	3½	SA	12,603,400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.				139⅞			
83½	81½					Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	11,169,000	Mt., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line.				81½			
29⅞	18⅝	20¼	Jan. 10	19	Jan. 3				63,300,300	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19	20¼	19	20⅛	28¼	+ 1⅛	1,200
64⅛	52	53	Jan. 2	53	Jan. 2	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	13,000,000	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.				53	62⅝		
43⅝	21¼	26⅝	Jan. 9	23⅞	Jan. 7	Jan. 30, 1908	1½		83,112,500	Missouri Pacific	24¾	26⅝	23⅞	25⅞	42¼	+ 1⅞	16,240
*100	*100					Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	7,500,000	Moline Plow 1st pf.				*100			
*163	*161	*162	Jan. 2	*162	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	15,000,000	Morris & Essex				*163			
170	132½	141	Jan. 10	141	Jan. 10	Aug. 1, 1913	3½	SA	15,994,200	NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS.	141	141	141	141		+ 6	160
130	104	123½	Jan. 9	122	Jan. 6	Oct. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	29,236,000	National Biscuit Co.	122	123½	122	123½		+ 1¼	400
124⅞	116	119½	Jan. 2	119½	Jan. 2	Nov. 29, 1913	1¾	Q	24,804,500	National Biscuit Co. pf.				119½	124⅞		
19¼	9	10⅛	Jan. 7	9⅞	Jan. 8	July 15, 1905	1½		15,591,500	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	18	− 1⅜	3,800
92½	74¼	*78	Jan. 8	*78	Jan. 8	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	Q	8,546,600	National Enamel. & Stamp. Co. pf	78	78	78	78			30
56¼	43	45	Jan. 9	44	Jan. 3	Dec. 31, 1913	¾	Q	20,655,400	National Lead Co.	45	45	45	45	56	+ 1	200
107⅛	102					Dec. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	24,367,600	National Lead Co. pf.				104	107½		
59	31					Feb. 10, 1913	2		28,831,000	National Rys. of Mexico 1st pf.				31			
27½	8¾	10¾	Jan. 7	10	Jan. 2				124,551,900	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	10	10¾	10	10¾	27½	+ ¾	700
20	13	15	Jan. 2	14⅝	Jan. 7	Dec. 31, 1913	§87½c	Q	9,997,285	Nevada Con. Copper Co.	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	18⅞		5,400
82½	56	61	Jan. 7	61	Jan. 7	Dec. 22, 1913	1½	Q	16,000,000	New York Air Brake	61	61	61	61	81	+ 3	100
109⅝	90⅝	92¾	Jan. 2	89⅛	Jan. 10	Oct. 15, 1913	1¼	Q	224,806,800	New York Central	91⅛	92¾	89⅛	89⅛	108	− 1⅝	31,000
63⅞	47	45	Jan. 2	37½	Jan. 6	Mar. 1, 1913	4	A	14,000,000	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	40	40	37½	37½	58	− 2½	600
*102	*102					Sep. 2, 1913	2½	SA	5,000,000	New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf				*102			
10	8								7,000,000	New York Dock Co.				8			
25	25					Oct. 15, 1911	1		10,000,000	New York Dock Co. pf.				25			
385	365					Jan. 1, 1914	5	SA	8,638,650	New York & Harlem				*365			
129⅝	65⅝	78	Jan. 2	73	Jan. 10	Sep. 30, 1913	1½	Q	180,013,200	New York, New Haven & H.	77	77⅝	73	75	129	− 1⅜	23,860
33⅝	25⅛	26⅜	Jan. 6	26	Jan. 7	Aug. 4, 1913	2	A	58,113,900	New York, Ontario & Western	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	33¼	− 1	400
87½	86½					Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	19,997,700	New York State Railways				86½	87⅝		
47⅞	33	39⅜	Jan. 2	39⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	½	Q	16,000,000	Norfolk Southern				39⅜			
113⅝	98	103⅛	Jan. 6	99⅝	Jan. 9	Dec. 19, 1913	1½	Q	103,683,400	Norfolk & Western	103⅛	103⅛	99⅝	100⅝	113½	− 1⅞	18,100
87	80¼	85	Jan. 7	85	Jan. 7	Nov. 19, 1913	1	Q	23,000,000	Norfolk & Western pf.	85	85	85	85			200
81½	60	68	Jan. 7	65	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	29,779,700	North American	66	68	66	68	81¼	+ 3	600
122⅝	101⅜	111⅞	Jan. 8	109	Jan. 2	Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	247,998,400	Northern Pacific	109½	111⅞	109¼	109⅝	120⅞	+ 2⅛	13,085
75⅝	54					Dec. 15, 1913	1¼	Q	9,000,000	Northern Ohio Tr. & L.				54			
3⅛	2					Dec. 30, 1902	30c		15,000,000	ONTARIO MINING CO.				2½	2⅝		
107⅞	106					Dec. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	2,000,000	PABST BREWING pf.				107⅞			
85	80					Nov. 1, 1913	1½	Q	7,000,000	Pacific Coast				81			
31¼	16	24⅞	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 8	Dec. 1, [illegible]	1		20,000,000	Pacific Mail	24½	24⅞	24	24⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	22	28	Jan. 6	26½	Jan. 9				18,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	28	28	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	82					Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q	32,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.				[illegible]			

Range for Year 1913 High	Range for Year 1913 Low	Range for Year 1914 High	Date	Range for Year 1914 Low	Date	Last Dividend Paid	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed	COMPANY	Week Ended Jan. 10 First	High	Low	Last	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago	Week's Net Change	Sales, W'k Ended Jan. 10
123⅜	106	110½	Jan. 10	108⅝	Jan. 3	Nov. 29, 1913	1½	Q	499,153,300	Pennsylvania Railroad	109½	110½	109	110⅛	123¼	+ 1	14,420
129⅝	104	125	Jan. 5	120⅞	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	2	Q	35,000,000	People's Gas, Chicago	121½	125	121½	123⅞	115⅝	+ 3	4,500
12	6								10,000,000	Peoria & Eastern				6¼			
29	15								6,680,900	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.				25			
98½	85					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	2,070,700	Pettibone-Mulliken Co. 1st pf.				85			
195¾	195½					Dec. 30, 1913	†5	Q	45,000,000	Phelps, Dodge & Co.				195½			
99⅞	85					Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	39,043,000	Philadelphia Co.				87½			
104	77⅛	83	Jan. 6	83	Jan. 6	Oct. 25, 1913	1¼	Q	37,173,800	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	83	83	83	83	104		100
100	100					Oct. 25, 1913	1¼	Q	27,478,400	Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L. pf.				100			
24⅝	14½	19¼	Jan. 7	17⅞	Jan. 3				31,929,500	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	18	19¼	18	18½	23¾	+ ⅝	1,000
95	73	88¼	Jan. 7	86	Jan. 10	Oct. 25, 1913	1¼	Q	27,071,800	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	86¾	88¼	86	86	93⅞	− ⅝	2,350
157	157					Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	19,714,285	Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago				157			100
100	90	88	Jan. 6	88	Jan. 6	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	10,500,000	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	100	− 2	100
36	18½	28½	Jan. 10	26¾	Jan. 5	Aug. 24, 1904	1		12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co.	26¾	28½	26¾	28½	35¼	+ 1¾	3,549
101⅛	88½	96⅝	Jan. 6	96⅝	Jan. 6	Nov. 19, 1913	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	101⅛	+ 2⅝	175
118	105					Dec. 30, 1913	1½	Q	25,000,000	Public Service Corp., N. J.				109⅝			
165	149	151½	Jan. 6	151½	Jan. 6	Nov. 15, 1913	2	Q	120,000,000	Pullman Co.	151½	151½	151½	151½	165	− 1	125
4⅝	1								$5,708,700	QUICKSILVER				1½	4		
8	2					May 8, 1901	½		4,291,300	Quicksilver pf.				2⅞			
35	22¼	25⅝	Jan. 10	25¼	Jan. 7	May 20, 1913	2		13,500,000	RY. STEEL SPRING CO.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	34	+ ⅝	900
100	90¼	*95¼	Jan. 8	*95	Jan. 8	Dec. 20, 1913	1¾	Q	13,500,000	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95	100		55
*81	*78					Jan. 1, 1914	2	SA	8,000,000	Railroad Sec., I. C. stock cfs.				*78	81		
22	15	18⅝	Jan. 2	17⅞	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	37½c	Q	14,505,530	Ray Consolidated Copper	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	19⅞	− ⅛	4,825
171⅜	151⅜	170⅝	Jan. 8	166½	Jan. 3	Nov. 13, 1913	2	Q	70,000,000	Reading	167⅝	170⅝	166½	169⅝	167	+ 2⅝	340,100
92½	82½	88	Jan. 2	87½	Jan. 8	Dec. 11, 1913	1	Q	28,000,000	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½		− ½	100
95	84	91¼	Jan. 8	91	Jan. 9	Jan. 8, 1914	1	Q	42,000,000	Reading 2d pf.	91⅛	91¼	91	91	93	− ½	400
28⅝	17	20½	Jan. 2	19¾	Jan. 5				27,352,000	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	20	20¼	19¾	20	25½		1,875
92¼	72	81	Jan. 7	80	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	80¼	81	80¼	81	85½	+ ¾	300
24¾	11⅝	13¾	Jan. 6	12⅝	Jan. 3				90,888,200	Rock Island Co.	13½	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	23⅞	− ⅛	2,750
44⅝	17½	21	Jan. 2	19¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 1, 1905	1		49,947,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	20½	20⅝	19¾	20½	44½		2,500
92¼	14	17⅝	Jan. 8	14⅝	Jan. 9	Mar. 3, 1913	1½		10,908,300	Rumely (M.) Co.	15	17⅝	14⅝	15	91	− 1¼	8,600
99¾	33	40	Jan. 8	36	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1913	1¾		9,750,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	36	40	36	36½	99		2,135
*48	*45					July 15, 1902	2½		5,500,000	ST. JOSEPH & G. I. 1st pf.				*45			
19⅝	2¾	4¼	Jan. 8	4¼	Jan. 8				29,000,000	St. Louis & S. F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	19⅝	+ ¼	100
59	13	16	Jan. 8	16	Jan. 8	May 1, 1913	1		5,000,000	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	16	16	16	16			300
29	5½	7½	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 8	Dec. 1, 1905	1		16,000,000	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	29	+ ⅛	200
54¼	30					Jan. 1, 1913	2		13,761,000	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. n.st.cfs.				30	53¼		
96½	96½					Apr. 1, 1913	1½		8,402,500	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. s. c.				96½			
35½	20	21	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 2				16,356,200	St. Louis Southwestern	21	21	21	21			397
75	56¼	58	Jan. 9	57	Jan. 8	Oct. 15, 1913	1	Q	19,893,700	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	57⅞	58	57	58	74	+ 1¼	1,150
20⅝	14½	18¾	Jan. 10	16⅝	Jan. 2				33,291,200	Seaboard Air Line	17	18¾	17	18¾	19½	+ 1⅜	2,560
49⅝	38	48¼	Jan. 9	45⅝	Jan. 2	Nov. 15, 1913	1		22,543,000	Seaboard Air Line pf.	46	48½	46	48½	46¾	+ 2⅜	5,143
213⅝	154¾	185½	Jan. 6	183	Jan. 3	Nov. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	40,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	183	185½	183	185	207	+ 2	1,100
124¼	116					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.				122			
45⅛	23	27	Jan. 3	27	Jan. 3	Sep. 1, 1910	1¼		10,000,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	29	29	29	29			50
93¼	88					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	6,700,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co. pf.				89			
70	70					Jan. 2, 1914	1	Q	3,371,000	South Porto Rico Sugar				70	70		
*108	*102					Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	3,708,500	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.				*102			
110	83	92¼	Jan. 9	88¾	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	272,672,400	Southern Pacific	88¾	92¼	88¾	91⅞	106¾	+ 3⅛	98,939
99½	88¼	98	Jan. 9	94⅝	Jan. 2				10,355,600	Southern Pacific tr. cfs.	94¾	98	94¾	97⅞		+ 2⅝	2,659
99½	90	96½	Jan. 9	95⅝	Jan. 8				3,600,100	Southern Pac. sub. rcts., 1st pf.	96	96½	95⅝	95⅝		+ ⅝	700
28⅝	19⅛	24½	Jan. 10	22⅞	Jan. 3				119,900,000	Southern Railway extended	23⅝	24½	23⅞	24¼	27⅞	+ 1¼	11,430
81⅛	72	78	Jan. 20	75½	Jan. 5	Oct. 30, 1913	2½	SA	60,000,000	Southern Railway pf. extended	76	78	75½	78	80⅝	+ 2	2,550
72½	72½					Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	5,670,200	So. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.				72½			
40½	31	32	Jan. 7	32	Jan. 7	July 18, 1913	2		4,600,000	Standard Milling	32	32	32	32	39	− ¼	100
66⅞	52¼	*62⅝	Jan. 5	*62⅝	Jan. 5	Oct. 31, 1913	2½	SA	6,900,000	Standard Milling pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	66½		20
36	15⅝	20¼	Jan. 10	20	Jan. 3				27,931,600	Studebaker Co.	20	20¼	20	20¼	33½	+ ¼	430
93¼	64½	71¾	Jan. 10	70	Jan. 5	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	12,650,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	70	71¾	70	71¾		+ 2¾	300
39½	26¾	34¾	Jan. 2	31⅞	Jan. 9	Dec. 20, 1913	75c	Q	5,000,000	TENNESSEE COPPER	34	34⅝	31⅞	32⅝	36¾	− 1¾	15,250
132½	89	142	Jan. 10	128	Jan. 3	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Texas Co.	128	142	128	142	121⅝	+12½	25,600
22⅞	10¼	15½	Jan. 10	13½	Jan. 5				38,760,000	Texas Pacific	13½	15½	13½	15	22	+ 1¾	1,270
97	93								3,984,800	Texas Pacific Land Trust				96	96½		
43⅝	27⅞	44⅞	Jan. 5	42½	Jan. 2				16,434,800	Third Avenue	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	44	39½	− ⅜	24,400
3	2					May 1, 1907	1		13,875,000	Toledo Railways & Light				2			
13	7⅛	10	Jan. 6	10	Jan. 6				10,000,000	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10	10	10	10	13	+ 1¼	100
29¾	15½	19	Jan. 3	19	Jan. 3	Oct. 16, 1911	1		10,000,000	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.				19	28¾		
109	101⅛	105¼	Jan. 7	105¼	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	20,100,000	Twin City Rapid Transit	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	106	− ¾	100
137½	135					Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	3,000,000	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.				135			
99½	78					Jan. 1, 1914	1	Q	8,500,000	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER				82¼			
113	104					Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	4,800,000	Underwood Typewriter pf.				107			
7¾	4	5½	Jan. 3	5¼	Jan. 6				16,000,000	Union Bag & Paper Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	6¼	− ⅛	500
41⅞	18½	28	Jan. 6	25	Jan. 9	Oct. 15, 1912	1		11,000,000	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	28	28	25	25	36⅞	− 2	700
162⅝	137¾	158⅝	Jan. 6	153½	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	216,647,500	Union Pacific	154⅝	158⅝	154⅛	157¼	160¾	+ 3¼	297,100
93⅞	79⅜	85½	Jan. 3	82½	Jan. 6	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	99,569,300	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	82½	84⅞	90⅝	− ½	3,450
50½	40¼	45⅞	Jan. 7	45	Jan. 7	Nov. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	10,847,500	United Cigar Manufacturers	45	45⅞	45	45⅝	48⅛	− ½	200
103	96	102½	Jan. 7	102	Jan. 9	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	3,000,000	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	102½	102½	102	102		+ 4	265
101	87					Nov. 1, 1913	2	Q	14,427,500	United Dry Goods				90	100		
105½	95	*100⅛	Jan. 9	*96½	Jan. 6	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	10,842,000	United Dry Goods pf.	96½	100⅛	96½	100⅛	104⅞		82
35½	16	22	Jan. 5	19	Jan. 7				20,400,000	United Rys. Investment Co.	21¼	22	19	20	34	− 2	1,138
63½	30	39½	Jan. 5	39	Jan. 6	Jan. 10, 1907	2½	Q	15,000,000	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	39½	39½	39	39	62½	− 1	200
16⅞	9¼	10⅝	Jan. 6	10⅝	Jan. 8	Dec. 1, 1907	1		12,106,300	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		+ ⅛	200
56¾	40	40	Jan. 8	40	Jan. 8	Oct. 15, 1913	1	Q	12,106,300	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40	56½	+ 1¼	110
66	38	46	Jan. 7	46	Jan. 7	May 15, 1912	3		10,000,000	United States Express Co.	46	46	46	46	65		300
44	25								12,000,000	U. S. Industrial Alcohol				27	44		
97	85					Oct. 15, 1913	1¾		6,000,000	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.				90¼			
77	49⅝	55	Jan. 10	54	Jan. 7	Nov. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	16,162,800	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	54	55	54	54¾	76	+ ¾	800
1⅞	½					Apr. 1, 1913	1½		5,918,800	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.				½	1⅜		
4	3					Oct. 10, 1907	1½		3,945,800	U. S. Reduction & Ref. Co. pf.				3	4		
69⅞	51	59	Jan. 7	57¾	Jan. 3	Oct. 31, 1913	1½	Q	36,000,000	U. S. Rubber Co.	58⅝	59	58	58⅝	66¾	+ ⅝	2,700
109⅞	98	103¼	Jan. 9	101⅝	Jan. 2	Oct. 31, 1913	2	Q	50,330,900	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	101⅝	103¼	101⅝	103	108¾	+ 1⅜	1,500
81½	78⅜					Oct. 31, 1913	1½	Q	622,800	U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf.				78⅜	81⅛		
69⅞	49⅞	59⅝	Jan. 6	57¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 30, 1913	1¼	Q	508,495,200	U. S. Steel Corporation	58	59⅝	57¼	59¼	67	+ 1⅝	222,325
110⅞	102½	107⅞	Jan. 8	106¼	Jan. 2	Nov. 29, 1913	1¾	Q	360,314,100	U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	106¾	107⅞	106⅞	107⅛	110	+ ⅞	1,050
60⅝	39⅞	50⅜	Jan. 2	48⅞	Jan. 10	Dec. 31, 1913	75c	Q	15,836,800	Utah Copper	49⅞	50⅞	48⅞	49	55¾	− 1	12,076
43⅛	22	31	Jan. 9	28	Jan. 7	Feb. 15, 1913	1½		$27,984,400	VA.-CARO. CHEMICAL CO.	28¼	31	28	30¼	42¼	+ 3⅜	3,925
114	98	100	Jan. 9	96¼	Jan. 3	Oct. 15, 1913	2	Q	20,000,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical Co. pf.	98	100	98	100	112	+ 3¾	900
54	36	40	Jan. 9	40	Jan. 9				9,073,600	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	40	40	40	40		+ 4	200
58	51	51	Jan. 9	51	Jan. 9	Oct. 20, 1913	1½	SA	11,949,100	Virginia Railway & Power	51	51	51	51	51		100
96⅜	89					July 10, 1913	2½	SA	7,699,400	Virginia Railway & Power pf.				96⅜	91½		
21⅜	11¼								2,000,000	Vulcan Detinning Co.				11¾			
90	49					Nov. 21, 1913	**21		1,500,000	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.				63	90		
6	2	3	Jan. 9	2⅝	Jan. 6				53,200,000	WABASH	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	3⅞	+ ½	400
17⅛	6½	9	Jan. 9	7⅜	Jan. 5				39,200,200	Wabash pf.	7⅞	9	7⅜	9	13⅛	+ 1	1,200
123	85¼	*89	Jan. 2	*85¼	Jan. 9	July 15, 1913	5	SA	22,967,300	Wells Fargo Express Co.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	123		18
46	28⅞	33½	Jan. 6	33	Jan. 6				49,429,200	Western Maryland	33½	33½	33	33	40⅝	− 1	325
65	58⅝					Oct. 19, 1912	1		10,000,000	Western Maryland pf.				55½	62		
75⅛	54⅛	61¾	Jan. 5	58	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	¾	Q	99,749,700	Western Union Telegraph	60⅛	61¾	58½	59¼	75	+ ½	6,450
280	265					Oct. 15, 1913	‖4	Q	19,638,450	Westinghouse Air Brake				265	280		
79¼	53⅝	66¾	Jan. 9	64	Jan. 3	Oct. 30, 1913	1	Q	35,173,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	65	66¾	65	66½	77½	+ 2	4,500
119⅜	107⅞	116	Jan. 10	116	Jan. 10	Oct. 15, 1913	1¾	Q	3,998,700	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	116	116	116	116	119¾	− ¼	200
300⅛	235					Jan. 1, 1914	††3	Q	4,000,000	Weyman-Bruton				235			
117	110					Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,940,400	Weyman-Bruton pf.				116	117		
8	3⅞	6⅜	Jan. 7	5	Jan. 6				20,000,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie	5	6⅜	5	5⅞		+ ⅞	2,450
28⅛	13	19⅝	Jan. 7	18½	Jan. 7				4,986,900	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	19	19⅝	18½	19		+ 2½	100
14	5⅝	10½	Jan. 7	7½	Jan. 6				11,993,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	7½	10½	7½	9⅞	13	+ 2⅞	1,450
58½	40⅛	43⅞	Jan. 9	43⅞	Jan. 9				16,147,900	Wisconsin Central	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	50	+ ⅝	200
112	81½	96	Jan. 10	92½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	50,000,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	92½	96	92½	96	108½	+ 3⅞	3,900
115½	100	113¼	Jan. 10	112¾	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	15,000,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	115½	+ ¾	400

Par value of all stocks $100, with these exceptions: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, Morris & Essex, New York & Harlem, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Company, Reading common, first, and second preferred, Westinghouse Air Brake, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing and ditto first preferred $50 each; American Coal, Anaconda Copper, Guggenheim Exploration, and Tennessee Copper $25 each; Inspiration Consolidated Copper and Batopilas Mining $20 each; Alaska Gold Mines, Ray Consolidated Copper, and Utah Copper $10 each; Chino Copper, Miami Copper, and Nevada Consolidated Copper $5 each; St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois new stock trust certificates $1,000. Great Northern iron ore properties certificates of beneficial interest have no par value. †Including 2½ per cent. extra. ‡Including 1 per cent. extra. §Including 50c. extra. ‖Including 2 per cent. extra. ¶Including $1 extra. **On account of back dividends. ††Also 20 per cent. in scrip.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, January 8, 1914.

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on said date, for the purpose of passing upon the question of whether or not the terms and provisions of the recently enacted Federal Reserve Act shall be accepted by this Bank and of passing upon the question of the subscription by this Bank to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank to be organized in the district in which this Bank shall be located as provided in said Act.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

New York, December 31st, 1913.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York will be held on the 19th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the corporation at No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of two-thirds of its stock to the sale and conveyance of its property, rights, privileges, and franchises and every interest therein and every part thereof to The Corn Exchange Bank, a domestic corporation, so far as such franchises can be transferred to The Corn Exchange Bank, pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York, and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain agreement between said The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York and said The Corn Exchange Bank, dated December 30th, 1913, which will be presented at said meeting. FRANCIS H. PAGE, President.

New York, December 31st, 1913.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK will be held on the nineteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the corporation at No. 13 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Three Million Dollars, ($3,000,000,) consisting of thirty thousand (30,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each to Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($3,500,000,) to consist of thirty-five thousand (35,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

WALTER E. FREW, President.

FREDK. T. MARTIN, Cashier and Secretary.

Office of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

City of New York.

Borough of Brooklyn, January 2, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 30th, 1914, at the office of the company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 7th, 1914, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

HUDSON COMPANIES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of HUDSON COMPANIES will be held at the office of the company at 62 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors, for the purpose of determining whether the number of Directors of the company shall be increased from twelve to thirteen, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 23rd day of December, 1913, and remain closed until the 14th day of January, 1914. WILLIAM EVERDELL, JR., Secretary.

New York, December 23d, 1913.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Danville, Ill., January 12, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 23d day of January, 1914, and re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 13th day of February, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company for the election of President and Directors and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Scranton, Pa., December 6th, 1913.

STANDARD ASSETS CORPORATION,

43 Cedar Street.

New York City.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Assets Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Cedar Street, New York City, on the twenty-second day of January, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce the capital of the Company Thirty-eight thousand four hundred Dollars.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1914.

HORACE L. HOTCHKISS, President.

D. A. KENDALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK,

Dec. 29, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and State, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

At this meeting a resolution will be offered to change the number of Directors from twenty to sixteen.

A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,

115 Broadway, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before it will be held at the principal offices of the company, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will be closed for the ten days immediately preceding the meeting.

HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 31, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of Directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, No. 29 East 29th Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1914.

January 6th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of W. & J. Sloane (a Corporation) will be held at the offices of the Company, 575 Fifth Ave., New York City, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SLOANE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Springfield Coal Mining Company:

The Annual Stockholders' Meeting of Springfield Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, 44 Cedar St., New York City, New York, at noon, Monday, the twenty-sixth day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, for the purpose of electing seven directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

WM. B. JESS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

124 East 15th Street.

January 5th, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 26, 1914. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10, 1914, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27, 1914. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

of the City of New York.

No. 2,469 Third Avenue.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.

Transfer books will close January 5th at 3 P. M., and reopen January 13th, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

160 Broadway,

New York, Dec. 26, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.

New York, December 12, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.,

19 Cedar St.

New York, Jan. 12, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 26th, 1914.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

The Security Bank of New York.

No. 1 East 14th Street,

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

A resolution will be offered at this meeting to decrease the number of directors.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

The Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election of Directors of Davis & Sanford Co. will be held at noon January 15, 1914, at 597 5th Av., New York.

JOHN STARETS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,

10 Broadway, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including a change in the number of Directors if considered advisable, will be held in the Banking Room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1914, at one o'clock P. M. JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Innovation Ingenuities, Incorporated, will be held at 329 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on January 19th, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

S. W. BONSALL, President.

DIVIDENDS.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of Wells Fargo & Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1914, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will close December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M., and reopen at the opening of business on January 16, 1914. C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, December 23, 1913.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.,

No. 149 Broadway, New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½%, equal to $2.50 per share, on the preferred stock of said Company, payable on January 21st, 1914, to the preferred stockholders of record on December 24th, 1913. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1913. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., January 30, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing new concrete deck and fender piles for the wharves at General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12, 1914.—Sealed proposals for construction of the two motor dredge tenders Perry and Skycoak will be received at this office until 12 M., Feb. 12, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. E. EVELETH WINSLOW, Lt. Col., Engrs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of LICHT & TEICH, manufacturing furriers at No. 31 West 8th St., composed of Harry Licht and Israel Teich, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated January 10th, 1914.

LOUIS DORFMAN, Attorney.

FIRM OF BERK BROS. DISSOLVED.—I have no connection therewith. MORRIS BERK.

BOND SALES

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	74¼	73½	73½	6½
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	98⅝	97⅞	98⅝	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85	84⅞	85	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	89¾	89¼	89¼	1
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97	96	97	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101⅞	101	101	3
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	79	78⅞	79	14
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104½	103½	104½	149½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96	95	95½	440½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85⅞	85¼	85½	44
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	71	68	68	30
Ann Arbor 4s	70	70	70	5
Armour 4½s	90	89⅞	90	27
A., T. & S. F. gn. 4s	93⅝	93	93⅝	166½
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	95	94½	95	60
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	94½	94⅝	94½	12
A., T. & S. F. aj. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84½	12
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	85	84⅝	84⅝	23
A., T. & S. F., Chi. & St. L. 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	2
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	87	86½	87	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	5
At. Coast Line 4s	91⅞	91	91⅞	20
At. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91⅝	87	90⅞	194
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	85	85	85	2
Baldwin Loc. 5s	103	102	103	9
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92½	91⅝	92½	23
B. & O. gold 4s, reg.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
B. & O. cv. 4½s	91½	90⅞	91¼	767
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91	90¾	91	141
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	87⅝	87¼	87⅞	18
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	85	85	85	5
Bethlehem Steel 5s	94	93⅛	94	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	82	81⅝	81⅞	32
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	101	101	101	1
Brook. R. T. ref. 4s	88⅝	87⅛	88⅛	204
Brook. R. T. gold 5s	100⅝	100	100	22
Brook. R. T. 5s, 1918	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	164
Brook. Union El. 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	11
Brook. Union Gas 5s	103	102⅝	103	17
Bush Terminal 5s	91	91	91	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92½	92⅝	92½	11
Can. So. con. 5s, Series A	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	5
Carolina, C. & O. 5s	97	97	97	7
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102⅝	102	102⅝	12
Cent. of N. J. 5s	114⅞	114	114	84
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, registered	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	4
Central Leather 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	181
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	92	91⅞	91⅝	40
Central Pacific 3½s	91	91	91	5
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105⅝	105	105⅝	3
C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	103	103	103	1
C. & O. cv. 4½s	80½	79⅞	80¼	45
C. & O. gen. 4½s	94⅝	93¼	94⅝	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	94⅞	95⅝	332
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, registered	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92⅝	91½	91½	23
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83	82	82¼	17
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	107¼	107⅞	107¼	1
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s	96	96	96	4
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	101	100⅞	101	52
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	70⅝	70	70⅝	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	4
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
C., M. & St. P. ter. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	92	92	92	32
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	89⅞	89	89¾	59
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	129
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101⅞	100⅞	101⅛	370½
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	90	89⅞	90	28
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¼	80	81¼	14
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s, reg.	78½	78½	78½	5
C. & N. W. con. 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
C. & N. W. d. 5s, 1921	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	11
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	17
Chicago Railways 5	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74½	72	73	27
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	49¼	48¼	48⅝	364
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	73	71⅞	72⅞	28
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84	84½	25
Chi., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101⅝	101	101	8
C. & W. Ind. cn. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
Chino Copper 6s	150	150	150	1
Cin., Ind. & W. 4s	86	86	86	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	84	84	84	2
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	5
Col. Fu. & I. gen. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Colorado Indust. 5s	79	76½	79	12
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	90	91	10
Col. & S. ref. 4½s	91½	90¼	91¼	39
Com. Cable 4s, reg.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	91½	91½	91½	4
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s	93	93	93	2
Del. & Hudson lien equity 4½s	101	100½	100¼	2
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	62
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	94⅝	93⅝	94	16
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	67⅝	66½	67⅝	27
Detroit Unit. Ry. 4½s	70⅞	69	69½	35
Detroit R. Tunnel 4½s	97	97	97	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	3
Des Moines & Ft. D. 4s	69	69	69	3
Detroit Edison 5s	100⅝	100	100⅝	8
Dist. Secur. 5s	64	63¼	63¼	48
Du Pont Powder 4½s	87	87	87	5
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	111	110⅝	110⅝	5
Erie con. 4s	83⅝	82⅝	83⅞	34
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	73⅝	72½	73⅝	91
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝	84
Erie gen. 4s	72⅝	71⅛	72¼	40
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	90	89	90	5
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105	105	105	15
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	58½	58½	58½	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103⅝	103	103⅝	3
Gen. Elec. 3½s	77	77	77	4
Gen. Motors 6s	99¼	98⅛	99¼	33
Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
Green Bay debs., B	13⅝	13	13⅝	16
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	100⅞	100	100⅞	16
Gulf & Ship I'd 5s	90	90	90	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	97½	..	11
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
Ill. Steel 4½s	84⅝	83½	84⅝	7
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
Ind. Steel 5s	99	98⅝	99	42
Inspiration Copper 6s	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝	29
Interborough-Met. 4½s	76⅝	76	76½	244
Interborough R. T. 1st & ref. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	82
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	10
International Nav. 5s	77	77	77	1
Internat. Paper 6s	101	101	101	25
Int. Paper cv. 5s	84	83½	83½	12
Int. Steam Pump 5s	60	60	60	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50½	50	50	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	88	88	88	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75⅝	74	74⅝	27
Kansas City Sou. 3s	68½	68¼	68½	1
Kansas City Sou. 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	111½	111	111½	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, stp.	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	95	93½	94⅝	38
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	70	70	70	17
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90½	90¼	90½	14
Lake Shore 3½s	86	85½	86	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	89⅝	90	17
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89½	88⅝	89½	69
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	98½	97½	98	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	100	100	4
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	14
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞	89
Liggett & Myers 7s	121	120	120½	16
Long Island ref. 4s	89½	89	89½	7
Lorillard 7s	120	119⅞	119⅞	15
Lorillard 5s	97¼	96⅞	97¼	52
Louis. & Jef. B. 4s	83	83	83	2
L. & N. gen. 6s	111½	111½	111½	1
L. & N., So. Mon. joint 4s	83	83	83	2
L. & N. unified 4s	93½	92¼	93½	25
Manhattan con. 4s, tax exempt	90	89½	90	14
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, Series A	91	91	91	2
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	91	91	91	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	3
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	51½	51½	51½	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91	91	91	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	88½	88¼	88⅝	8
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	74	73⅞	74	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	82	81⅛	81½	11
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	96	96	96	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	68⅛	68	68	3
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	95	95	95	3
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	72½	70	72½	54
Mo. Pac. 4s	61	60	61	19
Mobile & O. new 6s	113½	113½	113½	4½
Mobile & O. gen. 4s	81	80	81	16
Mob. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Montreal T. ref. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Morris & E. con. 7s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3
Morris & E. 1st 7s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	5
Nassau Electric 4s	74	74	74	1
Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	61	61	61	3
National Tube 5s	98¼	96½	98	44
Newp. & C. B. 4½s	99¼	99½	99½	7
N. Y., B. & M. B. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
N. Y. Cen. gen. 3½s	83	82	82⅝	24
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934	86¼	85⅞	86¼	6
N. Y. Central, L. S. col. 3½s	79⅛	78½	79⅛	86
N. Y., G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	47
N. Y., G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84	83	84	21
New York, Lack. & West. 1st 6s	109	109	109	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	112⅝	106⅝	112⅝	59
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. d. 6s, w. i.	104	103⅛	103⅞	1,379½
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1955	75	75	75	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	70	69	70	51
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	2
N. Y. & Nor. 1st 5s	102	102	102	5
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	76	75	76	103
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	60⅞	59	59¼	899
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	96½	95⅝	95⅝	42
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	79⅝	79	79⅝	20
Norf. S. ref. 5s, Ser. A	95	95	95	1
N. & W. con. 4s	95	94⅝	94⅝	17½
N. & W., Poc. C. & C. 4s	90	88⅝	90	28
N. & W. conv. 4½s	102½	100⅝	101	63
N. & W. divisnl. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	135
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅝	64½	65⅝	30½
Ontario Power s. f. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	4
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	91	91	91	14
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	90¼	89⅝	90	56
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	109⅝	109½	109⅝	8
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	3
Oswego & R. 2d 5s	99½	99½	99½	4
Oreg.-Wash. 4s	89	89	89	1
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	96	97	19
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100	100	100	1
Pat. & P. G. & El. 5s	100	100	100	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	193½
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100	100	100	6
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. C	83	83	83	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	84	80¼	84	2
Peo. G. of C. ref. 5s	99	98⅝	99	12
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Public Service 5s	89½	88½	89½	49
Ry. Steel Spring, La. T. 1st 5s	97	97	97	2
Ray Con. Cop. 1st 6s	109	107½	107⅞	5½
Reading gen. 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	78
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	94	93½	94	14
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91⅝	91	91⅝	6
Rich. & D. con. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Rio Gr. West 1st 4s	80	80	80	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	11
St. L., I. M. & So. ref. 4s	78¼	76	78¼	23
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	77	76¼	77	13
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	77	77	77	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	100	100	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	73	71	73	158
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	52	52	52	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	51	50⅝	50⅝	20
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s	85¼	85	85¼	7
St. L. S'thw. con. 4s	75½	74⅞	75½	42
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	101	100¼	101	10
St. Paul, M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Santa Fe, Pres. & P. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1
San. An. & A. P. 4s	78½	77	78½	12
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	74½	74½	74½	3
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	76⅝	75¼	76⅝	179
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	98	97⅝	97½	12
South. Pacific cv. 4s	87½	86⅝	87½	806
South. Pacific ref. 4s	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	75
South. Pacific col. 4s	93	90½	92½	47
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	103⅝	102½	103⅛	50
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	74½	73¼	74½	108
Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	16
Southern Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	7
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	99	99	99	7
Tenn. C. & I., Bir. 6s	101⅛	101	101½	4
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	101	101	101	3
Term. Ass'n, St. L., con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103½	100⅝	103½	602
Texas & Ok. 1st 5s	99⅛	97	99⅛	6
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	100	99½	99⅝	29
Third Avenue 1st 5s	107	106⅛	106⅝	3
Third Avenue ref. 4s	81⅝	80⅝	81½	82½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	77⅝	76⅞	77¼	522
Toledo & O. C. 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	98	98	98	1
T., St. L. & W. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	9
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
Ulster & Del. ref. 4s	75	75	75	1
Ulster & Del. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	96¼	95⅞	96¼	56
Union Pac. ref. 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	20
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 5s	93¼	90	90⅝	1,532½
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	53	52	53	17
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	101⅝	102½	41
U. S. Steel 5s	101	100	100⅞	284
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Virginian Rwy. 1st 5s	98⅛	97⅞	98	17½
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	14
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	93	93	93	3
Va. Midland gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Va. S. W. con. 5s	91½	91½	91½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	102½	101⅝	102½	40
Wabash 2d 5s	95⅞	94	95⅞	11
Wabash ref. 4s	55⅝	50½	54⅝	242
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. Trust rcts.	50½	50	50½	90
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. Trust rcts., stpd.	50½	50½	50½	1
Wab. ref. 4s, Equit. Trust rcts., stpd.	52	49	50	102
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts.	12½	11⅞	12½	50
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Colum. Tr. rcts. for Cent. Tr. rcts.	12	12	12	11
Westchester Light. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Western Electric 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	18
West. Maryland 4s	76½	76½	76½	6
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	103	102½	103	3
Western U. col. tr. 5s	93	93	93	5
West. U. r. e. 4½s	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	6
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	90½	89⅝	90½	21
West Shore 4s	92½	91⅞	92	18
West Shore 4s, reg.	90½	89⅝	90	35
Wis. Central gen. 4s	86	85⅝	86	37
Wilkes. & Eastern 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1

Total sales $15,140,500

U. S. Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s, coupon	101	101	101	1
Twos, registered	98½	98½	98½	5
Fours, registered	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	5
Threes, registered	102¼	102¼	102¼	10½
Threes, coupon	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3½

Total sales $21,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	98	97	98	20
City of Tokio 5s	86	86	86	3
Chinese Railway 5s	88⅛	88	88⅛	19
Japanese 4½s	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	14
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	87½	87	87½	14½
Japanese 4s	80	80	80	10
Republic of Cuba 5s	100	99	100	6
U. S. of Mexico 5s	85	84¼	84¼	8

Total sales $94,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. Co. ctfs.	58¼	56⅝	57½	54

Total sales $55,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	85⅛	85	85	45
4s, 1959	96⅞	95⅞	96⅞	33
4s, 1958	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	16
4s, 1957	96⅝	95⅞	96⅝	9
4½s, 1917, new	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
4½s, 1960	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	38
4½s, 1960	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	38
4½s, 1957	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	54
4½s, 1957, new	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	87
4½s, 1963	104⅛	103⅞	104⅝	329

Total sales $613,000

Grand total $15,924,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	—May.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	98⅞	98⅝
Jan. 6	99⅛	98⅝
Jan. 7	98⅞	98¼
Jan. 8	98⅞	98¼
Jan. 9	98⅝	98¼
Jan. 10	98½	98¼
Week's range	99⅛	98⅛

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	92⅛	91½	88	87⅛
Jan. 6	92	91¼	88	87¼
Jan. 7	91⅝	90⅞	87⅝	87
Jan. 8	91⅝	91	87⅞	87
Jan. 9	91⅝	91	87¼	86⅞
Jan. 10	91½	91	87¼	86⅞
Week's range	92⅛	90⅞	88	86⅞

CORN.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	67½	67⅛	66⅞	66¼
Jan. 6	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	65⅞
Jan. 7	66⅝	66	65⅞	64⅞
Jan. 8	66⅝	65⅞	65⅛	63⅞
Jan. 9	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	63½
Jan. 10	66⅛	65⅝	65¼	64¼
Week's range	67½	64⅝	66⅞	63½

OATS.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	40¼	40⅛	39⅝	39¼
Jan. 6	40⅝	39⅞	39⅝	38⅞
Jan. 7	39⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38
Jan. 8	39⅞	39	38⅝	38¼
Jan. 9	39⅝	39¼	38⅝	38½
Jan. 10	40	39⅝	39	38⅝
Week's range	40⅝	38⅞	39⅝	38

Provisions.

LARD.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	10.67	10.62	11.05	11.00
Jan. 6	10.62	10.62	11.00	10.97
Jan. 7	10.67	10.62	11.00	10.95
Jan. 8	10.80	10.70	11.15	11.05
Jan. 9	10.87	10.85	11.20	11.15
Jan. 10	..	..	11.20	11.17
Week's range	10.07	10.62	11.20	10.95

RIBS.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	10.82	10.80	11.15	11.10
Jan. 6	10.80	10.80	11.12	11.07
Jan. 7	..	..	11.12	11.02
Jan. 8	11.02	10.95	11.30	11.17
Jan. 9	11.20	11.20	11.45	11.32
Jan. 10	..	..	11.45	11.40
Week's range	11.20	10.80	11.45	11.02

PORK.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	20.32	20.25	20.95	20.00
Jan. 6	20.25	20.20	20.80	20.75
Jan. 7	20.37	20.20	20.87	20.70
Jan. 8	20.80	20.75	21.20	20.92
Jan. 9	..	..	21.37	21.15
Jan. 10	21.10	21.07	21.35	21.27
Week's range	21.10	20.20	21.37	20.70

COTTON.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—Mar.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Jan. 5	11.81	11.74	12.14	12.00	12.03	11.90
Jan. 6	11.87	11.72	12.20	12.03	12.10	11.94
Jan. 7	11.89	11.82	12.25	12.10	12.14	12.00
Jan. 8	11.81	11.76	12.15	12.10	12.05	11.99
Jan. 9	12.17	11.94	12.51	12.33	12.41	12.22
Jan. 10	12.13	11.07	12.48	12.39	12.33	12.27
W's. rge.	12.17	11.07	12.51	12.00	12.41	11.90

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco,) Honolulu ....Jan. 15
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) via Tacoma—Panama Maru ....Jan. 15
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, except West, (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Jan. 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Protesilaus ....Jan. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ....Jan. 17
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ....Jan. 22

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:23 | Sun sets..4:54 | Moon rises—..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:35	8:05	1:15	2:00
Governors Island	7:46	8:12	1:38	2:28
Hell Gate	9:36	10:02	3:18	4:08

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 11.

SS Panama, Colon, Jan. 5.
SS Pawnee, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
SS Rockdale, St. Lucia, Dec. 31.
SS Honorius, Boston, Jan. 1.
SS B. Bjornsen, Lisbon, Dec. 18.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 8.
SS Litchenfels, Boston, Jan. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Lapland	Antwerp	Jan. 3
Asgot	Dundee	Dec. 25
Commewijne	Trinidad	Jan. 3
Matura	Trinidad	Jan. 2
Ancona	Naples	Dec. 28
Maryland	London	Jan. 1
Belvedere	Palermo	Dec. 27
Aurora	Marcoris	Jan. 4
Oceano	Lisbon	Dec. 16
Minser	Shields	Dec. 24
Inca	Huelva	Dec. 28
Wapello	Manchester	Dec. 29
Korona	St. Thomas	Jan. 6
Tayra Menier	Curacao	Jan. 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 10
Allemannia	Inagua	Jan. 8
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 7
Vitruvia	Androssan	Dec. 31
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 9
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bremen	Jan. 6
Queen Helena	St. Lucia	Jan. 5
Carrillo	Port Limon	Jan. 5
Caribbean	Bermuda	Jan. 11
Havana	Havana	Jan. 10
Denver	Galveston	Jan. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Jan. 6
Germania	Naples	Dec. 31
Verona	Naples	Dec. 31
Scharnhorst	Bremen	Jan. 3
Manhattan	Antwerp	Jan. 2
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	Jan. 8
Tagus	Kingston	Jan. 9
Basil	Barbados	Jan. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 11
El Norte	Galveston	Jan. 8
Nueces	Mobile	Jan. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
Carolyn, Porto Rico	———	12:00 M.
C. of Mont'g'y, Sav'n'h	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Lusitania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cameons, Bahia	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Samland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Caroline, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Oceano, Naples to New York, was 225 miles E. at 8:25 A. M.; due 12th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 200 miles E. at noon; due 12th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 337 miles E. at noon; due 12th, forenoon. Holland America Line.
SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 366 miles E. at noon; due 12th, afternoon. Red Star Line.

SANDY HOOK.

SS Verona, Genoa to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 5:10 P. M.; due 14th, afternoon. Fabre Line.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 1,290 miles E. at 6:30 P. M.; due 14th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 207 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 294 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 273 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 98 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 361 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Matura, Trinidad to New York, was 162 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 238 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 428 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 180 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Korona, St. Thomas to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caledonia, at Moville, Jan. 11.
SS George Washington, at Plymouth, Jan. 11.
SS Kroonland, at Dover, Jan. 11.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Queenstown, Jan. 11.
SS Columbia, from Moville, Jan. 10.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Jan. 11.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, Jan. 10.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, Jan. 10.
SS Provence, from Havre, Jan. 10.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 15, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 19, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 15, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M., Jan. 15, SS Pannonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 13, SS Samland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M., Jan. 15, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 19, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M., Jan. 13, SS Texas.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M., Jan. 16, SS Verona.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

STATE OF NEW YORK
4½ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$51,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 22nd, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the banking house, 49-51 West 33rd Street, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 29th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at its banking house, 31 Union Square, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWIN S. LAFFEY, Cashier.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

New York, January 12th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avs., Long Island City, on the 26th day of January, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M.

M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Preservative Products Co. will be held at its office, 1,133 Broadway, New York City, January 12th, 2:30 P. M.

C. D. FROELICH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to Jan. 14.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PREMIER METAL ETCHING COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 617 East 18th Street, on Monday, January 19, 1914, at 6 P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

PAUL H. BOSSE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

HOME FOR INCURABLES,

Third Ave., 181st to 184th Sts., New York City.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society of the Home for Incurables will be held at the institution on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at three P. M.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER, President.

ISRAEL C. JONES, M. D., Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at their office, 89-95 Madison Avenue, New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

Louis B. Tim, Secretary.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.

New York, December 30th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 683-5 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

BERMUDA

"48 Hours—Frost to Flowers"

Make your reservations now and take advantage of the special low rates for January. It's a grand opportunity to see BERMUDA at its best and every comfort is assured on the luxurious trans-Atlantic steamers now on the route. Three sailings every week means better steamship service than ever before to the popular little island of wonders. Hotels, too, are new and enlarged, so go now and rest or play under Summer skies. Average temperature 70°.

3 Sailings Weekly—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable.

S. S. Bermudian — **S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian**

Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.

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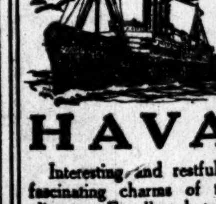
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FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Matter of Meadows. Matter of Meadows. Cornell Steamboat Co<Bayonne. Witzel<Berman. Doherty<Tug Britannia. Barnes<Vandyck-Churchill Co. Barnes<Vandyck-Churchill Co. Lehigh Val Transp Co<Catawissa. Phila & Reading R R<Cheektowaga. Larkin<Burke. Matter of Mitchell. Matter of Tenn Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT, (Jury.)—Hand, J.—Stewart<N Y, N H & H R R. Brennan<L V R R. Tanner<Seaboard Nat B. USA<Rosenthal. Robinson<Johnson. Calansky<L V R R. USA<Marshall. Cauble<Cent Vt R R.

DISTRICT COURT, (Equity.)—Hunt, J.—Du Bois S Lamp Co<Gray & Davis. Otis Elevator Co<Interborough R T C. Richmond Hosiery Mills<Julius Kayser & Co. Gibson<Amer Graphophone Co. Hennessy<Wine Growers' Assn. Riddle<same. Martell & Co<same. John Gillon & Co, Ltd,<same. Hiram Walker & Son, Ltd,<same. John Jameson & Son, Ltd,<same. Gilka<same. Tangueray, Gordon & Co, Ltd,<same. Coates & Co<same. Buchanan & Co, Ltd,<same. Hostetter Co<same.

DISTRICT COURT, (Admiralty.)—Hough, J.—B & O R R<Penn R R. Parker<Tug Robt Palmer. Cahill<SS Olympic. Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Nantucket. H R Lighterage Co<Erie Lighter 119.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Bankruptcy discharges: E T King, J P Hefferman, S Ostransky, N Goldschneider, P Booras, J Backer, W E Brooker, J T Ferris, P Kellan, Goldsmith & S, A & G E Kann, Abramson & F, Kaufman & Labensart, T M Vinton, H Adler, R Backrach, C G Wise, Brown & Simon, D Centelfield, R Betensky, B Betensky, B Salomon, D Wolfish, McPartland & Walsh, J Herscovitz, Prudential Post Card Co. Under objections: A Grossman, H Wade, R T Haines, H Buschen, J Klaber, Ewing & Clancey, I Levy. Adjourned cases: L Bartel, H E Schwarz, R S Oglesby, H Dreesbold, Levy & Bloom, L Haumel, W Miller. Involuntary cases: Petit, Refrigeration Corp. Petit, J A Brudean, Motions: Wills & Marvin Co, D P Grossman, Buchberg & Sons, M Rovner, Silberstein & Sons, M Romer, Silberstein & Jacoby, Leather Goods Specialty Co, M Holtzer, F D Homan, (2,) Wm Miller, J Gerahgall, E & N Machson, Post & Davis Co, Druss Bros, J M Fiske Co, S Kaplan, J Forsyth, A Galef, Merritt Const Co, Wm McClintock & Co, J Autler & Co, J McBride, N Y R E Security Co, (3,) Lathrop Haskins, Deutsch & Koppelman, R Astrachan, H & M Machson, H & H Raabe, S Horowitz, H Marcus, Merritt Const Co, J Gerber, A A Greenfield, O Jarmulowsky, J Goldstein, Walzer & Brosaw, H W Fishel, A Schoenstein, J Manning, J Horowitz, J Schenkel, Spiegel & Pattitew, J Kofold, Frank & Kleitman, Schmudler & Co, F Appel, Levi Zeiler, Levy, Lax & Todd, Sheppard Knapp & Co, Levin & Oltarsh.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CAL. In re Conrad, Driscoll<Healy, substitute trustee; People<Giovanni, Nolan<CNY. Harley<Gleichman and another, McCue<Bklyn Heights R R Co, Stillman<City of Olean, Charles H Brown Paint Co<Reinhardt.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Litigated motions. Elliott<Hyland, M of Gibbons (Sondheim,) Altenburg<May, McArdle<Jankelson Realty Co, M of N Y W & Boston R R Co, Smith<Nuney, Pittel<Pittel, People ex rel Smith<Waldo, Loggins Ins Agency<Hone, Farley<Smith, Bertin < Heymann, O'Brien < Bostelmann, Thomas<Sommer, Orr<Fargo, S Farms Slawson-Decker Co<Richmond, Treadwell<Fiske, Kreuder<Bloom, M of Zehnder, &c, M of CNY, &c, M of same, Price<Alexander, Devoe<CNY, Rosenberg<Messner, Turpin<Turpin, Guenther<Ridgway Co, Pavlowa Ballet<Atwell, Meyerson<Meyerson, Dean<Dean, Servais<Flager, Carby Com Co<Gilliam, Zipser<Ruff, Jacobs<Jacobs, People ex rel Geller<Waldo, M of Torregiani, Calkins<Mayor, &c, Apfel<Harris, Smith<Pietscher, People<Lutz, Kelleher<Fla E C RR Co, Ettla<Engle, Birch<Paterno Const Co, Altman<Bungay Co, same<McKeon, People Surety Co<Mack Paving & Const Co, Shapiro<Shapiro, Strachstein<Strachstein, Da Ronco<Carnera, Sacks<Herbert & Huessgen Co, Gillies<T R Smith R & C Co, Mitchell<Mason & Seaman Transp Co, People ex rel Cunningham<Higgins, People ex rel Flood<Master Plumbers' Ass'n, Thornton Bros Co<Nitenberg, Scott<Hecht, O'Connell<O'Connell, CNY<Public Service Sec Co, Ruser<Ruser or Davenport, Timendorfer<Timendorfer, Wem<Pearlman, Tax Lien Co<Livingston, Krueger<Krueger, Steiner<Krinsky, Peterson<Walker, same<same, Belmer Co<Fairhaven Water Co, Harlem Savings Bk<Niglutsch, Marcus Cont Co<Weinbros Real Estate Company, Smith<Heaton, Hogen<Hogen, Kalish<Taxicab Transit Co, U S Trust Co<Daniel, M of Davenport, Thurston & Co, De Canio<Wallace, M of Steele, Steel<Isman, Nobbe<Nobbe, Wacker<Brown Realty & Commercial Co, Pardee<Interstate Auto Co, Wheeler<Stuckey Trucking & Rigging Co, Coe<Becker, M of Concrete Products Co, Tooter<Daniel, Kohn<Schmidt, United Dressed Beef Co<Dietrich, Moritz<Tomlinson, Godwin Const Co<Vermont Hygeia Ice Co, Rosenbaum<N Y, N H & H R R, Macy<Longvale Const Co, Clobach<CNY, Sam<Mohawk Clothing Co, Herman<Herman, Howe<Plymouth Rubber Co, Frankenthal<Cox, Simon<Simon, Sloane<Mulvany, Roediger<Kraft, Teague<Official Information Bu, Pearsall<Pristera, Nassau Hotel Co<Barnett, Cahill<Tench, M of Montefiore Hebrew Cong, M of Ney (Verblin,) Weil<Kommel, Solomon<Story, M of Carnegie Trust Co (State Bank of Commerce,) Seymour Realty Co<Lennox Realty Co, Faiella<Faiella, Wann<Hoffenstedt, Sec Title & Trust Co<Stewart, Seamen's Bk<Raabe, Hamilton<Mayer, Same<Kilbner, Safe & Ventilating Window Co<Kilmer, Jermyn<Searing, Lubasch<Corpt of H & A Cohen, Met Trust Co<Long Acre Elec Light & Power Co, McNab<Rosenschein, Kramer<Kramer, 5th Shop<Fox & Stiefel Co, Lenox Const Co<N Y Telephone Co, Spreen<Erie R R Co, Hart<Mortgage Co of Am, Colston<Forbes Paper Co, British-American Cigar Stores Co<St John, Conwell<Wm Dachschlager Co, Lotos Adv Co<Magistral Chemical Co, Farley<Bohling, CNY<Rothstein, McWhirter<Bowen, Levine<Levy, M of Rosenberg, Whiting<Whiting, Italian Sav Bk<De Anglis, Gitteison<Steiner, Luther<Garnsey, Ryan<Ryan, M of Hanover Glass Bev & Mirror Co, Berns<Angell, Daniel<Kelly, Cottrelly<Morris, Calvert<Calvert., Centl Trust Co<Rosson, Mackay<Fanning, Blaustein<Blaustein, Mostaw<Firemen's In Co of Newark, Miller<Lazarus, Hatton<Cook, Whitman<O'Donovan, Part II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business. Part III.—Newburger, J.—Motions. Undefended divorces: Marco<Marco, Ferguson<Ferguson, Branze<Branze, Howison<Howison, Newburger<Newburger, Katz<Katz. Demurrer: Bowman<Schultz. Preferred causes: Jackson<Davis, Atlas Garage Realty Co<Diamond, Volkmar<Volkmar, Rankin<Harrison, Montgomery & White<Gibson, Corcoran<Hotaling. General cal.: Lee<Lee, Alsop<MacHugh, New<Burnett, Shapiro<Shapiro, Van Arsdale<Mayer, Soukos<Realty Est of Linden, Van Hofe<Glasson, Brown<McNulty, Rothenberg<Pines, Ingraham<Hughes, Howley<Pendas, Tenn<Kommel, Hagadome Const Co<R C Church of St Thomas, Swiller<Swiller, Friedgen<Ernst, Rossell<Hofferberth. Clear. Part IV.—Case on. Part VII.—Case on. Part VI.—Cardoza, J. N Y C & H R R R<Purdy. Case on.

TRIAL TERM, Part II.—Erlanger, J. Inquest—Donelan<Smith. Inquest—Hyman<Esser. Gordon Jennings<Martin Tully Con Co. Stevens<Minsker Realty Co. Barry<Griot. Cameron Jr<US Metal Prod Co. Condit<Di Sabato. Sullivan<Cheney. Stevens<Radin. M of Justh. Butterfield & Co<Lusher. De Cicco<Schweiser. Same<same. Martin<Whitney. Witschieben<Glynn. Ward<Cook. People<Congreg Chebrah Ben'ni Jacob Anshei Chechanoffzer. People<same. People<same. People<same. People<same. People<same. People<same. Elfenbein<Knespal. Am Steel & Wire Co<Heisler. Carlton Chambers Co<Lund. Cohen<Seder. Weeker<Murray. Hanan<Stewart. Prout<Cove. U Dressed Beef Co<Hartnagle. Ginsberg<Schwartzenberger, Weber<Meltzer. Smith<Hollingsworth. Ely<Abbate. Stollwerck Bros, Inc<Cuppy. Bronner<Smoot. Wash Pearl Button Co<Mandel. Corn Ex Bk<Boell. The Mutual Bk<Siede. Case on. Part III.—Amend, J. Case on; no day cal. Pausini<NY,NH&H RR Co. Eagan<Thompson Starrett Co. Dixon<NY,NH&H RR. Goldstein<Levine. Gilman<Jones. Shapiro<5 Av Coach Co. Auerbach<Man Steam Dye Wks. Mogalevsky<Lessue. Century Cork Co<Aronstein. Frahler<Trapp. Levine<Essex & Lee Co. Walsh<Barrett. Geary<Hinkle Iron Co. Saul<Wolff. Katz<Fishman. Slaviz<Hudson Nav Co. Sandringham Hotel Co<CNY. Park & Tilford<same. Regan<Burr & Co. Deaton<Martin. Christian<Penn RR Co. Henderson<same. McDonough<42 St Man & St Nicholas Av Ry Co. Appe<Beadleston & Woerz. Gochman<Welz Zerweck Co. Gorchman<NYC&HR RR Co. De Vitta<same. Gilmartin<same. Clear. Part IV.—Cohalan, J. Roggen<Hawkes. Ackerman<same. Peters<Michael. Bass<Inter R T Co. Formaneck<3 Av Ry Co. Graef<N Y Rys Co. Lundihn<De Blasio. Bitsi<Bradley Const Co. Cohanan<Hastings. Bagley<CNY. Maurice<Winslow. Paul<N Y Edison Co. Grasso<Smith Metal Bed Co. Greenberg<Peskin. Burke<Linch. Burke<Linch. Kivartowitz<L I RR Co. Dynes<Gimbel Bros. Mayer<Muller. Bordwell<Laheney & Co. Terranova<42 St Man & St Nicholas Av Ry Co. Strum<N Y Rys Co. Gasperment<same. Cronal<Mason, Hanger. Coglio<Bradley Construction Company. Boyd<N Y Railways Co. Case on. Part V. Dugro, J. Wadleigh<Tonkin, O'Donnel<Brown, O'Donnell<Cauldwell, Wingate Corp, Vicchio<Linch, Loghman<Brown Bros Co, Beros<Doll, Leone<N Y Staats Zeitung, Baum<N Y Rys, Hennessy<Armour & Co, Farago<Sulzberger & Son Co, Mehrman<Realty Seller No. 2, Trench<Cleary, Doherty<Constable, Pellare<Mayrowitz, Accia<Steen Co, Romano<Degnon Const Co, Cullen<Regan, McCoy<Wiggins, Daino<Savini. Moroshan<Giguere. Kelly<Baker Smith Co, Allen<Henry, O'Donnell<CNY, Davey<same. Case on. Part VI.—Gavegan, J.—Lifshitz<Meadows, McCann<Fitzpatrick, Ahmad<Bklyn Hts RR Co, Leonard<Block, Ehrenshaft<Sloane, Markloff<Young, Cudat<McOnie, Bonnett<Clay Const & Bldg M Co. Friedenthal<O'Connor, Cavanagh<McGovern, Palmquist<Lee, Nelson<Schaeffler, Baron<Gold, Light<Fischer, Cassat<Haggerty, Littenberg<Reichman, Loble<9th St Garage, Gormley<Cameron

Bros Co, Rella<Coscio, De Belle<Underpinning & Foundation Co, Kasakevitch<Pitts Const Co, Silberfreund<Murtha, Ettinger<Bklyn U Elect RR, Flanagan<Cent Park Taxicab Co. Conn<Levy. Case on. Part VII.—Delany, J.—P. Di Maggio<CNY, G. Di Maggio<same, Benja<Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub RR Co, Spritzer<Ahearn, O'Connor<NYC & H R R R Co, Leavitt<Scholes Co, Johnson<Hedden Con Co, Gein<Coler, Levine<Levy, O'Leary<Linch, Miller<Kelly Springfield Tire Co, Polombo<Lee, Sisler<Thompson Starrett Co, Connell<Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Wilkenfeld<Shrage, Fowler<Green, Golb<Kostein, Johnson<Rectors Wardens &c St Phillips, Drury<Amer Fruit Product Co, Baum<N Taxicab & Auto Co, Fogerty<Pierce Co, Beckett<CNY, Same<same, Haberman<same, Stander<same. Clear. Part VIII.—Brady, J.—Mickson<Rohe & Bros. Giordano<East Brew Co. Crumpler<Pratt. Dunleavey<Smith Co. Noble<Vogel. Nordgren<Dayton R Co. Wondrich<McGovern. Schain<Rongy. McDonell<Press Pub Co. Davega, Jr, Inc<Wilson Trad Co. Agric Ins Co<Con Gas Co. Minnie Brown<Webb. Nies<Rappaport. Fitzpatrick<Weser. Marinelli<Lion Brewery. Faucett<Seipp. Orlinsky<Cohen. Weiss<Kiliami. Garnoa<Roebling Const Co. Kleinman<Breithart. Clear. Part IX.—Ford, J.—Newmark<International Trust Company. Dressler<Neuberger. Frank<Berkowitz. Levy<McKettrich. Gottlieb<City Boroughs Realty Company. Dolan<New York Rys Co. Slade<Dominick. Siessinger<Nassau Elect R R Co. Benderman<Glassberg. Yockel<Linch. Reddington<Wardie. Hurley<Kreiger. Canto<Con Gas Co. Stello<N Y Wire & Spring Co. Buch<Rafsky. English<C N Y. Smith<Levy. Watson<C N Y Inter Ry Co. Bayer<Colonial Mantel & Ref Co. Isaacs<Podgar Realty Co. Aspinliter<Terry & Tench Co. Leary<Yellow Taxicab Co. Kenny<Campbell. Case on. Part X.—Blanchard, J.—Kelly<Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. Romer<N Y C & H R R R Co. Augustine<Schaefer. Welpty<Solomon. Alpert<Morris. Dargan<Koll. Stump<Burns. Williams<B H R R Co. Inglass<Clark. Lambert<C N Y. Morrissey<Gifford Co. Dezell<C N Y. Harris<Same. Williams<Same. Quinn<Same. Pfeifer<Orbach. Hyman<Barrett. Flinger<Theaman. Clompora<Kaplan. Tarcai<Berks. Forester<Met I & Steel Co. Okum<Coney I & B R R Co. Heitman<Kegeler. Patterson<Green. Case on. Part XI., Goff, J. Crewe-Jones<Wm. Rickey & Co. Harris<Reed. Bystran Realty Con Co<Amer Pipe & Const Co. Malloy<Ottinger. McDonald<Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. Karotkin<NY Rys Co. Morris<CNY. Savana<Ciccarone. Larocque<NY Herald Co. Consiglio < Drummond. Kesler < Ferguson. Hirsch<Lowe. Bosco<Ferbush. Same<same. McDevitt<Gillespie Co. Seaman<Clark. Amer Steel Barrel Co<same. Mitchell<Van Dusen. Guenther<Ridgway Co. Guenther Pub Co<same. Doellinger<Star Co. Mullen<Downey. Realty Corp of Amer<CNY. Case on. Part XII., Hendrick, J. Kelt<Foward Assn. Carberry<Int R T Co. Van Wyck<Ehret. Zimmer<Freund. Balestier<Tribune Assn. McKeon<Sherman. Same<same. O'Connell<Hearn. Taub<Glover. Pipe<Int R T Co. Wagner<Mager. Richmond<Int R T Co. Nagle<Snare & Triest Co. Scharaga<Vechsler. Franklin<Herald. Williams<same. Weiskragen<Heichel. Tepper<Rauder. Reilly<N Y, N H & H R R Co. Ambinger<Periberg, Haberman Iron Wks. Emanuel<Bonomo. Brazier<Emerson. Puser<Daly. Gibbons<Novotny. Tripler<Fairchild. Case on. Part XIV., Philbin, J. Silverstein<Coronation Waist & Dress Co. McDonald<Vermilye. McManus<Mertens. CNY<Tillotson. Tuttle<Minten. CNY<Jamison. Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co<Schmittberger. Zeimer<Hohenstein. Chapman < Fowler. Same < same. Humphrey<Linders. Penn Steel Co<CNY. Tweedie Trad Co<Craig. Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins Co. Same<Montmagny Mutual Fire Ins Co. Same<Missisquoi & Ronville Mutual Fire Ins Co. Marquise<Norfolk Fire Ins Co. Raleigh Motor Car & Machine Co<Jackson Motor Co. Horan<Roxbury. Zinn<Newton Bldg Co. Heiser<Univer Garage. Farrow<Leuchtenberg. Weiss<Forsch. Business Men's Realty Co<Comet Co. Fuller<Loew's Consol Enterprises. Weeks<Bonney-Floyd Co. Waldron<Steinbourgh. Palmer<Schwanzenbach. Harriman<Fitzpatrick. Case on. Part XV.—Whitaker, J. Young<Barich. Mayer<Monzo. Lord & Taylor<Stephen. Phillips<Raritan Woolen Mills. Reilly<Burkelman. Strauss<Regan. Joseph<DeMauriac. Assets Realization Co<Mercan Nat Bank. Barclay Realty Co<Olshei. Knudten<Remmel. Connelly<Troxell. 35 Per Cent Auto Supply Co<Hartford Suspension Co. Gordon<Giner. People's Surety Co, N Y, <Mack Paving & Con Co. Karp<L V R R Co. Title Guar & Trust Co<Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co. Schuchart<Baker. Robinson Co<Security Mut Life Ins Co. Kivilecki<Dzikowska. Koupal<Mayer. Roth<Chaloux. Goodwin<Barilla. Pike<Seitz Co. Johnson<Tarbox. Stollwerck & Co<Stollwerck. Cornyn<McElduff. Eagan<Com Trust Co, N Y. Burns Bros<Lieberman. Case on. Part XVI.—Donnelly, J.—Keiller<Hay. La Chicotte<CNY. Meier<Stegmeier. Jacocks<Morrison. N Y Assets Realiz Co < Thompson. Currie < Vreeland. Weinstein < Stern. Croker < Williamson. Smith Cont Co<CNY. Zacharion<Beltman Johnson Co. Stettinius<Paul Co. Griffith<Simpson. Keupal<Mayer. Vick<Fed Biscuit Co. Travers<Myten. McCausland<Bogus. Sanders<Schawmacher. Frankel<Phoenix Underwear Co. Walker<Ogden Co. Vicario<Vitelli. Bates<King Const Co. Bristor<Rosenberg. Gas Engine & Power Co<CNY. Rand<First Ch Christ Scientist, N Y. Abbott<Gardiner. Maller<Nat Calculator Co. Marsullo<Rosendorf. Sheffield<CNY. Rosenberg<Hamilton Realty & B Co. Gallagher & Shearn<Barton. Steuer<Adler. Case on. Part XVII.—Pendleton, J.—Whiting<Medbury. Salmon<A Kilpstein Co. Jacobs<Heinze. Lamson Cons Store Serv Co<Billings. Pfaelzer<Bach Fur Co. Leopoldstadt<Kann. Oriental Bk < Peet. Stolwein<Schrienberg. Connolly Auction Co<Rae. Alexander<Trent Tile Co. Margolies<Arizona Turquoise Mining Co. Hirsch<Freedman Bros Co. Crogan<Persion. Conroy<McRae. Hofferberth<Duckett. Pragner<Smith. Leiter<Wager. Solomon<Levine. 35 P C Auto Supply Co<Apple. Moore<N Amer Accident Co. Starr<Averett. Savarese<Aurilio. Kraus<Century Gas & Elec Fixture Co. Bachmann<Hirsch. Clear. Part XVIII.—Platzek, J.—Joyner<Pulsifer. Farr<Strong. Suhonweitz<Strong. McBride<Strong. Jack<Strong. Weir<CNY. Partridge<Randolph. Hunt<Potter, Sloane, O'Donohue Co. Lotos Adv Co<Magistral Chemical Co. Dill & Collins Co<Morison. Sternberg<Silberstein. Shober<Royal Ins Co, Liverpool. Commonwealth of Ky<Merrill Co. N W Lithograph Co<Eastern Brew Co. Audit Co, N Y,<Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. N Y Elec Sign Co<Landauer. Button<Pilcher. Lane Co. Voight Milling Co<Schwall. Grefe<Chapman Co. Breen<CNY. Richter<Kimmerle. Paltrowitz<Amer Ins Co, Newark. Same<Royal Exch Assn, London. Same<German-Amer Ins Co, N Y. Paltrowitz<Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins Co. Same<Prussian Nat Ins Co. Same<Royal Ins Co, Ltd. Verdisco<Luciano. Sneath<Maple Chair Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S. Est of Hiram H Lamport, Est of Antonio Chzranowski, Est of Andrew Doerfler. Wills for probate: Ann McPhail, Mary Lynch, Regina Camio, Harriet B Barrow, Frances Gosling, Robert Potts, Frederick A Haight, Ferdinand G Loeb, Betty Spiegelberg, John H Howarth, Henriette Cobell, Sophia Schneider.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S. Contested wills: Schanette Adler, Anna Gehret, Maria Farrell or Donahue, Victor M Osborn (Will No 2,) Bernard McGarrity, Estate of Antonio Anastasia, Estate of William J Quince.

City Court.

Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; II., Greene, J.; III., Delehanty, J.; IV., Smith, J.; V., Lynch, J.; VI., Finelite, J.; VII., McAvoy, J.; VIII., La Fetra, J. Case on, Muslino<Italia Society, &c, Dwyer<Int R T Co, Hatch<Lloyd. Equity case: North Sand Co<Nora Const Co. Jury cases: Brown<Joline, Sullivan<Joline, Burutt<Karger, Baruch<Geer, Terespolsky<Nassau Elec R R Co, Enemann<Enemann, Bulman<Cent Park, N & E R R Co, McGinn<same, Kutzen<Zernitz, Gason<Katz Bros Leather Goods Co, Hefferman<Prud Life Ins Co, Martin<N Y Int Ry Co, Rothman<Harris, Flynn<N Y Rys Co, Myers<N Ams Gas Co, same<same, Sullivan<Westcott Ex Co, Doyle<Kennedy, Krickie<Oceanic A G Co, Thompson<Marcillian French Baking Co, Goldfaden<Lurch, Feldstein<Startz, Silverman<Int R T Co, Brinkman<Demmerle, Abrams<Proctor, Katz<Zahn, Markewitz<Azwolinsky, Preker<Wasser, Trefner<Goldburg, Dooley<Int R T Co, Dulliccin<Fargo, Leafe<Mendschien, Clemenko<Sturm, Blutt<Int R T Co, Eichhorn<same, same<same, Cohen<N Y Rys Co, Rosenburg<same, Henry<Smoleroff, Karzanstein<3d Av R R Co, Fredrickson<Penn R R Co, Barry<Consol Gas Co, same<same, Weiner<Hellberger, Magizaul<Int R T Co, Lasher<Levison, Bondy<Berliner, Smith<Strauss, Fuller<Clark, Gluck<Simon, Siedle Studios<Fields, Segaline<G A Fuller Co, Pokin<Berman, Epstein<Stengler, Kleitman<Gotthelf, Bloom<N Y Transp Co, Smith<Linch, H Mowquardt & Co<De Tremare, Fass<Bethel Const Co, Propper<Int R T Co, Gluck<Margulman, Griffin<Frawley, Piser<Goldman, Heyman Print Co<Brennan, Finkel<Paschkes, Greyrock Land Co<Maintenance Co, Hills<Helenic Trans St Nav Co, Bernstein<Davidson, Schumsky<Adler Theatre Co, Fuchs<Hammel, Pryde<Keating, Glantz<E River Sav Inst, Zucker<Rosenberg, Doherty<Hoffman. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—III., case on; IV., clear; V., clear; VII., case on; VIII., case on. Part II.—Green, J.—Berenson<Finkelstein. McIntyre<Giddings. Kalman<Berg. Security Bk<Abrams. Handelman<Paskil. Erkins<Howard. Landan<Morris Pk Ests. Stephenson<Anderson. Klein<U S Gd Lodge, Order B Abraham. Bitzick<Epstein. M C Parterno Realty Co<Sunderland. Leininger<Pac Motor Car Ex Co. Massine<Di Benedetto. Rosenblatt < Weinstein. Pappas < Kaufman. Cohn<Goldfarb. Rosenstreich<Trieb. Mendetz<Wood. Cohen<Belsinger. Markstein<Lion Mach Co. Wilmington Lumber Co<Winant. Martorana<B & O R R Co. Sherry<Cowhardt. Endelman<Dallin. Schroeder<Perley. Lubetkin<Nowak. N London, Inc<H K Fort Co. Friedman<Caldwell, Jr. Wilcox<Wolf. Connor<Met Life Ins Co. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—In re Royal A Toothpick Co—Wm S Gray. Mannados Realty Co<Harding—Melvin G Palliser.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—David Crawford<Martin A Traiser—Wm H Quinn. Dora Schiffer<Annie Kopilk—Gordon S P Kleeberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIV.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Rich, Stapleton, and Putman, JJ. Godesky<Cleff, Reardon<Waldo, Lynch<Krajewski, Bakewell<Oxford Co, Bigus<Lehigh V Coal Co, Lazarus<Eisler, Manne<Unity Press, Manton<B & F Realty Co, Hamilton<Martin, Wettgren<Wells Co, M of O'Connor, Click<Abendroth Co, Zuan<Ahlborn, Larkin<Reid Ice Cream Co, Blair<Blair, Darcey<Darcey, M of Ball, Paul<Clark, Falkenberg<Henchel, Woodruff<Chapman, Kline Co<Argus Co, Telesca<Ebling Co, Reiser<Edison Co, Lockert<N Y C & H R R R, Chasen<Astoria Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Manning, J. Scontupe<Seligman, Bonnard<Bonnard, Stillwell<Bateman, People ex rel Bullion Realty Co<Purdy, Com'r, Heil<Heil, Radesky<Radesky, Burdi<Giordano, Bahlman<Bahlman, Walsh<Walsh, Mutual Poultry Co<Morgan, Atl Beach Realty Co<Norton et al, Mooney<Baker, Van Buren<Huwer, Dempsey<O'Rourke, Earl<Richardson, Burnett<Burnett, Newland<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co, Carmel<Weinstock, Clark<Clark. Highest no. reached on call, 595.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; II., Aspinall, J.; III., Kelly, J.; IV., Benedict, J.; V., Kelly, J.; VI., Kapper, J.; VII., Jaycox, J. People ex rel Rudd<Cropsey, Kelly<Shewan & Sons, Spindler<Luitnlen, Sterling<Peale, Strauss and ano<Loeb, Schneider<Meltzer Bros Bwg Co, Wiener<Eccles Co, Signorelli<Carlson Hoisting Co, Lebovsky<Bd of Educ, Cox<B H R R, Sackett & Wilhelm Co<Abell et al, Pockrass<Nat Show Cases Co, Levison<B'klyn U Gas Co, Dutton<CNY, Howe<Nassau R R, McCauley<Nat Bridge Wks, Reilly<Barrett, Shay<CNY, Walsh<Nungesser, Jr, Giaconne<Nevin, Lucks<Steeplechase Co, Lowe<B H R R, Duckers< B H R R, Cardone<C I & B R R & B H R R, Cassidy<N Y Telephone Co, Lauri<B H R R, Wollner<Weisman, Johnsen<McSpirit, Winslow<CNY, Nichols<CNY, Bussing<Pac Coast Casualty Co, Di Betta<Campallo, Miller<CNY, Brennan<B H R R, Maxwell<Mannion et al, Brown<Epstein, Frank<Resnick, Salsky<B H R R, Bindner<O'Brien, Brandt<B H R R, Campbell<Coney I & Gravesend Ry, Fox<McCafferty. The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day: Furey<Gray et al, Hall<Robins Dry Dock Co, Cohen<Nassau R R, Bongard<Theis et al, Madero<Waterbury Co, Ernst<B H R R et al, Kaplan<Joline et al, Sherry<B H R R, Dreyer<Ershowsky and ano, Piecoro < Polatchek, and ano, Jenkins<N Y Herald. Tuohy<Allen. Tighe<Beck, Seller<Schaefer & ano, Sprinzen<N Y Rys Co, Beck<CNY & ano, D'Esposito<Furness Withy & Co, Dutton<Segretto & Co, Mahr<B H R R, Flaherty<Owens, Kenny<Brooklyn E D Terminal and ano, Johnson < N Y & Cuba Mail S S Co, Willoughby<Interboro Bwg Co, Block<Parcel Ser Co & B Q Co & S R R, Kiernan<B H R R, Kramer<Atl Basin Iron Wks, Gross<Lidgerwood Mfg Co, Ward<Hogan Sons, Peterman<W Shore R R, Scheer<L I R R, Bushey<Neville, Dolan<Bush Terminal Co, Bullion Realty Co<Anderson, Burns<Lippman et al, Malone<Yellow Taxicab Co, Cipolla<Cipolla, Novellino<B'klyn Gas Co, Sara<Levine & ano, Drumm<Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co, Condon<Stoew Const'n Co, Ferguson<Boyd, Kubiak<Tidewater Bldg Co et al, Immel<Metro Life Ins Co, Cullivan<Borough Dev Co, Hansen<Roach, Donahue<B'klyn U El R R, Cossentino<Van Iderstine & Son. Highest no. reached on call 2160.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Litigated motions: Gordon<Richmond Light & R R Co. Mouquin Rest Co<Mesick. Nat Cooperage Co<Bredit City Brew Co. Mager<NY & W Specialty Co. M of Black. Judson<Edwards et al. Robinson<Robinson. Hart<P. Ryan Const Co. Wick<Wick. Harper<Star Co. M of Esor Realty Corp. Hale<Thompson et al. Crowe<Crowe. Canning<Lynch et al. Hall<Met Life Ins Co. M of L I Bldg & Loan Assn. Dime Sav Bk of Bklyn<Annin et al. Sperber<Sperber. People ex rel. Fox<Pickup et al. Lustig<Lustig. Rose<Rose. M of appl of Michael & others. Dolan, an infant<Bedford Co. Sorgogna<Wolf. Mattheson<Rente. Leone<Gray. M of Berry. Rowland<Abele Gold Rlty Co. Thompson Co<Moore. Todd<Peyser. Mack<Eacy. Rothenberg<Speisman. Redicham<Amer Mfg Co. Peo ex rel. Kearns<Ruoff. M of Carnegie Trust Co, (Valentine.) Dangler<Dangler. Peo ex rel. Kernan<Parry & ano. Underwood<Boyce et al. Marinelli<Horn & ano. Sulinski<Grodsky et al. Kips Bay Brew & R Co<Caseano et al. Peo ex rel. Auckner<Moscowitz et al. Owens<Cent Vt R R Co. Rosenfeld<Shapiro. Moskowitz<Dornbush. Carpenter<Krull. Pulcini<Clement. Skouger<Skouger. Baldinger & Kupferman Mfg Co<Rosenbluth. J. H. Small Realty Co<Strauss et al. Cohen<Brown.

SPECIAL TERM—Aspinall, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S. Wills of Francis Gottsberger, Eugene A Curran, Alfred Oshler, Fred Schmidt, Montoz Paul, H Octofie, Anton Tadress, and John Bauer. Acct'ng in the est of Joshua Oldham, James Chapple, Louis Riehle, Mary Levinia Leyon, N J Nelson, Augustus Ramopin, James J O'Neil, Catherine Sullivan, and Annie Laherty. Estates of K Friedland, Elizabeth Hein, Catherine Fitzpatrick, J E Eichler, and George Burne. Contested cal: Wills of Christopher Michel, G Hernandez, and Elizabeth A Meacham.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Andrews, J. Kopolowitz<Nassau Electric R R Co, Sealey<Bklyn Heights R R Co, Chadjurian<Nassau Elec R R Co, Ginsberg<Bklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co, Auddy<Nassau Elec R R Co, Pierson<C I & Bklyn R R Co, Linea<same, Callati<Bklyn Heights R R Co, Harney<same, Van Hutchler<same, Robinson<Schwick. These causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. Comsack<Nassau Elec R R Co, Murray<McCaul, Scagloine<Brooks, Wieda<Susskind, Dinan<C I & Bklyn R R Co, Doranbach<Nassau Elec R R Co, Excelcia Brewing Co<Bertolino, Dames<C I & Bklyn R R Co, Gibbons<Bklyn Heights R R Co, Laeger<same. Highest no. reached on the cal., 2313.

CRIMINAL CAL.—Part VII.—Jaycox, J. Antonio Leone, Lillial McGrath, Edward Moore.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CAL.—Part I.—Fawcett, J. Peter Olsen, Conrad Mortinsen, Sam Schrieber, Charles Barthels, Harry Bloom, Anthony Scharpati, Frank Vicone, and Robert Leavy. Part II.—Dike, J. Nicola Donnetti, Tony Delmonte, Edward Swift, John Peterson, John Donovan, Walter Collins, and Gustav Young. Part III.—Addington, J. Eli Pequard, Tony Paratto, Olaf C Strand, Meyer Zahn, Michael Carr, and Joseph White.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—Katzner<Wiener & ano. Card et al<L I R R Co. Kaulbach<Kaulbach & ano. Nemtzoff et al<Kissena Park Corp. Herman<Herman. De Vos<Lowery. Violante<Moravec et al. Foreman<Nordon Const Co et al. Rector and Inhabitants of Flushing et al<CNY et al. Watson & Pittinger<Nordon Const Co et al. Eagle Savings & Loan Co<Brighton Heights Devel Co et al. Nahe<Maguire. Clonin & ano<Steinway Av Const Co et al. Gotard<Gotard et al. Cobb<Guernsey & ano. Metropolitan Land Co<Stewart et al. Bischoff & ano<Thompson & ano. Lynch<Gold et al. Bossert & ano<Katz et al. Bossert & ano<Herskowitz et al. Cross, Austin Ireland Lumber Co<Hadden et al. Haviland<Nebeling et al. Dowling<Setzer, as Treas. Krauss<Borden's C Milk Co et al. John Lackner Co<Blazej. Hodge<Hodge. These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: MacArthur<MacArthur. Murphy<Stapleton. Nallen<McKeogh. Queens-Nassau Mortgage Co<Graham et al. Cox<Queens-Nassau Mortgage Co. Hummel & ano<Ahern. Brown<Brown. Pearsall<Pearsall. Adikes & ano<L I R R Co. Dreyfus<Weller et al Pasa<Bromser. Jones<SNY et al. Adikes & ano<L I R R Co. Schleicher<Hutzelman et al. Friedman<Maro et al. Herman<Herman. London<Ludwig et al. Bergen<CNY. Morrell<N Y C Water Front Co et al. Anselmo<Anselmo. Potter et al<Leaycraft et al. Pruszynski & ano<Astoria Bohemian Realty Assn. Beck, as Trustee<Jaffe et al. Nervi et al<Quaglino et al. Helminen<Latham et al. Sasek<Sasek. Emig<Emig. Shea<Norris. Klueg<Klein. Magale et al<Delong et al. Marcus<Model Home Bldg Co et al. Miller<Burns Bros. Wm Ulmer Brewery<Kaiser et al. Wilson<Woods. Kelly<Hanley. Lancaster Sea Beach Improv Co<Morgan et al. Bachmann<Bachmann. Nervi et al<Quaglino et al. Chas Crabbe Co<Plaut et al. Gresser<Seal et al. Johnson & ano<Elmhurst Homes Co et al. Johnson & ano<Elmhurst Homes Co et al. Scribner<Park Inn and Bathing Pavilion Co & ano. London<Williams et al. Hopkins & ano<Mandel. Cohenno<Morrell et al. Rehor<Manhattan Mutual Realty Co et al. Podhradsky<Podhradsky. Pruszynski & ano<Astoria Bohemian Realty Assn. Burnett<Geres. Highest No. reached is 280.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, J. Brace<Kneer. Buseman<McGovern & ano. Soviero<Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. Bennett<L I R R Co. Garbos<Keryc. Sigmund<L I R R Co. Murphy<Bklyn Heights R R Co. Erschek<U S Metal Products Co & ano. Mahlstadt<Bklyn U E R R Co. Meyer, an infant<Gudebrod Bros Co. Owens<Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. Israelson<Williams. Strazza, an infant<Frank H. Clement Co et al. Cimihud<Smith et al. These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: Mayo, as admr<Todd & ano. Godett<Nord Deutsche Ins Co, Hamburg. Tesar<N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. Vickers, as admx<Midtown Cont Co. McCutcheon<Belling. Graham et al<Kelly. Remlinger<Neptune Meter Co. Lutz<Bender & ano. Cullinan<Bklyn Heights R R Co. Lawrence<CNY. Gyntwy<Arbuckle & ano. Karlsson<Gilbert & Bennett Mfg Co. Atl Macaroni Co<Pac Coast Casualty Co. Nowakowski<N Y & N S Traction Co. Moynlhan<CNY et al. Rybacki, as admx<N Y Telephone Co & ano. Huscher, as admx<N Y & Queens Elect Light & Power Co. Hetner<King as Rec. Fletcher<CNY. Finkelson<N Y & L I Traction Co. Highest no. reached on the gen cal is 298.

County Court.

CRIMINAL TERM—Humphrey, J. People<Richard Schneider. People<Frederick A. Wolf. People<John Weeks. People<Harry Franco.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SHORT-CAUSE CAL.—Part II.—Zimbardi<Arminico. Benedict & Pardes Co<Lockwood. Same<same. Murray<Cox. Crossen<Ware. Smith<Van Schaick. W'chester Elec Supply Co<Fox Theatrical Enterprises. Scarsdale Estates<Beck. Caterson<Carpenter.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mills, J.—Mahlstedt Lumber Co<Garretti. Lawrence<Phillips. Lebek<Jasnocha. Baslar<Rau. Kampa<Homan, Jno Williams<Williams. Powers<City of Yonkers. Delancy<Scott. Buchko<Repiczki et al. P Chester Lumber Co<Travers. Burns<Smith. J A Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<Garretti. Paino<Mattern. Paino<Mattern. Pearsall<Murray.

DAY CAL.—Part I., Keogh, J.; II., Morschauser. Eichhorn<Stricker, Horton<Petrillo, Gallagher<Pittsburgh Con Co., Totaro<N Y, N H & H R R Co, Shefts<Yonkers R R Co, Furo<DeSalvo, Connolly<Carey, Connolly<Hastings Pavement Co., Bradshaw<Bradley Cons Co., Obermeyer & Liebmann<Weinberg, Kolpin<Corney, Teclaw<W-Astoria Hotel Co, McHenry<Obermeyer & Liebmann Co, New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co<S Shore Securities Co., Ryan<Banks, Cheney<Wilson, Reilly<N Y, N H & H R R Co. These causes, if answered ready will be passed for the day: Villaggio<O'Brien Cons Co., O'Donnell<MetroFireproof Storage Co., Lucarelli<O'Brien Cons Co., Wenz<W'chester Lighting Co., Tolaw<Davey, Marejka<Nat Conduit & Cable Co., Tronto<West St Ry Co., Bleloch<Snare & Triest Co., same<same, Conklin<Birdsall, Johnson<W'chester St Ry Co., Miller<Silver, Scheidler<N Y, N H & H R R Co., Drake<Lounsbury, Phillips<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co., Riley<Barnes, Linehan<Silver, Falco<N Y, N H & H R R Co., Vernon Con & Cons Co<N Y Interurban Dev Co., Gibbs<Knick Sav & Loan Co., Rosenthal<Sladon Iron Wks, Mende<McHugh, McCann<Wright & Cobb Lighterage Co., Saladino<N Y, N H & H R R Co., Havey<Harris, Roedel<Harris, same<same, Liberty Brewing Co<Olt, Tamraz<Schwartz, McKeon<Webbe, Jenks<Pres of Ossining, Mortier<Sherman & Gore, Conway<Naylor Bros, Nuchten<West St Ry Co., Nicoletto<Waltridge, as rec'r, &c., Newell<Mt Vernon, Cooper<White Fireproofing Con Co. Highest number reached on call, 225.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.—Johnson County Savings Bk<Sherow, Miller<N Y & Stamford Ry Co, Carpenter<Church of All Saints, Briarcliff, Dutchess Co Lime Co<Miles, Mastey<De Lillo, Whalen<W'chester Lighting Co, Kelly<Umberfield, Sirlin<Hooker, Licastro<Fisher, Seidel<Miller, Earle<Kiernan, Mamaroneck Sound Side Co<Hannan, Franck<Watson Contr Co, Same<same, Tompkins<N Y C & H R R R Co, Lipman<Dalton, Berzon<Stubbings, Schwadron<W'chester St Ry Co, Finch<Munson, Same<same, Nolan<City of Mount Vernon. These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. Stocker<Grzybowski, ElmsfordContracting Co<NYC < H R R Co, Same<same, Foley<Newman, Miller<Wilson, Port Chester Hygeia Ice Co<Mertz, O'Neill<Mack, Lorzing<Bd of Educa, Greenburgh, Larsen<Murray, Allan<Downing, Huffner<NYC & H R R Co, Mihaleck<Kateleck, Oliver<Lent, Paul Motor Car Co<Richards, Bender<Burgevine, Fallen<J C Turner Lumber Co, Hoffman<Yonkers R R Co, McCartney<Yonkers St R R Co, Sutherland<Fox, Cortalio<Freund, Anderson<Venderburg, Lincoln<Healy, Luchinska<Preston, Cregier<Sharkey, Same<same, Alexander<Sloat, Same<same, Same<same, Same<same, Seymour Coal Co<Rasler, Garrett<Alexander, Lines<Turner, Rosenzweig<Tompkins.

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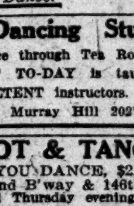
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1398, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FALCK, WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR., Executors.
W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO SELL OLD HOTEL SITE.

Failure of Arlington Project in Washington Leads to Foreclosure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Under foreclosure proceedings by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, the Arlington Hotel property at Vermont Avenue and H Street will be sold at public auction on Jan. 29. The original Arlington Hotel, one of the famous hostelries of the country, where many notable public men stayed, was torn down in the fall of 1912 to make way for a $6,000,000 structure of the same name. Failure to obtain subscriptions for this amount resulted in an announcement last Fall that a reorganization committee composed of Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, Gen. Coleman T. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and Eldridge E. Jordan and Gen. E. Buchanan of Washington had been appointed to work out new financial plans.

After the original hotel building was razed, excavation work progressed rapidly but was ultimately abandoned. Officers of the hotel company have said that the death of J. P. Morgan, who had subscribed for some of the stock, had embarrassed their plans. Mr. Morgan always stayed at the old Arlington on his visits to Washington.

URGES AIRSHIPS FOR FLEET.

Navy Board Wants Every Battleship Equipped with Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The equipment of every battleship with at least one aeroplane, the use by the navy of dirigible balloons, and the concentration of all naval aeronautical training work at Pensacola, Fla., are among the principal recommendations of the board of officers appointed by Secretary Daniels to draw up a comprehensive plan for the organization of a naval aeronautical service. The board's report was made public to-day with the announcement that it had been approved by the Secretary. It is proposed now to develop gradually the aeronautic service along the lines indicated as experience dictates and funds become available.

The board found foreign nations to be a unit in the conviction that superiority was essential in aerial equipment. The idea of some powers that coast defense also should be based upon air service was condemned, the report stating that the American aeronautical service would be adequate as an auxiliary of the fleet.

The board held that special ships for aeroplanes and air craft generally should be considered, though not immediately recommended. The purchase of dirigibles at the earliest practicable date was recommended.

MORRIS URI HELD IN COURT.

Accused of Grand Larceny, He Will Have a Hearing To-day.

Morris Uri, well known in the theatrical business, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing this morning on a charge of grand larceny. Uri is a former resident of Louisville, Ky., where he at one time was engaged in the distilling business. Uri was arrested on Saturday evening in the office of Louis Pincus, a vaudeville agent, on a warrant.

TEACH LAYMEN TO WORK.

"Method Masters," Camp Says, Promote Efficiency of Church Societies.

The American people give nearly $400,000,000 to Christian work each year, according to Eugene M. Camp, President of the Seabury Society, who spoke yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Many Protestant churches, according the speaker, now are employing method masters.

"Method masters do not work," said Mr. Camp, "but they teach others to work. Their aim is to make money go further. In industrial plants tremendous advance has been made in enlarged output by the use of method masters. New York is leading in the movement, and here has been established, within the last few years, the first Laymen's Training School in America on these lines.

"A most extraordinary situation obtains in New York at this moment. Within the past few months new churches and buildings for Christian uses have been opened that have cost $5,000,000, and there are planned and under construction others to cost $5,000,000 more. At the same time, church property worth $8,000,000 is for sale on Manhattan Island, and before there is less than that amount there will be property worth $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for sale. Still worse, there are fifty churches, uptown as well as downtown, worth millions, that are empty, or nearly so, whose actual achievements are not sufficient to warrant their exemption from taxation. Officials in charge of these properties are holding on and trying to determine what to do.

"The cause of this extraordinary situation, more extraordinary than the world ever saw before, is the end of Manhattan period as a residence borough, save, perhaps, Washington Heights.

"Method masters find here tasks that command their greatest ability. What is to be done with existing plants? If removed, what is to be left in their places? How shall the changes be brought about?

"The needs of the churches at the moment are economic methods of work and instruction of lay volunteers in these methods. In all Protestant churches of the metropolitan district there are 40,000 men waiting to be drafted for service."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,042.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENT L. LEONARD and CHARLES J. LEONARD, individually and composing the firm of T. LEONARD & SONS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Vincent L. Leonard and Charles J. Leonard, individually and composing the firm of T. Leonard & Sons, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1913, the said Vincent L. Leonard and Charles J. Leonard, individually and composing the firm of T. Leonard & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1305, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition of 100% in notes will also be made by the bankrupts.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1914.

NO. 19,275.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BARRY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James Barry, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said James Barry was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES KOTERBA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Koterba, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FEDERICO REMONDINA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Federico Remondina, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1914.

NO. 18,751.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM ZANKL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Zankl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 10, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HERMAN ZIEGEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Ziegen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON KOHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Kohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID LEVIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of David Levin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said David Levin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10, 1914.

NO. 19,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN SCHOTLAND, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herman Schotland of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1913, the said Herman Schotland was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10, 1914.

NO. 19,278.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL L. WARMUTH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael L. Warmuth, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Michael L. Warmuth was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10, 1914.

NO. 19,281.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur M. Davidson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Arthur M. Davidson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10, 1914.

NO. 18,600.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER FLOECKHER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Walter Floeckher of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1913, the said Walter Floeckher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDORE GANZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidore Ganz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARTIN J. MONAHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin J. Monahan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ESSIE SCHATTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Essie Schattman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 30th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9, 1914.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, FANNIE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Cardozo & Engelhard, Room 1601, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of October, 1913. CHARLES K. BERWIN, N. A. BERWIN, Executors.

CARDOZO & ENGELHARD, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE
into a new, 7-room, 1-family, steam-heated brick house; $25 to $35; if you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn; on new Subway. Phone Cort. 5528. OWNER, D 354 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Circumstances Compel Me to Sell New Law Apartment House.
Always fully rented; ridiculously low price to quick cash buyer; large income. Kahn, 652 Broadway. Phone, Spring 2147.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address Cottage, Box 43 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ESTATES & HOMES
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Especially in Scarsdale, Hartsdale & White Plains
ANGELL AND CO. Office, Station Park, SCARSDALE, N. Y. Tel. 300 Scarsdale.

Farm within two miles of Lake Mahopac, two miles from station; 77 acres, fine tillable land, at $50 per acre; this fine farm has got to be sold within the next 10 days. For full particulars address
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, Inc.,
15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN IDEAL HOME
in a restricted section; within 20 minutes of the Pennsylvania Station; located on plot 40x100 feet. First floor has large 10-foot porch, with sun parlor on the south side; foyer hall; living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Second floor has two master's chambers connecting, one bedroom, tiled bathroom. Third floor has three bedrooms and storage room. Cellar contains laundry, toilet and coal bins. Has 2½-inch North Carolina pine flooring on which parquet floor is laid. Ground floor is finished in straight oak trim; second floor in birch trim; third floor in cypress trim. Has slate roof, handsome combination gas and electric fixtures; combination coal and gas range in kitchen, with ash chute to cellar. Hot water heating system. Shrubbery, lawn and hedge surrounding house all completed.
PRICE $7,500.
Can be bought by responsible buyer on easy terms. For particulars, address,
Secretary, Room 1003, 1 W. 34th St.

$7,000 IDEAL MODERN HOME
Eight rooms, ground 40x100. North Shore Long Island. 23 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Offered at sacrifice owing to death of owner. Immediate possession given. Good neighborhood, healthy location. 3 minutes' walk to station. No agents. Will make terms to responsible buyer.
Address SACRIFICE, 91 Times.

BUNGALOW.
6 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; large dry cellar; gas and electricity; water-front privileges; 42 minutes from city; $150 cash; balance very easy terms. Address BARGAIN, Box 52 Times Downtown.

Two Lots Taken Under Mortgage
Size 50x165 ft. Asphalt streets and all improvements in and paid. In Long Island City, close to new "L" road. Am forced to sell. Address Forced Sale, 63 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—ABLE SALESMAN
for high-class subdivision at White Plains. Man must prove ability. Property sold under a guarantee to repurchase. Address communications to Wm. E. Morrell, Inc., Box 63, White Plains, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KAIM BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 12th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 356 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, fixtures, &c. LESTER J. SAUL, Receiver.
JULIUS A. KUCK, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LESSER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 38 Eldridge St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, trimmings, high-grade manufactured clothing, fixtures, &c. Inspection Saturday, Jan. 17, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM GOODMAN, Receiver.
MARCUSON BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMPIRE STATE SUSPENDER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 19, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 550 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suspenders, garters, umbrellas, umbrella handles, typewriter, safe, fixtures, &c. Inspection Saturday, Jan. 17, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ASA B. KELLOGG, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SALLMAN and WM. SALLMAN, individually and as copartners trading as SALLMAN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 12, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 88 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of misses', children's, and women's cloaks and dresses, piece goods, fixtures, safe, &c.
F. STEARNS EDICK, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. BEINSTOCK & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 12th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 East 14th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, tables, chairs, sideboards, beds, chiffoniers, carpets, fixtures, &c.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIBERTY GARTER M'F'G CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankrutcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 12, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 413 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of web, garters, trimmings, sewing machines, cutting machines, safes, fixtures, &c.
ADOLPH HERSCHFELD, Receiver.
SIEGEL & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 395 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW ORLANDO, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 12th, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 54 Mulberry Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of olive oil, wines, cheese, groceries, safe, fixtures, etc.
HERBERT B. GRUBER, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,136.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE ZINN MFG. CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Zinn Mfg. Co., a corporation, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said The Zinn Mfg. Co., a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. That the bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to its creditors of 10%, payable in cash.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1914.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
7 All Light, Large Rooms.
Elevator and all improvements.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RENTS.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
latest improvements, $1,600; new fireproof building, sixth floor.
GARNELL, 55 W. 95TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
5 East 45
(Maison Arthur)
Restaurant on Premises.
2 Rooms & Bath
With Light and Service.
WILLIAM S. DENISON & CO.,
150 Nassau St.
Phone 3733 Beekman.

3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY or 66c per Room
at
61-65 E. 59th St.
Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

BACHELORS
29 EAST 48TH STREET,
CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE
2 Rooms & Bath & Foyer Hall
Rents $65 Per Month & Up.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

1235 LEXINGTON AVE.
Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartment. 6 Rooms
Electric Light. Parquet Floor. Telephone.
Hall Service. Rent $50

63D, 33 EAST.
High-class modern housekeeping and bachelor apartment.
Two rooms and bath.

3 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements; continuous elevator and phone service; $50. Apply Superintendent.
54 EAST 59TH ST.

BROOKLYN.

HALF NEW YORK RENTS
7 & 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.
High-class elevator apartment house; latest up-to-date conveniences; telephone in every apartment; hardwood floors. Block from Albany Ave. Station, Fulton St.
4 Rooms $32.00 5 Rooms $37.50
6 Rooms $45.00 7 Rooms $50.00

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. HEATH COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Pursuant to an order duly made by this Court and entered therein the receiver of the estate will sell property belonging thereto as follows:

1. The entire contents of the store situated at 114 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, consisting of men's furnishings, soft and stiff hats, gloves, showcases, wall fixtures, safe, cash register, and office fixtures.

2. The entire contents of the store and basement at 326 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., consisting of hats, soft and stiff; showcases, wall fixtures, cash register, and office fixtures as well as machinery for the making of hats, consisting of steam boiler, engine, motor, hydraulic hat machine, hat molds, and a large quantity of raw material used in the manufacture of hats.

The factory in Hoboken, N. J., is well equipped and business can be started immediately by the purchaser.

Sealed bids will be received for all or any part of the entire property described above. These bids must be submitted to Elgin L. McBurney, receiver herein, at 114 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., on January 23, 1914, at 10 A. M., at which time they will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for 25% of the amount thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the receiver when the sale is confirmed by the Court. The bids must equal the appraised value of the property. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The said property may be inspected at 114 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., on January 14, 19, and 20, 1914. The said property at 326 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., may be inspected on January 15, 21, and 22, 1914.

Should the receiver reject all of the bids submitted, the property at 114 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., will be sold at public auction on January 26, 1914, at 10 A. M., and the property at 326 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., will be sold at public auction on January 27, 1914, at 10 A. M. sharp.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction, unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Further information may be obtained from Elgin L. McBurney, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or at his New York office, 302 Broadway, New York City, or from Edw. B. Levy, attorney for receiver, 200 Fifth Av., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—BY ORDER UNITED States District Court, Eastern District of New York.—J. W. & W. H. Reid, auctioneers, sell to-day, at 10:30 A. M., at Bush Terminal Building No. 19, 39th St., corner of 2d Av., Brooklyn, (4th and 5th floors,) bottling machinery, bottles, &c., labeling, filling, electric capping, bottle washing, baling, and special machines; 2 sterilizers, automatic washer and rinser, ice plant, pumps, stills, motors, tanks, scales, &c., carloads of new bottles, large lot of cartons, office furniture, &c. All of the above is in first class condition.
VEEKO PROCESS CO., Bankrupt.
MARVYN SCUDDER, Trustee.
McCLURE & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Trustee, 22 William St., New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Pennsylvania Ice Plants,
located at
Little Gap, near Palmerton,
and at
Johnsonville, near Bangor.
Excellent harvesting and railroad facilities; formerly conducted by Home Ice & Products Co., now bankrupt.
Public Sale, Bankruptcy Court Room, Essex Building, Clinton Street, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Full particulars furnished on request.
ERNEST L. QUACKENBUSH, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 738 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There has been a rapid and decided change in weather conditions since Saturday night. The Northeast storm has passed off with remarkably increased energy followed by a turn to clear and considerably colder weather in the Atlantic States. Another low area from the Canadian Northwest has moved to Western Ontario attended by snows and higher temperatures in the lake region. The Northwest cold wave will closely follow the Ontario disturbance, reaching the North Atlantic Coast during Monday night, and there will probably be some snow from the lower lakes eastward with higher temperatures Monday in New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, colder; west to northwest winds, becoming brisk to high.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local snows in interior; colder at night. Tuesday colder and fair; brisk to high west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy and slightly warmer Monday, probably local snows. Tuesday much colder and generally fair; brisk to high winds, mostly southwest and west.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, except local snows over Lake Erie; colder by night. Tuesday fair; much colder; high west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Local snows Monday; colder at night. Tuesday fair; much colder; high southwest to northwest winds.

Northern New England—Local snows and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday fair and colder; brisk to high winds, mostly southwest and west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	21	28	4 P. M.	35	25
6 A. M.	28	25	6 P. M.	35	24
9 A. M.	33	25	9 P. M.	35	22
12 M.	35	26	11 P. M.	39	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesetrday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:35—387 Bowery; Western Paint Co...$100
12:40—830 1st Av.; J. Miller...$10
1:00—137 Bowery; J. Halper Sons...$5,000
2:10—442 W. 124th St.; M. Sabery...Slight
2:55—41 to 47 9th Av.; Weingarten & Gebeler...$40,000
10:10—203 E. 202d St.; P. Thor...Slight
P. M.
12:30—113 W. 117th St.; R. Sage estate.$2,000
1:06—413 E. 148th St.; A. Green...Slight
1:15—119 E. 100th St.; W. Carroll...Slight
2:00—17 to 21 E. 22d St.; Meyer Bros...Slight
2:10—174 Madison Av.; Lester Altman.Slight
2:20—200 W. 39th St.; not given...Slight
2:45—314 E. 31st St.; R. Meyers...Slight
5:30—398 Grand St.; J. Rutz...$10
5:30—Naried and Carpenter Av.; not given...Slight
5:55—131 W. 188th St.; J. Royal...Slight
6:40—850-852 Tremont Av.; A. Schlemmer...Slight
7:25—57 2d Av.; P. Margulie...$15
7:25—107 W. 96th St.; S. Myguiso..Not given
7:55—59 Essex St.; G. Rubin...$25
8:10—205 E. 98th St.; H. Thalin...Slight
8:15—24 Pell St.; Dr. J. C. Thomas...$500
8:15—123 to 129 W. 44th St.; Hotel Gerard...Slight
8:25—144 Attorney St.; C. Sapinga...Slight
9:15—15 Avenue A; E. Kirk...Slight
11:00—525 W. 45th St.; W. J. Kells...Slight
11:10—1,939 Southern Bld.; H. Lazarus.Slight

Real Estate
30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Private residence for sale. 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

Executors Sale.—Two-family house; 235 East 62d St. For particulars see R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, white enamel bedrooms, mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price, $2,750; far below value; will accept $160 cash, balance $15 month. Call or write B. Ackerman, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Owing to circumstances must sell 5 very beautiful lots for only $80 each; good, high, healthy location; near station and trolley; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; only one hour out; fare, 18 cents; will sell all five lots for $25 cash and $5 monthly; call or write for free tickets. B. Cashier, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FEW CHOICE LOFTS
In the centre of the
LACE & NECKWEAR TRADES,
99-101 Fifth Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.
Modern fireproof loft building.
Size 60 ft. x 100 ft.
45c. to 60c. Per Ft.
Apply to agent on premises
Or your own broker.

OFFICES TO LET
30-32 East 20th St.
AT REASONABLE RENTS.
Including electric light, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.
Excellent for Manufacturers' Agents and Buyers.
Apply to Robert Colgate & Co., 59 William St. Tel. John 2077.
OR ON PREMISES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

CARLTON CHAMBERS,
Madison Avenue, cor. 47th Street.
Three desirable offices at very moderate rentals. Immediate possession.
Apply on premises, or
S. Osgood Pell & Company,
Cor. 45th St., 542 Fifth Ave.

RITZ CHAMBERS,
Madison Avenue and 48th Street
Specialists Building.
Physicians and Dentists
Unusual service at a very moderate rental. Apply on premises, or
S. Osgood Pell & Company,
Cor. 45th St. 542 Fifth Ave.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET
2004-8 Broadway
Corner 68th Street.
STORE 4,751 SQUARE FEET.
BASEMENT 4,638 SQUARE FEET.
Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

All or part of corner suite of eight offices facing on 34th Street and Broadway, overlooking Herald Square, to sublet at a concession to desirable tenant. Brokers protected. SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th Street.

Lost
40 cents a line.

VERY LIBERAL REWARD FOR CIRCLET PIN OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS SET IN PLATINUM; LOST THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8TH, BETWEEN 38TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV. AND HOTEL PLAZA. RETURN TO W. K. LUNT, HOTEL PLAZA.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, in Broadway (Kingsbridge) car, small silver-link purse, a small amount of money; if purse returned, a reward will be given and no questions asked; was a keepsake. Strickland, 3,905 Broadway.

LOST—$100 reward for diamond ornament on black velvet band, Jan. 8, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between 17 East 38th St. and 5th Av., and Park Av. and 84th St. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—DIAMOND, 6¾ 3-32 KARAT SET IN PLATINUM BESSIL; LARGE REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. J. MARKS, ATTORNEY, 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

LOST—String of coral beads, between 36 East 33d, 5th Av., 42d, and Manhattan Hotel, Saturday, 10th, between 10-12. Return to Manhattan Hotel. Liberal reward.

LOST—Night Jan. 11, diamond pendant set in platinum, with fine platinum chain. Address L. Markle, 5,336 Woodlawn Av., Chicago, Ill.

LOST—Yellow envelope, [H. C. Dusenbery,] containing memos of value only to owner; reward. M 862 Times Downtown.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, between 34th and 60th Sts., small pearl and diamond bar pin; reward. Telephone 7235 Plaza.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, between 34th and 60th Sts., small pearl and diamond bar pin; reward. Telephone 7235 Plaza.

$5,000 REWARD for return of information leading to recovery of jewelry stolen from the premises 506 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J. No questions asked. G. W. Johnston, 55 John St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—On Thursday, a dachshund, about 5 years old; female; black and tan. Liberal reward. William M. Moore, northeast corner of University Av. and 190th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
40 cents a line.

INFORMATION DESIRED CONCERNING the whereabouts of VINCENT McINERNEY, formerly of Elmira, now Assistant Superintendent of the International Salt Works at Meyers, N. Y. Mr. McInerney disappeared from Ithaca, N. Y., January 2d. Information concerning Vincent McInerney will be appreciated by T. J. McInerney, 256 West Henry St., Elmira, N. Y.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths; rooms, $1 and $1.50 up; dinner, 65 and 75 cents. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 684 Morningside. Special attention given to transient guests.

Nicely furnished, five-room, front apartment, 625 West 135th, two doors from drive; bus passes door; two blocks from Subway. Mrs. Bentley. Morningside 4563.

Riverside Drive, 120-125. (North Corner of 84th St.)—Handsomely furnished apartments 9 and 11 all light rooms, three baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

35TH ST., 36 WEST. Sublet 2 rooms, bath, furnished; elevator, telephone, hotel service; moderate. Supt.

114TH, 309 WEST.—Delightful kitchenette apartment; perfect housekeeping appointments; 4 persons; $125. Lyman.

West 80th St.—Two or three rooms and bath; telephone; piano; maid service; southern exposure. 'Phone Schuyler 9774.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartment for rent. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

45th, 19 East.—Well-furnished two and three rooms, bath; conveniences; $65.

Prettily furnished suites and rooms; maid service. The Suborel. 156 West 65th St.

East Side.

Large, sunny room and bath; north light; steam heat, electricity; well furnished private home; bargain to right party. 113 East 19th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
30 cents a line.

Have any number of clients wanting high-class furnished apartments on short lease. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5292.

Strictly high-class 5-6 rooms, for 3 or 4 months; give price and location. W. L. H., Engineers Club, 32 West 40th.

A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
30 cents a line.

West Side.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 561 West 147th St. (corner Broadway.)—Eight rooms in modern elevator apartment; moderate rent; every convenience; arrangements possible for 2 or 3 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, with, without board. Audubon 216.

561 WEST 147TH, (THE EDWIN.) Modern elevator building; corner apartment; 7 outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; 6-room apartment; moderate; owner on premises. Audubon 216.

11TH ST., 27 WEST.—"The Larchmont," high class elevator apartments; best part Washington Square section; 8 large, sunny rooms, unusually desirable; rentals moderate.

A beautiful apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms; reasonable rent. 490 Riverside Drive.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable kitchenette apartment, bath, hot water, improvements; references.

Brooklyn.

$42 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42. 6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway; booklet. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Storage.
30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Real Estate
30 cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

MAGNIFICENT MANUFACTURING SITE IN NEWARK, N. J., 30 ACRES OR PART OF IT, WITH RAILROAD SIDING FROM LEHIGH VALLEY AND CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.; 550 FEET WATER FRONT DOCK RIGHTS; CHEAP. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS Z 309 TIMES.

Fanwood Palace, nine big rooms with every possible convenience; parquet floors, steam heat, &c.; two blocks to station; big forest trees on a hill; also several smaller houses; easiest terms. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Money loaned for interest and taxes. Call afternoons. Bancker, 768 9th Av.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted—First mortgages, paying 6% interest; New York suburban property; in amounts from $300 to $6,000. Herrich, Suite 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.
30 cents a line.

DESIRABLE SITES. WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER Vacant Lots Convenient and Well Located; Large Lofts, Facing East River. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Desk room; brand new rolltop private desks; in exceptionally light office; telephone; stenographer; mail privilege; $3; new building. 432 4th Av., Room 1,109.

Two light lofts, 50x95, with or without power, non-fireproof; also one loft, 50x90, with power, fireproof building. A. Happell, 408 East 93d.

SPACE TO LET SUITABLE FOR OFFICE AND SHOWROOM OR SMALL BUSINESS. SHAPIRO & OCHSHORN, 159 W. 25TH ST.

Small office to sub-lease; moderate rental. Brooklyn Novelty Co., 2 E. 23d St., Room 612.

Business Opportunities.
40 cents a line.

TO SUBLET, THE SHOWROOMS OF MENDELS BROS., CENTURIAN BUILDING, 1,182 BROADWAY; ANNUAL RENTAL $1,650 PER YEAR. WILL SUBLET FOR UNEXPIRED TERM OF 3 YEARS FOR $1,350 PER YEAR; ONLY RELIABLE PARTIES NEED APPLY. ADDRESS MENRELS BROS., BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturing business, $20,000 invested and further working capital provided; no liabilities, requires little more capital for expansion and services of energetic man; staple, universal necessity; large profits; unlimited opportunity for development; very unusual opening for satisfactory applicant. D 360 Times Downtown.

Structural and ornamental iron work corporation with good plant and large prospects requires $5,000-$10,000 additional capital; might offer investor treasurership at good salary; this is chance for some rich father to put his son into good business. Answer M 99 Times.

Wanted—Educated lady or gentleman of refinement having $3,000 or more for investment, with services, in magazine and book publishing business of highest order. Don't answer unless qualified in all particulars. Address Magazine, P 17 Times.

WOULD like to get active man as partner to invest from $3,000 to $5,000 in old established firm manufacturing fancy paper boxes and novelties. If interested write. M. Tarash, 44 Montauk Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—American of capacity able to invest conservatively not less than $3,000 in a business capable of large development; party acquainted with advertising preferred. Address M 119 Times.

Manufacturer wanted to produce and able financially to carry stock of attractive hardware specialty, which has effective sales organization behind it. Address Enterprise, M 122 Times.

An investor, with services and $10,000 or more, has fine opportunity of entering wholesale lumber business; nice, congenial, profitable proposition. P 43 Times.

Wanted—Reliable, wide-awake party having at least $500 to handle, on salary basis, New York City territory for profitable going business. Address Department, P 18 Times.

EMPLOY the unemployed. Small capital needed. Spare time. 27 mail order plans. Send for particulars. Dept. F, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Saloon, beautifully fitted, Amsterdam Av. corner; little cash required with brewer's assistance. Brewer's Agents, 21 West 20th St.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats; also smaller propositions. Call Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway.

Hotels and saloons bought and sold on commission; established 20 years. John Maher, 21 West 20th St.

Picture theatre clearing $100 weekly, $2,000 cash. Zahn & Kerr, 206 Broadway.

Wanted, high-class specialty as side line for Southern States. Z 290 Times.

Business Loans.
40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices
40 cents a line.

Expert literary criticism.
Errors corrected.
$1.00 for 2,000 words,
30 cents each successive 1,000.
Evenings, or Write
J. Helm, 136 West 122d St., N. Y. C.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1047. Neil, 50 Pine.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Schools.
30 cents a line.

French, Italian taught by graduated, native teachers; sight reading, accompaniment for singers. Barabini, 118 E. 31st, (near Subway.)

Dancing.

REFINED DANCING.
PRIVATE LESSONS; FINISHED INSTRUCTORS; MODERN SOCIETY DANCES; 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
CHILDREN'S CLASSES SATURDAY.
208 WEST 78TH STREET.
'PHONE SCHUYLER 3534.

Society's latest twirls taught; private lessons, home, steps refined; personal attention. Eugenia Christian, 611 West End, 6752 River.

Modern Dances—Individual, private instruction. The Misses Wescott, 111 West 69th. Telephone.

Modern dances taught privately. Miss Mae, 118 East 29th. Madison Square 5855.

Dancing.—First door west Vanderbilt Hotel. Eleanor Arthur. Murray Hill 3493.

Pianos and Organs.
30 cents a line.

Piano, outside player, pianola, mahogany, good condition; $25, worth $75; three player pianos, 88-note, mahogany, thoroughly up to date, guaranteed, $298. Easy terms, same as elsewhere for $450. Lawson Piano Co., 3d Av. and 149th to 150th St.

PHONOGRAPH, Victrola combination machine, cabinet, and records; your selection $25; easy terms. Lawson Piano Co., 3d Av. and 149th to 150th St.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Boarders Wanted
20 cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large rooms; private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

71 MADISON AV. Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—With board; desirable rooms; appointments first class; references exchanged.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Clean, comfortable, sunny rooms; steam, phone; best board.

12TH, 39 WEST.—Large, small front, sunny rooms; superior table board; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years. Rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 238 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; private house; board optional.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST. ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST—LA GRANGE. Choice accommodations; double rooms, $10; single, $7.50; transient, $1.50 day; superior cuisine.

57TH ST., 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; southern exposure; second floor, good table; excellent service; reference.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor; good board; reference; reasonable; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63D, 28, 30 EAST.—Single and double rooms; corner house; fine table.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH STREET, 58 WEST. Table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; home cooking; superior accommodations.

73D ST., 236 WEST.—Private room, with bath; exceptional table; every convenience; near Subway.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large well-heated room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; guests accommodated.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, also single room with board; reference.

135 Replies.

January 8th, 1914.

The New York Times:

We have had the most gratifying returns from our Business Opportunity advertisement on the Want Page of The New York Times.

There were 135 replies received, and the eminent standing of the business men who responded has developed the most satisfactory results we could possibly wish for.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE COMPANY,
360 West 56th Street, New York.

Boarders Wanted
20 cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; excellent board; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST. Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Nice sunny rooms; newly furnished; electricity; generous table; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room; private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Corner; floor 2 rooms, bath; elevator; excellent food.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Sunny room, strictly high-class table board; references necessary.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references; moderate.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptionally good home; fine rooms; excellent table; reference; moderate.

85TH, 338 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; suitable one or two gentlemen; board or breakfast only.

70 WEST 87TH ST. Excellent dinners; refined house; reasonable rates.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Very attractive double rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; excellent table; home comforts.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—All home comforts; bright rooms; well furnished; heated; good meals; congenial boarders; table guests.

98D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class boarding; table guests accommodated; parlor dining. J. Potter Hollan.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

103D, 250 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; select house; excellent table; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—Large light front room suitable for two; running water; ample closet space; southern exposure; reasonable.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Several large, single, connecting and separate rooms, in well-heated, scrupulously clean house; first-class home table, $6 weekly up. Call to-day.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated; closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE; handsomely furnished room; every modern convenience; delicious food; highest references given and required. 'Phone 5262 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (127th St.)—Refined home; excellent board; couple, gentleman. Tel. 3753 Morning.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; fine home; Subway; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

7TH AV., 135.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; excellent table; telephone; table guests.

Board Wanted
20 cents a line.

Room and board desired in a refined family by a mother who is employed during the day, and who must leave her child of 2 in the care of a reliable person; references exchanged. A 135 Times.

Country Board.
30 cents a line.

Westchester County.

Beautiful Winter house on Chester Hill; every comfort and attention; easy commutation. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Furnished Rooms
20 cents a line.

East Side.

30TH, 131 EAST.—One large room, suitable for two young men; $6 weekly, including board. Madison Square 3624.

44TH, 23 EAST, (between 5th and Madison.)—Large, attractive room; bath adjoining; club district.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with, without private baths; gentlemen; references; telephone.

49TH ST., 88 EAST.—Two rooms for gentlemen; refined house, conveniently located; references.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; singly, together; unusual conveniences; handsomely furnished.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; southern exposure; modern conveniences; gentlemen; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE ROOM; private family; bath; steam heat; near 54th St. Park Av.; American business man only. 6098 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Large, pleasant room, conveniences; central location; suitable one or two.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 527—Large, small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627 Stuyvesant.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

22D, 269 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable; house quiet, select.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required.

49TH ST., 86 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; moderate.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable rooms for young man; other rooms; every convenience.

51ST ST., 354 WEST.—Large room; steam heated; running water; $4 weekly; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Large room; running water; southern exposure; also other rooms.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; every convenience; quiet home.

55TH, 345 WEST.—Handsome back parlor and beautifully furnished large room; running water; conveniences; also front basement; telephone; references.

55TH, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; steam; bath; conveniences. 1476 Columbus.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; alcove would make attractive studio. 2303 Columbus.

64TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; Subway, "L"; every modern convenience.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Furnished rooms; hot running water; location unexcelled; also skylight room; $3 per week.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Perfectly appointed sunny room, or floor; moderate; responsible people.

69TH, 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; select; modern improvements; Subway.

Furnished Rooms
20 cents a line.

West Side.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, with bath; toilet; also hall room.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Atractive rooms, suitable two, three; all conveniences; phone; reasonable.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, warm, comfortable room; suitable for two; running water.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; 'phone; references.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Small room; adjoining bath; $3. Telephone 9987 Columbus.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, kitchenette; large, small rooms; private bath.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 162 WEST.—Cheerful, southern exposure rooms; running water; references; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium room; telephone; Subway express.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; smaller room; gentlemen; telephone.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; suitable couple; board optional; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; adjoining bath; suitable one, two gentlemen.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; piano and all modern conveniences.

78TH ST., 160 WEST. Nicely furnished large and small rooms.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful front room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; select neighborhood; electric; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Light, clean, comfortable; electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive room for two; bath on floor; private house.

94TH ST., 84 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Desirable front room for two gentlemen; all modern conveniences.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large room and alcove; running water; kitchennette; suitable for two.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; telephone; electricity; $7; large, $4. McNamara.

102D, 203 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house; desirable for man and wife; references.

102D, 216 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms; every convenience, including bath; reasonable; select. Gilborough.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive single room; adjoining bath; private house; refined neighborhood.

103D, 139 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; single, $3; telephone; private house.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 69 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; all modern conveniences; private family. Burrow.

106TH ST., 50 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, small; $2.50 up; telephone; conveniences.

111TH ST., 113 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; bath; telephone; private house; homelike; references.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Front room; overlooking Riverside; suitable one, two; Subway 110th St. Connor.

116TH ST AND BROADWAY.—Single room; lavatory; Southern family. Telephone 4834 Morningside. White.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large room, overlookng Morningside; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41. Camp.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive double, single outside rooms; conveniences; elevator; Subway. Apt. 25.

121ST ST., 119 WEST.—Large, light room; comfortably furnished; lavatory; private family; gentlemen.

122D ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; telephone; two, $12.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Phone Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

122D, 500 WEST.—Front room, nicely furnished; elevator apartment; board optional. Apt. 5D.

122D, 523 WEST.—Connecting steam-heated, sunny rooms; unusually desirable; moderate. Sherman.

128TH ST. SUBWAY, (134 Lawrence St.)—Single, double rooms; gentlemen; moderate. Curtis.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator, Broadway subway; gentlemen; $3. Apt. 21.

137TH, 606 WEST.—Bright, comfortable room, delightful location; electricity; near Subway. Norbury.

139TH ST., 607 WEST.—Two cheerfully furnished rooms; brass bed; writing desk; drop light; large closet; all conveniences; single or together; reduction in price for the balance of season. Telephone Audubon 2350, Underwood.

140TH ST., 510 WEST.—Attractive room with small family; lady preferred; elevator; references. Apt. 22.

144TH ST., 615 WEST.—Elegant large, light front room; private bath; phone. Apt. 14.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple, having handsome apartment, would rent single room, southern exposure, near bath, most attractive, $7. Apartment 7th floor, south court.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (Apt. 41.)—An unfurnished apartment of seven rooms; nine windows; charming outlook Riverside Park; every convenience.

EDGECOMBE AV., 281.—Room in high-class apartment; telephone; near 145th St. West. Harris.

ELDERLY LADY, gentleman, or semi-invalid given room, board, and good home comfort with attention in doctor's well-appointed home. Riverside 2477.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room in the finest apartment house on Riverside Drive with private family of two; room is suitable for one or two; would rent a suite of two rooms if desired. Cor. 98th St. 'Phone 2567 River any forenoon.

NEAT FRONT ROOM, elevator, telephone; homelike; on beautiful St. Nicholas Av., (151st St.) Casey.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room; private bath; excellent plumbing; electricity; large closets; private family; near 91st Subway; reference.

54 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (116TH ST.) Elegant room, overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Apartment 53.

YOUNG married couple, taking possession high-class elevator apartment Feb. 1, desires two refined gentlemen as roomers; best rooms, comfortably furnished; phone; references exchanged. Address Washington Heights, 3,525 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 906.—Attractive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; breakfast optional. 6373-J Prospect.

ST. MARK'S AVENUE, 59.—Nicely furnished, heated; near Subway and park; phone.

WILLOW ST., 146.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold running water; heat. 6060 Main.

6TH AV., 187½.—Nicely furnished rooms; running hot, cold water; also back parlor.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished
30 cents a line.

ROOM wanted, with fireplace, for studio. P 27 Times.

Help Wanted Female
15 cents a line.

A NUMBER of young ladies, between the ages of 16 and 23, wanted to learn telephone operating for central office work; salaries paid while learning; positions for those who qualify; permanent employment and rapid advancement to the competent. Apply after 9 A. M. to New York Telephone Company, Application Department, 58 West Houston St., New York City.

AN ENERGETIC MAN may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N.Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted for out of-town position; young man preferred; must be steady and reliable; give full information and references. Address P. O. Box FF, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID and assist with other work; good, steady, settled girl, with good personal references; no other need call; family small, (adults;) wages $30 per month. Call after 10 A. M., 147 West 75th St.

DESIGNER wanted on ladies neckwear and novelties. Address Neckwear, Box 154 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED, well-appearing woman, over 25, for special outside work; able to take short trips when necessary. Call, 9 to 12, Mercantile Building, 44 East 23d St., Suite 1,017.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-fashioned firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN who call on millinery trade to handle ostrich feathers line regardless to territory; commission. M. R. Dubin Co., 656 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced salesmen for first-class line of kimonos and dressing sacques who have the trade of the Middle West, Southern territory, and New England States; side line on high-commission basis. Manhattan Garment Company, 132 West 22d.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for a good salesman thoroughly familiar with the cutting-up trade, to connect with a domestic embroidery house making a specialty of high-class novelties; commission. Address Box M 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Remunerative employment for well-dressed men over 40 selling household necessity direct to consumer; all sales based on introduction from one customer to the other; commission. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St.

SOLICITORS wanted for a nationally advertised, high-grade patented specialty in big demand. Very unusual opportunity for men who are capable of earning big money. Commission. Apply Room 35, 529 Cortlandt Av., after 1 P. M.

Instruction.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
7 West 42d St., opp. the Library
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, SECRETARIAL WORK, ENGLISH.
Day Courses, and Monday and Thursday Evenings.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Musical.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, Z 276 Times.

Help Wanted, Male
15 cents a line.

A BRIGHT LAD, about 17 years of age, in a dry-goods commission house; must be correct at figures and reside at home; good reference required. M 338 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on special edition; nearby city. P 66 Times.

SOLICITORS wanted for a nationally advertised high-grade patented specialty in big demand; very unusual opportunity for women who are capable of earning big money; commission. Apply Room 35, 529 Cortlandt Av., after 1 P. M.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
356 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Wrought iron goods, brass work, open fireplaces, andirons, fire irons. All made to order. T. J. GORKY, 15 Van Buren St., Newark, N. J.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 3 Reade St.

For Office Furniture go to Budd, 71-73 Spring St. Tel. Spring 5483. Special offer this week: Mahogany double desks and telephone booths.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

Man's imported fur coat, $100; will also sell complete furnishing of apartment. 657 Cauldwell Av., Bronx. Apartment 41.

For Sale.—Bedroom suite, antique hand-carved mahogany; 4 pieces. A. B. H., 12 Edwards Court, Bayonne, N. J.

Purchase and Exchange
30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST. Highest prices for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

Wanted, 200-ton hydraulic press and surface sanding machine; give make, size, and price. Pressed A. Products Co., 6 Commercial St., Newark, N. J.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

SURROGATE CITATION.

FERGUSON, MARY E.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of MARY E. FERGUSON, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, William P. Dixon and Charles E. Orvis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1908, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Mary E. Ferguson, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JABISH HOLMES, Attorney for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANNIE KEIRNS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE KEIRNS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1914.
Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1913.
EDWARD S. BROGAN, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
JAMES J. VARLEY, THOMAS J. VARLEY, Executors.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, industrious, punctual; accurate; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANT.—Rapid, accurate; anxious to start with good firm. Mary Hochwald, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; typist; conscientious, hard worker; $15. M., Box 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert financial statements; modern methods; trial balance; typist; $15. Q 51 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or chambermaid and waitress; colored girl. Stead, 1,808 3d Av.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2,237 8th Av., (120th.)

PARLORMAID.—Present employer would like to recommend highly a young girl, intelligent, quick, and reliable; a good waitress or parlormaid, chambermaid, or assist waitress; best references. Call 116 East 37th.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; eight years' valuable business experience; able correspondent, intelligent, versatile; five years present firm; obliged to change account reorganization; excellent references; seeking position of responsibility. D 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—All-around office assistant; several years' practical experience; assist with books; thoroughly businesslike; anxious to secure position with reliable firm; best references. N 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; capable handling correspondence without dictation; excellent references. Miss N., Apartment 44, 152 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHIC position, with manufacturing concern wanted, by young lady, having a thorough knowledge of office work and eight years' practical experience. M 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, adaptable beginner; business school graduate; $6. M 25 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, (20,) desires position; three years' experience; salary, $10. Accurate, D 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability, technical dictation; conscientious; $15. Q 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; interested in work; transcribes quickly; $8-$10. Q 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; two years' experience; references. L. Hirsch, 1,402 43d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; familiar with all office work; $10. M 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; one year experience; conscientious worker; familiar office routine; $7. 1,390 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; bright beginner; business school graduate; neat; $6. M 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat reliable worker; A1 reference for education, efficiency. M 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of ability, intelligence; small salary. S., 939 Putnam Av., Bklyn.

VISITING COMPANION.—Cultured, educated young lady; to growing child. C. F., Times Harlem.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German; German, English, music, French. Instructor, 149 East 60th St.

WASHING.—Laundress wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS
CERTIFIED (N. Y.)
Conscientious, efficient Service. Books
Opened, balanced, closed, written
Up, and audited. Special examinations.
New, up-to-date office and cost systems
That minimize work and create the
Accurate, dependable, worth-while records
Necessary to obtain maximum profits.
Tax reports, profit & loss statement, balance
Sheets. M. Miller, 149 B'way. Cortlandt 7887.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. F. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

ABLE ASSISTANT, (20,) private secretary; excellent education; am capable stenographer, correspondent; familiar with accounting, office routine; desires connection reputable business house or managing personal affairs; highest references. R. F., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, 35, ability to plan and install practical cost system and introduce modern efficiency methods to increase production and decrease cost, seeks responsible position with progressive firm. T. H., 210 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young commercial school graduate desires position; reasonable salary. W 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(25;) five years' experience; conversant with all modern methods; conscientious, thorough, and efficient worker; competent to take full charge; highest references; bond. A 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) six years' experience, acquainted with all office details, desires position with future; references. N 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, can produce financial statements, will start with moderate reasonable salary. P 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, wide-awake, capable, punctual; small salary. F 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, bright, ambitious, wants start with dry goods firm. W 121 Times.

BOY.—Bright, neat American boy; honest, well bred. M 337 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Young colored man desires position as butler, cook, or valet; highly recommended. P 1 Times.

CAN you utilize my services as collection clerk, correspondent, collector, representative? Well appearing, well educated; aggressive; salary secondary consideration; credentials. M 365 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Machinist by trade; 11 years' experience on all kinds of cars and trucks; seeks good position; strictly temperate and reliable; have own tools; will take overhauling jobs. Address John F. Booth, Box 444, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, 35; sober, reliable, competent; careful; reference last employe. Address Maupin, care of Watkins, 203 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, German, 25, single, experienced, careful driver, well recommended, wishes position city or country. P 25 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 26, careful driver, strictly sober, wishes position, city or country. Seaberg, 182 West 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, wishes position with private family; expert driver. P 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; private preferred. Culver, 695 Eagle Av., Bronx.

COLLECTOR.—Reliable; A-1 references; furnish bond; speaks German. Roesner, 1,889 3d Av.

COUPLE, English; wife good cook; man, chauffeur, butler; unquestionable references. D. 74 Times Annex.

Efficient Service in Western New York.

Ten years' wide acquaintance with Western New York State enables me to build business there for manufacturers or jobbers not now adequately represented; I have succeeded as retailer and traveling salesman; I am young, single, enthusiastic, and resourceful; I have convincing references from representative men in Western New York and in this city; ready for interview here. Address Box A 128 Times.

EXPERIENCED stock clerk wishes position. Silk or upholstery house. N 206 Times Downtown.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT of proved ability will take charge by April 1 of large, well-stocked farm which at present is not paying. My guarantee. Will invest half of my salary out of net income after deducting 4 per cent. interest on capital. M 129 Times.

FARMER, (35,) married, sober, experienced managing gentlemen's farms and estates, wants position; member Agricult., Horticult., Dairy, Poultry, Swine Associations; excellent reference present employer. Address Box 38, Wallingford, Conn.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN, who understands trade transactions, seeks any position in an import house; references; speaks little English. Le Bosse, 343 7th Av.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Male.

MAN.—Married; 25 years old; seeks situation where industry and ability will be rewarded; have had five years' bank experience; outside work preferred; give me a chance at a living salary and I will prove my worth; highest credentials furnished. Address D 67 Times.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—American desires position, hotel, landlords, or private; trustworthy; best reference. James H. Richter, 273 Skillman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, high-grade man, with long experience and wide connections, seeks position as manager of restaurant, cafe, or lunchroom; familiar with all details of the business; best references character, ability. M 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, extensive connections throughout New York and Brooklyn, thorough knowledge of grocery and kindred trades, seeks employment with large wholesale house to sell groceries, cigars, wines, or liquors. M 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (25,) would like to hear from a dress house that would care to be represented by a live hustler. Newarkite, Box M 117 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Middle West, desires side line skirts, dresses. Salesman, 1,364 Broadway.

Salesmen traveling West want lines suits, coats, dresses; commission. Box B., 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, (25,) 4 years in railroad executive offices; well educated; act as secretary; excellent credentials. Box F 230 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious beginner, thoroughly trained for business, desires position with reliable firm. Edward Seeley, 605 Madison Ave. Phone Plaza—2293.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—(21;) experienced; college man; handle correspondence; double entry bookkeeper; position with future. P 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; anxious to connect with good firm; moredate salary. Henry Diehl, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (28;) reliable, capable; good appearance; eight years with present employers. P 19 Times.

STEWARD OR MANAGER. The advertiser seeks a position in a club, apartment hotel, or restaurant to conduct same on his own account; ample capital and high-class reference. Seligmuller, 356 East 87th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position with daily publication; completed two years in college, specializing in literature; hard worker, willing and ambitious; not afraid of long hours; best references. Address W. A. Sperry, Room 705, 1,269 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic and ambitious, quick at figures, can operate typewriter, desires position where hard work and willingness will bring advancement; best references. M. Mendelsohn, 299 South 2d St., Brooklyn, New York.

YOUNG man, 19, high school graduate; experienced, intelligent; stenographer, correspondent, office assistant; desires any position. M 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, public school graduate; references, good penman; willing. M 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, energetic, seeks permanent position with future. M 323 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus.
30 cents a line.

Help Wanted—Domestic.

SWISS MAID, good traveler, seamstress, packer; age about 35. Lida Seely, Inc. Agency, 38 West 52d St. Plaza 2302.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

ALGONQUIN.—Efficient, thoroughly investigated servants supplied. 769 Lexinton Av., (60th.) Phone 4961 Plaza.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 Avenue A, supplies all kinds of help, male and female. Phone 7508 Orchard.

CAPABLE COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several thoroughly competent girls, with investigated references; telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 W. 98th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

Competent help; reliable reference. At Progressive Agency, 34 West 131st. Harlem 5370.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 1538 Riverside.

COOK.—First-class; plain and fancy dishes; excellent references; city, country; $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Reliable chauffeurs; references investigated. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, (corner 93d.) Telephone 9527 Riverside.

HELP FURNISHED, city or country, free of charge; references investigated. Lenox Agency, 473 Lenox Av. Telephone 4140 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat young girl, very willing; excellent reference; city, country; $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced, neat colored girls; reference. Roosevelt Employment Agency. Phone 5049 Harlem.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls; references. Harlem Employment Exchange, 2,149 5th Av. Harlem 251.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange
30 cents a line.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
Deal with the owner direct.
All Standard Makes.
NEW AND USED AUTOS.
Roadsters and Runabouts.....$100 to $750
Touring—5 & 7 Pass..........$125 to $850
Limousine and Taxi Cars.....$250 to $1,200
Commercial Trucks & Deliveries.$150 to $1,400
Bodies, all kinds..................$25 up
GREATEST VALUE EVER.
Each Car Guaranteed and Demonstrated.
Free Storage Till Spring.
Cash or Easy Payments.
GREEN'S—1,599 Broadway, near 48th St.

WE REPAIR
Auto Radiators, Windshields, Lamps, Fenders, and Tanks of all makes.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS in these Accessories always on hand.
HUDSON AUTO LAMP WORKS, INC., 1,648-50 Broadway Phone 8194-3864 Col.

WE REPAIR
Auto Radiators, Windshields, Lamps, Fenders, and Tanks of all makes.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS in these Accessories always on hand.
HUDSON AUTO LAMP WORKS, INC., 1,648-50 Broadway. Phone 8194-3864 Col.

TRUCKS AT BARGAIN PRICES.
Chassis—New—Cost
(3 TON PACKERS) $2,950 at $1,400.
Truck—New—cost
(1 TON HATFIELD) $1,400 at $595.
GREEN'S—1,599 B'way.

PACKARD 1914 phaeton runabout. Can be converted to five passenger if desired. Chassis standard with complete equipment. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Packard 1910 and 1911 landaulet; 1910 repainted and in first-class condition; 1911 as is, and in first-class condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire—Packard landaulet, seven-passenger, monthly preferred; reasonable. Mulcahy. 5430 Tremont.

For Hire.—Elegant, newly painted limousine landaulet; hour, day, week, or month. Tel. 7046 Columbus.

Beautiful 7-passenger limousine Packards, very reasonable rates. Murray Hill 114.

$25 weekly for 2 hours' daily service of beautiful limousine. De Meo, 736 Home St.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, 22nd floor, Municipal Building, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 27, 1914, for Contract 99, for the construction of the Narrows siphon, about 9,800 feet long, in New York Harbor, extending from 79th Street and Shore Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, to the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The work consists principally of furnishing approximately 3,800 tons of 36-inch, flexible-jointed, cast-iron submarine pipes, dredging a trench across the Narrows, in which the pipe will be laid, refilling over the pipe and furnishing and laying approximately 950 feet of 36 and 48 inch hub-and-spigot cast-iron pipe on the shores.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

POLICE UPSET ALIBIS OF FOUR GANGSTERS

Coroner Holds Them for Killing of Court Clerk While More Evidence Is Sought.

BLOW AIMED AT SYSTEM

Better Chance Than Rosenthal Case, Says Feinberg—New Witnesses Expected to Appear.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty announced last night that he had disproved the alibis of "Dopey Benny" Fein, "Waxie" Gordon, "Little Abie" Beckerman, and Rubin Kaplan, the four gangsters under arrest for the murder of Frederick Straus, the City Court Clerk, on Friday evening, when the Dopey Benny gang opened fire on Charles Piazza, who had incurred their ire by identifying one of their number as the murderer of Max Green on Nov. 28, 1912. Piazza was entering Arlington Hall, at 19 to 23 St. Mark's Place, with a box of badges for the ball of the Harry Lenny and Tommy Dyke Association, an organization made up of members of the group of gangsters known until recently as the Jack Sirocco-Chick Tricker gang.

The four men made statements to Mr. Dougherty before he left Police Headquarters at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in which they denied that they had been at Arlington Hall at the time of the shooting, although they admitted attending the ball of the Grand Theatre employes at Stuyvesant Casino, around the corner, later in the evening, and going home together. They gave accounts of their movements and names of persons on whom they relied to prove their alibis. Mr. Dougherty had twenty detectives at work yesterday investigating these statements before the prisoners had an opportunity to communicate with their friends on the outside upon whom they relied. The detectives rounded up these friends and obtained statements which demolished the alibis.

Until they left Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for arraignment before Coroner Feinberg the men were kept separate, and Mr. Dougherty reported that their own statements did not agree.

Are the Men, Says Dougherty.

From the information at his disposal last night Mr. Dougherty said he was convinced that "Dopey Benny," leader of the gang, was the instigator of the shooting, and that "Little Abie," "Waxie," and Rubin Kaplan actually fired shots. He said that it appeared the Dopey Benny Gang lurked on the side of the street opposite Arlington Hall and opened fire as Piazza came along. Straus's body fell directly across the box of badges which Piazza was carrying when the shooting began.

The reckless shooting at Piazza when another person who had no interest in the quarrel was so near is an element which will strengthen the case against the gangsters when they are brought to trial, it was said yesterday. The law, however, is clear that all who participated in the shooting were guilty of murder, even though they had no intention of injuring Straus, since homicide committed in the execution of a felony is murder in the first degree under the code. Several men have died in the electric chair for similar "accidental" homicides in this State.

Coroner Feinberg held the four gangsters without bail for forty-eight hours and committed them to the Tombs. Ed Morris, ("Fat Bull,") the special officer at Arlington Hall, was committed by Coroner Feinberg to the custody of the police, and was out working with detectives yesterday.

By his change in attitude Morris will probably save himself from the consequences of his action in momentarily shielding "Waxie" Gordon after the shooting. Mr. Dougherty said he would ask that Morris be held only as a material witness. Morris was not held at headquarters, the Deputy Commissioner said, to protect him from the vengeance usually visited by Tombs prisoners on "squealers," nor was his retention in custody due to any fear that his release would result in an attempt to assassinate him by members of the Dopey Benny gang still at liberty.

Coroner to Aid Police.

The four gangsters were represented yesterday at the Coroner's hearing by two lawyers, Abraham Harowitz of 209 Broadway, and Nathan Tolk of 53 Essex Street. The lawyers argued for the admission of the men to bail, but Coroner Feinberg refused to grant their request and remanded the men on the short affidavit of Detective James F. Harvey. Coroner Feinberg said that he would grant the police such other extensions of forty-eight hours each as they might need to perfect their case against the prisoners, and said that he would follow the same procedure in granting adjournments as he did in the early days of the Rosenthal case, when prisoners were repeatedly remanded back to the Tombs after hearings. The Coroner made this statement:

The crux of the cleaning up of the gangs in New York rests in the manner in which the case of the killing of Mr. Straus is handled. I believe the conduct of the inquiry and the trial which will follow will do vastly more to break up the workings of underworld gangs than did the trial of the murderers of Herman Rosenthal. In that case the working was along one line only and hit practically one location. In the case of the homicide now being investigated, the ramifications already discovered bring out the rivalry between the gangs on the lower east side. A thorough investigation will show the rivalry which has existed between them and the gangs on the west side and upper east side of the city.

A most thorough inquiry will be made by my office, and when we have completed our work and furnished the District Attorney's office with the information which I am confident we will obtain, it is a foregone conclusion that the prosecution of the gangsters responsible for Mr. Straus's untimely end will sound the death knell to gangdom in this city.

The recent order of Commissioner McKay that the clubs of the police are not for ornament but for good vigorous work, coupled with the speedy punishment of the gangsters who, in committing a felony slaughtered an innocent bystander last Friday night, will make the gangster and thug elements, which for a few years back have seemed to act as their own sweet will dictated, cow down and render it possible for law-abiding citizens to walk the streets at any time of the day or night without liability of meeting sudden death from the bullets of the denizens of the underworld.

After the prisoners had been arraigned and safely lodged in the Tombs, where they consulted with their lawyers, the detectives working under Mr. Dougherty and Inspector Faurot rounded up a number of new witnesses who had seen the shooting, some of whom were able to describe the men they saw participating in the gun-play. The police had some difficulty in persuading a great many of these witnesses to be entirely frank and to tell all they knew, for fear of incurring the enmity of members of the gang still at liberty. Mr. Dougherty said that this obstacle was to be expected, but that the fear would wear off as the case progressed and that he would soon arrange for the new eyewitnesses to see the prisoners and pick them out of a line-up. The work of the police, the Commissioner said, was complicated by the fact that the men under arrest were experienced criminals, as shown by their records, who had doubtless planned their crime with a view of making it hard for their identity to be discovered.

Records of the Prisoners.

Mr. Dougherty gave out the criminal records of the four prisoners yesterday. He said "Dopey Benny," the leader, had had a most remarkable history. He first came into public view in 1905 as the principal of an east side school for young crooks. Since that time he has always surrounded himself with a band of young men. These he has directed as a sort of feudal leader. All of them are skilled pickpockets and wagon thieves. Their favorite work, however, is participating in labor disputes. In an interview with Mr. Dougherty last Fall "Benny" described himself as a "starker," of force-man, for the garment workers' union. "Benny" also sold his services to employers in other controversies.

When things were quiet in the labor market, Dougherty said, "Benny" parcelled out work for his followers to do. When he thought police vigilance had been stilled on the question of pocket picking he sent out his boys to pick pockets. When that became the subject of intensive police action, Benny set his boys to stealing valuable parcels from express wagons. At other times he sent out his more courageous followers to "stick-up" pool parlors and other resorts, where the presence of monied individuals and lack of gang protection made raids profitable. His police record follows:

BENJAMIN FEIN, alias Dopey Benney; Oct. 24, 1905, New York City, assault and robbery, discharged; prior to that date served two terms in the Workhouse; Jan. 2, 1906, grand larceny in the second degree, Elmira Reformatory; May 19, 1908, New York City, fined $3 for disorderly conduct; July 2, 1908, New York City, assault, paroled; July 30, 1908, New York City, assault, paroled; Oct. 29, 1908, burglary, sentenced to three years and six months in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Foster; Aug. 1, 1912, New York City, grand larceny, discharged on motion of the District Attorney; July 21, 1913, Coney Island, interfering with an officer, sentence suspended; Sept. 9, 1913, arrested for felonious assault by Sergt. Sheridan, held in $2,000 bail; Oct. 9, 1913, assault, New York City, discharged; Oct. 16, violating Sullivan law, held in $5,000 bail.

The official record of another gunman under arrest is:

ABE BECKERMAN, alias Cohn, alias Harris, alias Levine, alias Little Abie; as Joseph Cohn, Jan. 16, 1911, New York City, disorderly conduct, $2 fine; as Harry Cohn, June 5, 1911, New York City, disorderly conduct, discharged; as Abe Cohn, Cleveland, pocket picking, fined $25 and served 30 days in the Workhouse; as Joseph Harris, Staten Island, Aug. 17, 1913, disorderly conduct, fined $10; as Benny Levine, Oct. 29, 1913, New York City, disorderly conduct, discharged; as Abe Cohn, Sept. 8, 1913, Hartford, pocket picking, discharged; as Joseph Harris, Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1913, grand larceny, discharged.

This record, Commissioner Dougherty said, showed that Beckerman was an exceptionally clever pickpocket. Most of the disorderly conduct charges were for jostling. In all his career Beckerman served only one prison sentence, that for thirty days at Cleveland.

This is the record of "Waxie" Gordon:

LOUIS WECHSTER, alias Harry Wechsler, alias Harry Gordon, alias Waxie, alias Waxie Gordon, alias Benjamin Lustig, alias Benjamin Lester, alias Harry Burns. Sept. 8, 1905, New York City, grand larceny, sentenced to Elmira Reformatory, to which he was sent back three times for violation of his parole; as Benjamin Lester, Jan. 20, 1907, grand larceny, discharged; as Benjamin Lustig, Jan. 27, 1911, violation of parole, returned to Elmira; as Benjamin Lustig, New York City, picking pockets, July 7, 1912, sentence suspended; as Benjamin Lustig, Sept. 3, 1912, jostling in a public conveyance, sent back to Elmira Reformatory; also admitted having done nineteen months in Holmsburg Prison, Pennsylvania, for grand larceny, committed in Philadelphia; was a suspect in the murder of Max Levine, April 13, 1913, at 207 East Fourteenth Street.

Commissioner Dougherty said that Wechster, or Gordon, was released for lack of evidence. Levine, who was an ex-convict, was shot twice, once in the back of the head, and once in the jaw, after being lured to the flat of a girl named "Nookie" at the Fourteenth Street address.

Rubin Kaplan, the fourth gang prisoner, admitted, the Commissioner said, that he had served a term in the Elmira Reformatory. No record could be found of his finger prints, so that the Commissioner said he believed Kaplan's conviction antedated the finger-print period.

Charles Piazza, the badge carrier, who was undoubtedly the target for the Dopey Benny gun men, was closeted with Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot for a long time yesterday, but they declined to state what information they had received from him.

The East Side Protective Association met at 1 Avenue B yesterday to take action on the gang situation disclosed by the murder of Mr. Straus. The meeting was so largely attended that an overflow meeting was held in the street. The association adopted resolutions calling on the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance requiring that a permit be required for the holding of any ball or public social entertainment, after speakers had urged such a measure as the only means of preventing persons of ill-repute from holding such affairs. The speakers emphasized that many of these balls and entertainments were simply cloaks for blackmailing storekeepers and others, who bought tickets to prevent assaults and depredations by gangsters. The association applauded attacks on employers and unions who have made a practice of using gangsters in strikes.

In a speech before the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel at Majestic Temple, 11 East 128th Street, ex-Sheriff Harburger denied that Edward Morris, the "bouncer" at Arlington Hall, had ever been one of his special deputies. He said that the police did him an injustice in describing Morris as a special deputy before investigating his right to possess a badge which he admitted was borrowed.

BOY HAD TWO GUNS.

Six Young Members of the Red Pepper Gang Arrested.

Four young men and two boys under 16 years of age were arrested last night by Harlem detectives after they had learned that one of them was carrying revolvers. In the pockets of Israel Schklar, 15 years old, of 58 East 103d Street, was found a loaded revolver and an empty one, according to the police, and he was held on a charge of juvenile delinquency. Peter Domph, 14 years old, a schoolboy, is also charged with juvenile delinquency. The others are charged with disorderly conduct. They are: Charles Gilbert, 17 years old, of 208 East 102d Street; Rosario Ruzzotto, 21, of 1,842 Third Avenue; Frank Greniglio, 17, of 239 East 109th Street, and Charles Hunt, 18, of 175 East 102d Street.

They are said to be members of the Red Pepper Gang.

GUNMEN'S VICTIM DIES.

He Identifies Young Prisoner as One of Three Assailants

Joseph Cohen, the young groceryman shot down late on Saturday night in the presence of his wife by three gunmen at the front gate of his home, 1,251 Herkimer Street, East New York, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital from the wounds. A bullet lodged near his heart, causing a hemorrhage. A second shot fractured the bone of his left leg.

A young Italian who was caught by Patrolman William E. McDermott and Detective Joseph Donellon of the Brownsville Station after a chase of several blocks and gave his name as Carmine Vardi, 20 years old, of 2,370 Pacific Street, was held without bail for examination by Magistrate Dodd in New Jersey Avenue Police Court on a charge of homicide.

The police brought the prisoner before the dying man, and they say he identified him positively as one of the three gunmen. Vardi was hatless when caught and one of the gunmen had dropped his hat in flight.

The detectives were told that Cohen, who had built up a prosperous grocery business in the heart of an Italian colony, had received demands for money from extortioners. Vardi, the detectives say, told the police that Cohen refused to give him a job several weeks ago.

Cohen carried his night's receipts on his person when he started homeward with his wife on Saturday after closing his store. As no attempt was made to take the money from him the police do not believe robbery was the motive for the crime. Mrs. Cohen had stepped into the vestibule of the home and her husband was at the gate when the men ran up and started to shoot. Five shots were fired.

GUNMAN HELD IN $10,000 BAIL.

Magistrate Says Lawless Young Men Must Be Curbed.

Magistrate Charles Dodd, in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, said he was in sympathy with the movement to rid the city of the lawless element yesterday, when he held in $10,000 bail a young man whom the police of the Brownsville Station called a dangerous gunman. The prisoner was Joseph Amberg, or Joe Ambot, 21 years old. He is charged with shooting Joseph Schaeffer of 1,850 Prospect Place and Charles Goldstein of 3 Thatford Avenue, at Thatford and Glenmore Avenues, on the night of last Oct. 7, while they were pursuing him after he had struck a small boy who had quarreled with his younger brother. Schaeffer was shot in the stomach, but recovered. Goldstein was wounded in the hand.

The court was told by Detective Joseph Donellon, who captured Amberg yesterday at Rockaway and Pitkin Avenues at the point of a revolver, defying an attempt of gangmen to take his prisoner from him, that the Brownsville gangsters were in the habit of intimidating business people into furnishing bail for gangmen. He said Amberg had served a term in Elmira Prison for burglary, and asked that a bond of a size not easily given be demanded.

"I will put bail at $10,000 in this case," said the Magistrate. "This gangster and gunman business has got to stop, and stop quickly. The lawless element must be put where they can do no harm."

MAY YET NAME WILLIAMS.

McAdoo Likely to Get His Assistant Nominated as Controller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—With the return to Washington of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, interest in the new Federal finance system centred today on the question of who is to be made Controller of the Currency. Under the new law the Controller is ex-officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board, which is to be the brains and motive power of the system. Consequently any nomination sent to the Senate by President Wilson will be scrutinized with the greatest care.

Persons on close terms with Secretary McAdoo are convinced that he intends to make a vigorous effor tto have Mr. Wilso nominate J. C. Williams, at present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of finance. Moreover, the friendship between the President and Mr. McAdoo inclines political observers to the belief that if the Secretary insists the name of Mr. Williams will be sent to the Senate shortly after the return of the President to Washington on Tuesday. Fo rthe last few weeks there have been many reports that a fight would be made both in the Senate Finance Committee and in the Senate itself to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Williams, who has been criticised in newspapers for official acts in connecton with a local bank flurry. It is not doubted, however, that President Wilson can get a confirmation if he desires.

Members of Congress are also waiting eagerly to learn if the President has decided upon the five other members he is to appoint to the Federal Reserve Board. It is generally held that this board is almost as important as the Supreme Court itself, and it is said that the President will make his selections with the utmost care and after thorough examination of all names put before him. It is regarded as probable that the board will not be named for several weeks, since it will have nothing to do until the Reserve Bank Organization Committee announces the limit of Federal reserve districts and the location of reserve cities. Such an announcement is not expected before the end of February.

The Organization Committee will not begin its public hearings here until Wednesday, but will endeavor, meantime, to digest some of the information it obtained on its recent visits to New York and Boston.

It is expected here that the committee will place reserve banks in New York and Boston. The determination of the geographical limits of the districts of which these cities shall be the financial centre may depend to some extent upon the result of hearings to be held here the latter part of this week. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, N. C., and Wheeling are to be heard on Thursday and Friday, and the limits, especially of the New York district, will be affected by the arguments made by the bankers from several of these cities.

"Everybody at Church" Sunday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—As the result of an "everybody-at-church" campaign, it is estimated that 50,000 persons attended services at New Haven's ninety-two churches to-day. This is about 25,000 more persons than usual. Many prominent citizens were back of the movement, including ex-President Taft, who attended services at Battel Chapel, Yale.

"MOTHER" JONES DEFIANT.

Going Back to Trinidad—Congress Asked to Investigate Her Case.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 11.—Resolutions were adopted by the Denver Trades Assembly to-day condemning the deportation of "Mother" Jones, and telegrams were sent to Colorado representatives and Senators in Congress supporting the demand for a Congressional investigation of the Colorado strike.

In her speech "Mother" Jones declared the Governor did not own the State, and that she would return to Trinidad the latter part of next week, in spite of the military authorities.

WOMAN FALLS IN STREET.

Says She Is Mary Purcell, but Can't Tell Where She Lives.

An elderly woman, who said she was Mary Purcell, but could not tell where she lived, fell in front of 207 West 125th Street last night, and was taken to Harlem Hospital.

The woman is about 70 years old, five feet five inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. Her hair is almost white. She wore a black dress, a plush coat, and carried a brown fur muff.

PIANOLA RECITAL at AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42d Street
Monday Afternoon, Jan. 12, at 3 P.M.
Admission Without Charge
LAURA M. D. TAPPEN, 'Cellist. DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ. GERARD CHATFIELD, at the Pianola.
I Chaconne, D Minor, (Arranged by Busoni) Bach — The Pianola
II Kol Nidrei, Op. 47, D Minor Bruch — MISS TAPPEN Accompanied by the Pianola
III Hansel und Gretel (Dream Pantomime) Humperdinck — The Organ
IV (a) Il Lamento, Op. 24, No. 2 Moszkowski (b) Intermezzo, in Octaves Leschetizky — The Pianola
V (a) Le Cygne (The Swan) Saint-Saens (b) Scherzo, Op. 12, No. 2 Van Goens — MISS TAPPEN Accompanied by the Pianola
VI Lucia Sextette (Liszt Transcription) Donizetti — The Pianola

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night, 8:15. L'Amore dei Tre Re. Bori, Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. Wed. Mat. at 2. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Scotti, Gilly. Wed. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Braslau, Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. at 7:30. Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld, Urlus, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini. Fri. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 1:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Griswold, Weil, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 8:15. Spec'l Perf'ce. La Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martinelli, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To-m'w at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Ober; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Jan. 16. Sun. Aft., Jan. 18. Soloist, Fritz KREISLER Symphony, G minor, and Violin Concerto, MOZART; Rondo Caprice, SAINT-SAENS; Prelude, Choral & Fugue, CESAR FRANCK. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Thur. Evg., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist, Mischa ELMAN CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall., Sunday Aft., Jan'y 18, at 3. ALICE Nielsen Prima Donna Soprano. JEAN Gerardy The Great 'Cellist. Seats 50c. to $1.50, now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL......Thurs. Aft., Jan. 15 SONG RECITAL MARGARET HUSTON Soprano Seats 75c to $2. Box Office & 39 E. 42d St., Room 18.

AEOLIAN HALL. 3d Concert, Tues. Ev., Jan'y 13, 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Assisting Artist, JOSEF KOVARIK. Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, PIANO RECITAL REBECCA DAVIDSON Seats at Box Office. Mgmt. Walter Anderson.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3. Song Recital, OSCAR SEAGLE 50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan'y 17, at 8:15. SLEZAK Seats $2 to 50 cts. Now on sale at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Hardman Piano.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle & 15 Acts. Also Moving Pictures on same subject as treated in the play, "Damaged Goods."

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 30 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
NEXT SUN. NIGHT Tetrazzini Assisted by Nahan Franko and his orchestra. Prices 75c to $2.50. Seat Sale Now.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD LYDIA KYASHT

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Beginning TO-MORROW AT 8 SHARP. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER

Maxine Elliott's THEATRE, 39th St., nr. B'way. Beginning WED. EVE. A new optimistic comedy, DON'T WEAKEN By WALTER HACKETT.

44th St. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY. Lew Fields..........Prop'r. Evs. at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 sharp. Kissed New York Full on the Mouth! The Queen of all Musical Comedies THE GIRL ON THE FILM Gaiety Theatre, London, Cast and Production WED. MAT. BEST SEATS $1.50.

Follies Marigny Atop 44th St. Thea. Gala Opening Mon., Jan. 19 11 to 1 nightly. Adm. $1. Variete Dancing. DOROTHY TOYE, Joan Sawyer & Lew Quinn. Oy-Ra & Dorma Leigh, Nana, Marcel's Statues.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MORE THRILLING THAN "KISMET"! A THOUSAND YEARS AGO MORE SPECTACULAR THAN "SUMURUN."

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIGH JINKS Entire Bal. $1 Except 3 Rows. All Performances Except Sat. Night

MANHATTAN 34th, 8 Av. Op. House LAST 2 WEEKS OF ($1.50 to 25c.) FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL His Last 16 Appearances on New York Stage. (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) To-night 8:15. MERCHANT OF VENICE. (Beautiful Souvenirs with every 2 Tickets.) Tues., Othello; Wed. Mat., ($1 to 25c.) Merchant of Venice; Wed. Eve., Light That Failed; Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat., Hamlet; Fri., Mice and Men; Sat. Eve., Passing 3rd Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. AT BAY LAST WEEKS

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Things That Count

WINTHROP AMES Presents LITTLE 44th, W. of B'y. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:45. Bernard Shaw's AMAZING COMEDY The Philanderer
WINTHROP AMES Presents BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:45 A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Matinees Thursday & Saturday.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL POP. PRICE MATINEE WED. 2:30. 5 Astounding plays which are the limit of Difference, Daring and Sensation.

WEST END 125th St. W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk from 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15 Evs. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c Direct from Maxine Elliott's Thea. The Lure

OUTDOOR TO-DAY Ice Skating NOTLEK RINK, 119th St. & Riverside Drive. Admission 25 cents. Telephone 1468 Morning.

CARNEGIE HALL Burton Holmes TO-DAY Matinee at 3. "The New Manila" Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Box Seats $2.00.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 14th, at 3. Violin Recital JAIME OVERTON Tickets at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Opera TICKET OFFICE CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS. 1,431 BROADWAY. Entrance on 40th St., one door west. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. Bought.

ACADEMY 14 St., Irving Pl. Mat. Daily 10-20-30. Charlotte Temple

A TRIUMPH OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER COMEDY THEATRE, 41st Street, near Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats., Tues. and Sat., 2:15. William Elliott offers Kitty Mackay By Catherine Chisholm Cushing
"'Kitty Mackay' is a broth of a girl, and she goes straight to the heart * * * the play will appeal to all lovers of human nature." —Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

Century OPERA HOUSE Central Park West 62d St Nights at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. TO-NIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK "The TALES OF HOFFMANN"

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c GRAND NEW YEAR VAUDEVILLE FESTIVAL 10 GREAT FEATURES
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c JACK WILSON & CO., "All Wrong from the Start"; Avon Comedy 4, Ethel Green
HARLEM 7 Ave. 125 St. OPERA HOUSE. Premier Stock Co. in "THE STRANGER." Daily Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50
Palace B'way and 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats, 50c Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE Wm. Burress & Co. in "The New Song Birds." Maggie Cline, 9 others.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Jack Norworth, Cressy & Dayne, Sam & Kitty Morton, "The Honey Girls," Mr. & Mrs. Voelker, Edwin George & 6 other features. Nights, reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony 50c.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S NEW THEATRE West 125th. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted Burlesque De Luxe, Girls of Gay White Way
PARK THEATRE 59th St., Col. Circle ADMISSION 25c. SIN The Curse of Wine, Women & Gold in Kinemacolor.
REPUBLIC 42d St. W. of B'way Daily 2-4-7-9 P. M. ADM. 25c UNIVERSAL FILM CO. PRESENTS TRAFFIC IN SOULS
MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. GIRLS FROM STARLAND.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DEKALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "WAY DOWN EAST" Bargain Matinees Wed. and Sat., 25c. and 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week..............EVA TANGUAY

MAJESTIC Matinees Wed & Sat. WITHIN THE LAW JANE COWL AS MARY TURNER.

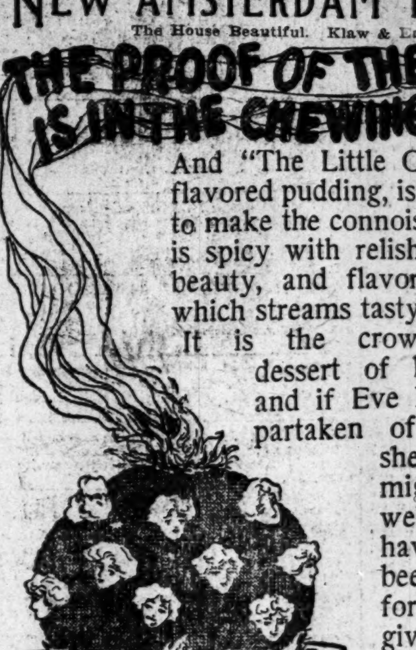
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SOIRÉES DANSANTES In the Green Room of the HOTEL McALPIN Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at 10 P.M. Tango Nights on Wednesdays with Exhibitions by Prof. CASIMIRO AIN. Society's Favorite Rendezvous after the Play Restaurant Service Admission, $1.00 Direction of Miss Voorhees

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Evgs., 8:10. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15. The House Beautiful. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10.



And "The Little Cafe," like a deliciously flavored pudding, is plum-full of good things to make the connoisseur's mouth water. It is spicy with relishable wit, honeyed with beauty, and flavored with chuckles from which streams tasty melody. It is the crowning dessert of life, and if Eve had partaken of it she might well have been forgiven.
Klaw & Erlanger's Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece. THE LITTLE CAFE Book & Lyrics by C.M.S. McLellan Music by Ivan Caryll
EXTRA GALA MATINEES LINCOLN'S & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S NEW 4-ACT COMEDY, THE LEGEND OF LEONORA By the author of "What Every Woman Knows."

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "Billie Burke scores in The Land of Promise. For her it was a night of distinct victory."—Eve. Sun. MISS BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success, THE LAND OF PROMISE.

HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. "BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS" —EVE. WORLD. WM. COLLIER in a three-hour laugh-a-minute Comedy, A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE

FULTON 46th Street near Broadway



The Misleading Lady NOW Evenings 8:30 Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8.25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. Frances Starr in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.15. Popular 50c. to $1.50 Matinee Wed. POTASH AND PERLMUTTER

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Popular 50c to $1.50 Matinee Wed. COHAN'S BEST PLAY Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

GRAND. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels. Next Week—Last Time—"THE LURE."

GLOBE Broadway & 46 St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:10. FIRST NIGHT—TO-NIGHT AT 8:10 THOS. W. RYLEY'S—THE QUEEN OF THE MOVIES A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. TO-MORROW NIGHT 8:15 HENRY W. SAVAGE offers SARI (Der Zigeunerprimas) The Hungarian Operetta Sensation

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT. POPULAR PRICES A PLAY WORTH WHILE. "There are yet to be seen talent, beauty and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth." —N. Y. Sun. ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Midwestern Comedy, THE STRANGE WOMAN

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Eva Moore & H. V. Esmond and the Entire London Criterion Co. in H. V. ESMOND'S Farcical Comedy, ELIZA COMES TO STAY

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. 6TH MONTH BIGGEST and BEST OF ALL MUSICAL HITS. ADELE

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

CRITERION BROADWAY, AT 44TH ST. EVENINGS AT 8:20. NEXT MATINEE WED., 2:20 A JOYOUS, ROLLICKING COMEDY DELIGHT MABEL and EDITH TALIAFERRO IN YOUNG WISDOM BY RACHEL CROTHERS. LOVE IS THE STRENGTH OF YOUTH YOUTH IS THE DOOR OF THE FUTURE "A DELIGHTFUL AND ORIGINAL COMEDY."—N. Y. HERALD.

LONGACRE 48 St., W. of Bway. IOLE THE MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH! Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. JAN. 19th—"THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE."
ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57th St. nr. 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat.
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. Brook Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. WALKER WHITESIDE in "THE TYPHOON"
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. America's Heroes. People Talked Of.

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 to CLOSING Mat. Teas 3:30 to 6:30 TO-NIGHT—THE GREAT LOPOUKOWA
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day. ED LEE WROTHE & THE GINGER GIRLS
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Tel. 452 Mad. STILL RUNNING—ADM., 25c. THE EXPOSURE OF THE White Slave Traffic

Café de Paris Broadway at 42d Street Without regard to the price, the Cafe de Paris TABLE D'HOTE $1.50 is not excelled anywhere in this city of excellent places to dine. It is served on the First Balcony from six to nine. Table d'hote in name. A la carte in quality.

Kalil's Restaurant with the celebrated Venetian Garden and Cafe Nos. 26-30 PARK PLACE (Formerly at 14-18 Park Place.) Dancing 2:30 to 6 P. M., beginning Jan. 12th Only Dancing in Downtown New York in the Venetian Garden. Music by our own Orchestra. Private Dining Rooms for Beefsteak Parties and Banquets, accommodating 4 to 400. The restaurant is thoroughly renovated with entire new equipment.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. "Dixie Room" Special Club Breakfasts Sunday mornings to 12 M. EXCELLENT COOKING AND SERVICE. SOUTHERN SPECIALTIES in the Dixie Room. Business men's Luncheon, 11 to 3, 65c. Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1 AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

NEW HOTEL THERESA 7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Absolutely Fireproof. All Outside Rooms. Single rooms & bath, $1.50 per day & up. Double rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON 12TH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast 50c., Lunch 50c., Dinner $1. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.........$40 2 ROOMS AND BATH.........$120 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.........$1,200 Special Rates by the Month and Season. BOARD $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

$30, $32.50, $35 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats now $22
SOME of the very finest suits and overcoats are included in this special offering. Many of them are made of imported fabrics, lots of them are silk lined. All were such unusual values at their regular prices that they will be snapped up *quick* by men who know real values at their present price.
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